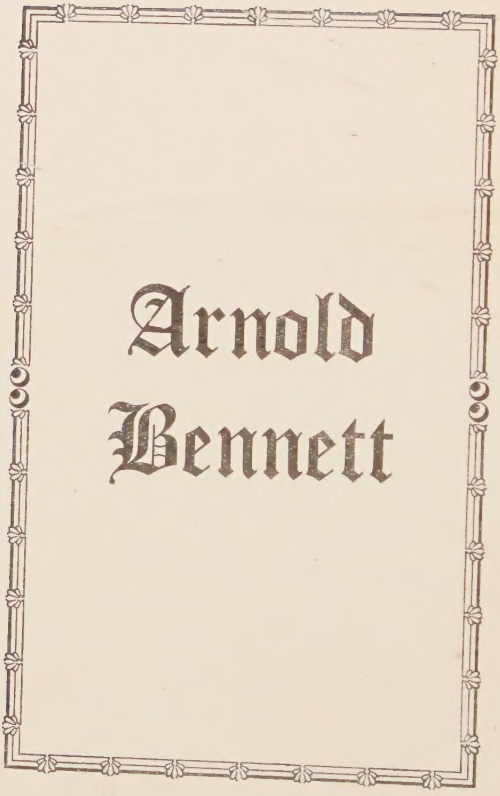
R
942
An78
v.119

5/29/23



DOMINICAN COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/bwb_S0-BMC-283

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

1876.

ALL THE VOLUMES OF THE NEW SERIES OF THE

ANNUAL REGISTER

1863 to 1875

MAY BE HAD,

PRICE EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

[B—211]

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER:

A

REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME

AND ABROAD,

FOR THE YEAR

1876.

NEW SERIES.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

LONDON:

RIVINGTONS, WATERLOO PLACE.

LONGMANS & CO.; HAMILTON & CO.; SIMPKIN & CO.;
HOULSTON & SONS; SMITH, ELDER, & CO.; E. BUMPUS; J. WALLER;
H. SOTHERAN & CO.; BICKERS & SON; W. HEATH; J. TOOVEY;
J. WHELDON; R. WASHBOURNE;
AND RIVINGTONS, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

1877.

R
942
An 78
V.119

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

21421

CONTENTS.

PART I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

Diplomatic events, the "Andrassy Note"—Opening of Parliament: The Queen's Speech; Debate on the Address—Discussions on the Suez Canal Shares purchase, and the Fugitive Slaves Circular—Mr. Cave's Report—The "Royal Titles Bill"—Irish questions: Home Rule, Sunday-closing of Public-houses, the Land Question, &c. . . . . [1

CHAPTER II.

The Estimates and the Budget—Debates on the "Exemption Clauses"—The Local Government Estimates—The Indian Budget—Debate on the depreciation of Silver—Mr. Holms' motion on Army Reform—The Army and Navy Estimates—Ecclesiastical Questions: the New Bishoprics, and the Burials Question—Debate in the House of Lords on Lord Granville's Resolution—Questions of Privilege—Mr. Lowe's Speech at Retford—The Reform Club and its Members—The Judicature Bill . . . . . [29

CHAPTER III.

Miscellaneous Bills: the Merchant Shipping Amendment; the Inclosure of Commons; Women's Suffrage, Speech of Mr. Bright; the Vivisection; Rivers Pollution, &c.—Introduction and abandonment of the Prisons Bill—Resignation of Lord Henry Lennox—Debates on Extradition with the United States—Indian affairs—The University Bills: debates in both Houses—The Government Education Bill—The Eastern Question: debates on the Bulgarian atrocities—Mr. Disraeli's last speech in the House of Commons . . [51

CHAPTER IV.

The Queen's visit to the East-end—Army Mobilization; Manœuvres at Salisbury and Aldershot—Return of the Arctic Expedition—Home-Rule disturbances in Ireland: Mr. Butt and Mr. Smyth—The Keighley Guardians—Legal changes and promotions—State of Trade—School Board Elections in London—Judgment on the *Franconia* case . . . . . [74

CHAPTER V.

Indian and Colonial Events.—The Prince of Wales's visit to India—Difficulties between Lord Northbrook and the India Office: the Tariff Act, and Lord Northbrook's resignation—The case of Mr. Fuller: Opinion in India upon

PAGE

Lord Lytton's minute—The general state of India—The Colonies and Federation—Difficulties with British Columbia: Lord Dufferin's visit to Vancouvers Island—Australia and New Zealand: the Parliamentary crisis in Victoria; the Free-trade controversy—Disturbances in Barbadoes: trial of the rioters by Special Commission—Confederation in South Africa: West Griqualand and the Transvaal Republic; visit of Mr. Molteno to England—Proposed Cession of the Gambia—FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Mr. Goschen in Egypt—The Eastern Question: Progress of and changes in public feeling; Speeches of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby: the Guildhall banquet; the Conference, and the mission of Lord Salisbury; Meeting at St. James's Hall . . . [93

FOREIGN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE.—The Government and the Elections—Letter of M. Casimir Périer—Marshal MacMahon's Manifesto—M. Gambetta at Aix—The Elections: victory of the Republican party—Resignation of M. Buffet—The new Ministry—The Second Ballots: the Bonapartist family feud—Finance and the Budget: election of M. Gambetta as Chairman of the Budget Committee—Debates on the Amnesty: Speech of Victor Hugo—The University Bill—Scenes in the Chamber of Deputies—The French Clergy: Speech of Mgr. Dupanloup—Reception of M. Simon at the Academy—Death of George Sand, Casimer Périer, and Felicien David—Debates in the Chamber on Civil Funerals: Ministerial Crisis—Resignation of the Dufaure Ministry: M. Simon, Prime Minister—Political prospects at close of the year . . . . . [127

CHAPTER II.

GERMANY.—The new Bank Law—Opening of the Prussian Diet—The Financial Estimates: Speech of Herr Camphausen—The Penal Code Amendment Act: Speech of Prince Bismarck—Release of Cardinal Ledochowski—Prince Bismarck's plan of Railway transfer: Debates in the Diet, and ultimate passing of the Bill—Count Arnim and *Pro Nihilo*—Visit of the Emperor of Russia to Berlin—The Berlin Note—Professor Reuleaux on German manufactures—The Old Catholic Synod at Bonn—Wagner at Bayreuth—Opening of the German Parliament—Debates on the Press Law—Prince Bismarck's speech on the Eastern Question. AUSTRO-HUNGARY.—Position among the European Powers—Death of Franz Deak—Difficulties between the two Governments—Meeting of the Delegations—Meeting of the Emperors at Reichstadt—Austria and the Eastern Question—Financial questions—The "Maros" outrage: satisfaction given by the Servian Government. SPAIN.—The end of the Carlist War—Martinez Campos—Victory of Primo de Rivera at Estella—Prince Carlos in France—The meeting of the Cortes: the new Constitution—Debates on the subject of Religious Liberty—The suppression of the *Fueros*—Señor Salaverria's Budget—Return of the ex-Queen Isabella—Affairs in Cuba. PORTUGAL.—Emancipation of slaves—Death of the Princess Isabella—Financial crisis at Lisbon: Closing of Banks—Death of the Duke de Saldanha . [176

CHAPTER III.

ITALY.—Meeting of Parliament—Signor Minghetti's Financial Statement—Debate on the Grist Tax question and fall of the Ministry—Signor Depretis forms a Cabinet—The Commission on Electoral Reform—The Italian Railways—Affairs at the Vatican—Death of Cardinal Antonelli—The Mantegazza Case—The 100-ton Gun. BELGIUM.—Political events: Debate on the Banque de Belgique—The Terneuzen Convention—Defeat of the Malou Cabinet—The June Elections—Disputes between the Catholics and Liberals: Riots at Brus-

PAGE

sels and Ghent—M. Anspach's Speech—The "Pacification" Festival at Ghent—Hygienic Congress at Brussels—The Geographical Conference—Sylvain van de Weyer—Review of the political situation. HOLLAND.—Politics at home and abroad—The war in Atchin—The Session of the States General: the Ministerial crisis—Home and Colonial Budgets—The North Sea Canal—Proposed draining of the Zuyder Zee. DENMARK.—Political disturbances—Elections to the Folksthing—Lieutenant Pio's candidature—Renewed difficulties in December—The Scandinavian Idea. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Parliamentary History—The Arctic Expedition. RUSSIA.—The Annexation of Khokand—The Baltic Provinces—Trial of Dr. Strousberg at Moscow—Commerce and Manufactures—The Russian Army—Saghalien and the Kurile Islands—The Eastern Question: attack on England in the *Golos*—The Czar's speech at Moscow—Prince Gortschakoff's letter—The *émeute* at St. Petersburg . . . . . [205

CHAPTER IV.

TURKEY.—Historical retrospect, the beginning of the Revolts; situation of Turkey and its provinces in January—Effects of the Andrassy Note: military and diplomatic events in the Spring—Postponement of dividends—The Bulgarian revolt in April: its extent and the mode of suppression—The outrage at Salonica: action of the European Powers—Deposition and death of Abdul Aziz: accession of Murad—Assassination of Turkish ministers—The Berlin Note—Servia and Montenegro: narrative of military events from June 30 to October 30—The Russian Ultimatum and the Armistice—The Deposition of Murad in favour of Abdul Hamid—Mr. Baring's Report—Diplomacy in November and December—Lord Salisbury on his travels—The Commission of Demarcation—The Conference—Affairs in Roumania. GREECE.—Ministerial crisis—Causes of neutrality—National resources—The Agricultural Bank—Financial measures . . . . . [255

CHAPTER V.

EGYPT.—The War in Abyssinia—defeat of the Egyptian army—the new Judicial system—M. Haakman's protest—Elections to the Court of Appeal—Financial reforms: the mission of Messrs. Goschen and Joubert—Fall of Sadyk Pasha—The Suez Canal Shares—Egypt and Zanzibar—The Transvaal Republic. PERSIA.—Military reforms—The Shah. CHINA.—The Yunnan Mission—Opening of the Woosung Railway—The Chefoo Convention. JAPAN.—The International Exhibition at Kioto—The insurrection in Kiushiu—Effects of the financial reforms—State of the silk trade. UNITED STATES.—Opening of the Centennial year—The Amnesty Bill—President Grant's Message on Cuba—The extradition difficulty—Chinese immigrants in California—The Sioux war—Disturbances in the South—Administrative corruption: The Babcock and Belknap trials—Reduction of official salaries—The Centennial Exhibition—Death of Mr. Stewart—The Presidential Election—The disputed Southern votes—The President's Message—Financial condition of the United States. CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AMERICA.—The Revolution in Mexico—Defeat of President Lerdo—Events in the South American Republics . . [299

PART II.

CHRONICLE OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

	PAGE
January	1
February	11
March	22
April	34
May	43
June	53
July	60
August	67
September	78
October	87
November	98
December	110

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Viscount Amberley—Dr. Jabez Burns—Sir David Deas—Mr. Gastineau—Sir Sills John Gibbons—Sir James John Hamilton—Sir George Harvey—Sir E. C. Workman-Macnaghten—Major-General Margary, R.E.—Sir Anthony Rothschild—Mr. William Salter—Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt—Mr. James Stirling, C.E.—Colonel Anderson—Rear-Admiral Becher—Dr. Begbie—Sir John Taylor Coleridge—Vice-Admiral Edgell, C.B.—Mr. Fleming—Mr. John Forster—Viscount Galway—Dr. Gauntlett—Mr. Justice Keatinge—Dr. King—Rev. J. T. Law—Viscount Melville—General Sir H. G. A. Taylor—Vice-Admiral Tindal—Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker—Sir John Cordy Burrows—Colonel Chesney, R.E.—Sir John W. Fisher—Mr. Hall—Vice-Admiral Hastings—Dr. Letheby—Mr. Holt Mackenzie—Mrs. Miller—Lady Augusta Stanley—Colonel Strange, F.R.S.—Baroness Von Bunsen—Rev. J. B. Dalgairns—Mr. De Morgan, F.R.S.—Admiral Frankland—Mr. Hodgson, M.P.—Admiral Jackson—Mr. J. G. Lough—Lord Lyttelton—Mr. Maunsell—The Earl of Sheffield—Mr. Southam, F.R.C.S.—Dr. Vivian—Dr. Wesley—Sir William Wilde—Dr. Bosworth—Sir G. Bowles, G.C.B.—Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.—Mr. Henry Kingsley—Mr. Elias Rendell—Mr. Ronayne—Colonel Meadows-Taylor—Dr. Wynter—Mr. James Acland—Mr. James Baird—Sir T. Henry—Lord Hylton—Miss Harriet Martineau—Mr. Robert Napier—Mr. Matthew Noble—Archdeacon Otter—Lord Sandhurst—Sir John Henry Scourfield, Bart.—Mr. Thornbury—Sir James Bardsley, M.D.—Dr. Butcher—Professor Childers—Mr. Mortimer Collins—The Marquis Conyngham—General Gascoigne—Dr. Hearder—Sir J. W. Kaye, F.R.S.—Colonel Egerton Leigh—Mr. Alexander Russel—Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole—Mr. Corser—Mr. Francatelli—Mr. Lane—Mr. Lewis, R.A.—Mr. Miller—Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont—Mr. Bewicke—Captain Freeburn—The Earl of Lonsdale—Mr. Prout—Dr. Rainy—Mr. George Smith—Admiral Sir Charles Talbot—Major-General H. W. Trevelyan—Lord Ardmillan—Sir James Campbell—Dr. Cookson—Lord Gormanston—Mr. Hadow—Rear-Admiral Hancock—Professor Laycock—The Earl of Leven and Melville—Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. McNeill—Sir John R. Quain—Dr. Rimbault—Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B. Mr. Shilleto—Mr. William Smith—Mr. Justice Archibald—Lieutenant-General Christie, C.B.—Mr. Charles Hemans—Dr. T. G. Graham—Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart.—Sir Percy Egerton Herbert—Lord Lisgar—Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart.—Sir John Stuart—The Marquis of Tweeddale—Bishop Venables—Major-General Wilson—Sir Elkanah Armitage—Lady Bell—General Sir J. Bell—Mr. G. Dawson—General Sir J. E. Dupuis—Rev. W. Gresley—Mr. Edward Horsman, M.P.—Mr. Wren Hoskins—Mr. G. Moore—Mr. Phillips—The Duke of Saldanha—Miss Sellon—Sir W. W. Emerson-Tennent, Bart.—Chief Justice Whiteside—General Arbuthnott—Mr. Atkinson—Lieutenant-General Campbell, C.B.—Lieutenant-Governor Caron—Captain

PAGE

Day, C.B.—Sir John Esmonde—General R. Hawkes—Major-General D. Hodson—Rev. T. Hugo—M. De Lara—Admiral Macnamara—Captain Madden—Lord Neaves—Vice-Admiral J. A. Paynter—Mr. Robertson—Sir Titus Salt—Mr. Stafford—Commander C. Sutherland—Mr. Teulon—Sir Charles Turner 111

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

The Clifton Communion Case—Jenkins *v.* Cook (clerk) 167
The Running-down of the "Strathclyde" 175
Vane *v.* Vane 183
The Vaccination Acts—Queen *v.* the Guardians of the Keighley Union . . 191
The "Tenedos" Court-Martial 196

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE 201
PAPERS RELATING TO THE EASTERN QUESTION:
The Andrassy Note 202
The Sultan's Answer to the Andrassy Note 207
The Berlin Memorandum 207
Extracts from Despatches from June 30 to July 17, 1876 209
Despatch from Lord Derby to the British Ambassador at the Porte . . 211
Despatch from Lord Derby to Lord Augustus Loftus, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg 213
Abstract of Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff to Count Schouvaloff . . 219
TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 220
THE BENGAL CYCLONE WAVE 221
"DOMESDAY BOOK" 222
FINANCE ACCOUNTS:—
Public Income and Expenditure 223
PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS 225
THE CABINET 228
SHERIFFS FOR 1876 228
UNIVERSITY DEGREES 229

INDEX 241

ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1876.

PART I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Diplomatic events, the "Andrassy Note"—Opening of Parliament: The Queen's Speech; Debate on the Address—Discussions on the Suez Canal Shares purchase, and the Fugitive Slaves Circular—Mr. Cave's Report—The "Royal Titles Bill"—Irish questions: Home-Rule, Sunday-closing of Public-houses, the Land Question, &c.

A MATTER of great diplomatic importance, connected with the crisis in the East, was before the Cabinet when the year began. The "Andrassy Note," concocted by the three Imperial Powers, and formulated by the Chancellor of Austria, was despatched from Vienna on the 30th of December, to London, Paris, and Rome for the approval of the three Western Governments. As the contents of this note, and its bearing on the aspect of affairs in Turkey, will have to be considered later on, we need here only state that the document was taken into consideration at a Cabinet Council held in Downing Street on January 18, and that it was decided to give it the adhesion of the British Government, with the exception of some minor points of detail subject to consideration as occasion might arise. The traditional attitude of England, with regard to the Ottoman Power, had caused some apprehension and anxiety as to whether it would or would not consent to any course which bore the quality of coercion as applied to the Sultan's relations with his subjects, especially to an interference suggested, though nominally by Austria, yet virtually at the instigation of Russia, and, as far as it went, harmonising with the policy which Russia had consistently advocated in view of her own interests. However, the tenour of the Andrassy Note was held to be not too compromising to British policy, and indeed its stipulations were considered by many to err

on the side of negative rather than of positive results. And that England did not at once place herself in rigid opposition to the other Continental Powers at this crisis, was a relief to the public mind, few people being prepared to see the dangers of war or isolation incurred for the sake of upholding so vicious and rotten a system as the existing administration of the Porte, after the twenty years of grace it had been permitted to enjoy,—thanks to British arms,—since the Crimean War. No doubt, whatever Russia might in her heart desire, the continued existence of the Turkish Empire itself might be considered by other Powers still preferable to the general struggle and confusion throughout Europe which must follow on its sudden dismemberment: but to urge reforms in her dealings with her Christian subjects, and concessions to the revolted Provinces, might be a means of staving off rather than of hurrying on a crisis which time was pretty sure to bring about eventually.

The affairs of the East were pre-eminently engaging public attention when the Legislature assembled.

The third session of the ninth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Her Majesty in person on the 8th of February. It was the second time only that she had made the effort since the commencement of her widowhood in 1861. The Speech from the Throne, which was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, was brief, and was chiefly taken up with Foreign Affairs; it mentioned very few measures of domestic interest as forming the ministerial programme. Its text was as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

"My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be of a cordial character.

"The insurrectionary movement which, during the last six months, has been maintained in the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which the troops of the Sultan have, up to the present time, been unable to repress, has excited the attention and interest of the great European Powers. I have considered it my duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by allied and friendly Governments to bring about a pacification of the disturbed districts, and I have accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging on the Sultan the expediency of adopting such measures of administrative reform as may remove all reasonable cause of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects.

"I have agreed to purchase, subject to your sanction, the shares which belonged to the Khedive of Egypt in the Suez Canal, and I rely with confidence on your enabling me to complete a transaction in which the public interests are deeply involved.

"The representations which I addressed to the Chinese Govern-

ment, as to the attack made in the course of last year on the expedition sent from Burmah to the Western Provinces of China, have been received in a friendly spirit. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage are now the subject of an inquiry, in which I have thought it right to request that a member of my diplomatic service should take part. I await the result of this inquiry in the firm conviction that it will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders.

"Papers on all the above subjects will be laid before you.

"I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health which my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has enjoyed during his journey through India. The hearty affection with which he has been received by my Indian subjects of all classes and races assures me that they are happy under my rule, and loyal to my throne. At the time that the direct government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the Crown, no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the Sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a Bill upon the subject will be presented to you.

"The humane and enlightened policy consistently pursued by this country in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies, and in suppressing the slave trade throughout the world, makes it important that the action of British National ships in the territorial waters of foreign States should be in harmony with these great principles. I have, therefore, given direction for the issue of a royal commission to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to my naval officers, with a view to ascertain whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for my ships and their commanders abroad greater power for the maintenance of the right of personal liberty.

"A bill will be laid before you for punishing slave traders who are subjects of native Indian Princes.

"The affairs of my Colonial Empire, the general prosperity of which has continued to advance, have received a large share of my attention. Papers of importance and interest will soon be in your hands showing the proceedings with respect to a conference of the South African Colonies and States.

"The murder of a high officer of the Straits Settlements whilst acting as Resident in a neighbouring Malay State, and the disorders ensuing on that outrage, have demanded the interference of my troops. I trust that the operations, which have been ably and energetically conducted, though not without the loss of some valuable lives, have restored order, and re-established the just influence and authority of this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Bills for regulating the ultimate tribunal of Appeal for the United Kingdom, and for the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Laws, will be immediately submitted to you.

"Legislation will be proposed relating to the Universities, and to primary education.

"Your attention will be called also to the Acts relating to the enclosure of commons, and to a measure for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of prisons, and at the same time effecting a relief of local burthens.

"Other important measures, as the time of the session permits, will be introduced to your notice; and I pray that your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, result in the happiness and contentment of my people."

The debate on the Address, as had been foreseen, related to the two questions of foreign policy, which had for some time past been so vigorously discussed in circles outside the Legislature: the Suez Canal purchase, and the Andrassy Note: to which Government had, shortly before the opening of Parliament, notified its adhesion under strictly guarded limits. At the close of our history of last year, as recorded, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby, while they touched lightly on the financial character of the Suez investment, explained both the general reasons for the purchase and the motives for immediate acceptance of the Khedive's offer. Lord Derby repudiated the interpretation that had been put on his late Edinburgh speech, stating that he only meant to deny the purchase having been a departure from the habitual policy of England, or being connected with any project of an Egyptian protectorate, or participation in the dismemberment of Turkey.

Respecting the adhesion given to the Andrassy Note, there was little difference of opinion expressed. The Opposition were peaceful, and even complimentary: Mr. Gladstone, while expressing his satisfaction at the course taken by Lord Derby, took occasion to explain the views which had induced the Government of which he was a member to enter into the Crimean war in 1853.

"What led us to enter into that war," he said, "is generally expressed as the desire to maintain the independence and the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and to make a vigorous effort to check designs dangerous to the peace of Europe which it was believed were entertained by Russia. Some persons thought that England had a separate interest in that war independent of that of Europe, but that was an idea that I never entertained. But in upholding the independence and the integrity of the Turkish Empire, I venture to say for myself and for the Government of that day, we entertained the strongest opinion that that independence and integrity could only be maintained upon certain conditions. Lord Palmerston well knew that it was totally impossible in the face of Christian Europe that the then state of things between a

Mahommedan Power and a Christian population could be allowed to continue, and that it would be impossible for us to preserve the independence and the integrity of the Turkish Empire unless the grievances of its Christian population were redressed. This was not a mere matter of individual opinion, and so strong was this feeling in Europe that in the very heat of the crisis the Sultan was compelled to pledge himself, as far as the constitutions of the country would permit him, to redress those grievances, and to place them upon a religious—of course, I don't say a political—equality with the rest of his subjects. That, therefore, was one of the conditions upon which the Crimean War was entered upon. My proposition, therefore, is that after the Crimean War, after that effusion of blood and treasure, after Europe had engaged in that struggle, and after it was made known to Turkey that provision must be made for the redress of the grievances of its Christian population, we cannot now turn round and say: 'We have no right to expect anything from the Sultan, and the Christian population of Turkey has no right to expect anything at our hands.' I am most grateful therefore that Her Majesty's Government, instead of being actuated by a principle totally inconsistent with the facts of history, and with the most obvious and most elementary obligations of national duty—have given in their adhesion to the Austrian Note."

The real debate on the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares came on on February 14, and was adjourned at the instance of the Marquis of Hartington till the 19th, when the ministerial application for 4,080,000*l.* as the purchase money was granted without a division. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his opening speech justified the transaction as one recommended by financial, as well as commercial considerations. As a mere bargain, he sought to prove that it was a good one, though as a mere bargain neither the Government nor the people of England would have been contented to take action in the affair. He represented that the company was solvent: that its available assets very nearly balanced its liabilities: that its original shares were free from all charges which must be satisfied before dividends were paid: that its business (three-fourths of which was supplied by the passage of British merchandise through the canal) was rapidly expanding, and promised to become yearly more valuable: that the shares were to be paid for by money borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners, with whom would be deposited the 200,000*l.* which the Khedive was engaged to pay as annual interest on the purchase money he had received; and that the difference between the rate of interest we should be called upon to pay to the Commissioners and that to be paid to us by the Khedive, would in the course of thirty-five years extinguish the debt, and leave the shares in our hands free from all liability.

Of the speeches on the Opposition side, the most noteworthy were those of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone. A vigorous onslaught

on the ministerial policy was expected; but Mr. Lowe, who led the attack, was considered to have failed in force and cogency of argument. He began by questioning the transaction between the Government and Messrs. Rothschild, insisting that the latter had received a great deal too much for advancing the purchase money. On this theme he enlarged at inordinate length, contrasting the transaction, rather ill-advisedly, with his own saving of 5,000*l.* out of the 3,000,000*l.* of the Alabama Claims, and complaining that Great Britain had been placed on a level with those States of questionable solvency which find a great difficulty in borrowing money. He then proceeded to give his explanation of the favourable reception accorded to the act of the Government, attributing it to the influence of the Press, particularly of the Metropolitan Press, which was moved by considerations of its own advantage. "It was believed that the era of spirited policy was at hand, which, however expensive it might be to others, was sure to be dear to the newspapers."

Into the financial part of the business Mr. Lowe entered circumstantially, contending that a proprietor who had only ten votes, represented by the 250 shares of the British Government (*i.e.* two-fifths of the whole number of votes) could not be held to have become chief proprietor of the Canal. Mr. Gladstone, who soon afterwards took the singular course of publishing a "syllabus" of his speech, declared that the House was practically left no choice in the matter—that the purchase, so far as the Khedive was concerned, was complete, and that the best proof of it was to be found in the circumstance that the seven zinc boxes containing the shares were at this moment in the custody of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and not of the Messrs. Rothschild. He did not hold the Chancellor of the Exchequer personally responsible except in his character of a Cabinet Minister, nor did he attach any blame to the Messrs. Rothschild; but he held that the Government ought not to have placed itself in the hands of a private financial firm, and by that means have given facilities for the enormous speculations in Egyptian bonds which undoubtedly did take place pending the negotiations for the advance. He objected to the improvident character of the arrangement, which, he said, was tantamount to a payment of 15 per cent. interest per annum for the money without the risk of losing a single farthing. Referring next to the political aspect of the question, Mr. Gladstone invited Ministers to explain what were the new evils which the Government apprehended would follow the purchase of the shares by France or any other foreign country, and what was the additional security we had acquired for keeping open the passage to India. He also asked whether we had a preferential charge over the other creditors of Egypt, and whether any one could safely predict that the Khedive would be able to pay the interest he had promised. He had great apprehensions as to the receipt of the 5 per cent., but much greater apprehensions as to the position in which the necessity of demanding it might draw on us.

Next came on a debate on the Fugitive Slave Circular. It is seldom that two questions of the importance of that respecting the Suez Canal shares purchase and that concerning the Fugitive Slave Circular, come before Parliament on two successive evenings. On Tuesday, 20th, the day following the close of the Suez Canal Debate, Mr. Whitbread brought forward his motion against Government on the second question, in the form of a resolution to cancel every instruction which might stand in the way of entire protection to fugitive slaves afforded by the British flag. There was an exciting debate for two nights on the subject. Mr. Whitbread, in a cautious speech, which admitted the existing difficulties, urged first, that, once admitted to the protection of the British flag, a slave should be treated as a free man while on board one of Her Majesty's ships, and should not be removed or ordered to leave because he is a slave. In the second place, he demanded the withdrawal of all Circulars, Instructions, and Orders opposed to such a principle, or limiting the discretion of Her Majesty's officers to receive fugitive slaves on board her ships. He was careful to avoid heated declamation, and to keep the subject above the reach of Party strife. Mr. Hanbury, on the side of Government, moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Royal Commission. His attack, however, on the conduct of past Liberal Ministries did not suit the temper of the House. It is quite true, as he says, that in 1871 a Circular was sent to the East India Station, directing the return of slaves who should come on board Her Majesty's ships within three miles of the shore. But the present instructions were as formal as any act of a Government could be. Speaking for the Government the Attorney-General referred to the first Circular, and frankly assumed his share of responsibility attaching to that document. Sir John Karslake, Sir R. Baggalay, and Dr. Deane, had also a hand in it. The Attorney-General did not deny that it was open to objection in so far as it directed the surrender of slaves who had been admitted on board ship on the high seas; but he virtually denied the truth of the popular doctrine that when a ship of war is anchored in a foreign port she is subject only to the laws of her own country. Were such the case, he said, "she would be bound to give an asylum to murderers as well as slaves."

Mr. Hardy, in reply to Sir H. James, maintained that the exterritoriality of a ship in a foreign port was not perfect, and he made an effective point by quoting "Historicus," in illustration of the nuisance a ship acting on the contrary assumption must become.

On the second night of the debate, Mr. Herschell defended the late Government in an able speech. He admitted that both sides were living in glass-houses, but the Conservatives had begun throwing stones. He denied that there was anything in international law which limited the reception to those slaves whose lives were in danger, and he thought the wisest course would be to leave each case to the discretion of the commanding officer. Sir W. Harcourt, who spoke later in the evening, strongly censured

the recklessness of the Government, in giving up the principle that the Queen's vessels were extra-territorial. No doubt, he said, foreign nations might prescribe the conditions on which they would admit our ships into their ports, but then England might declare on what terms she would accept their hospitality, and if after the passing of this resolution, they still admitted our ships into their harbours, it would be tantamount to accepting the principle of it. Sir William was immediately followed by the Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Plunket), who denied that the immunity of our ships-of-war had been in any way sacrificed, and he pointed out that the policy of England had been to bring about a better state of feeling among the slaveholding powers, which would in time lead to the eradication of slavery; but the extreme measures proposed by the Opposition would retard, instead of hastening the desired effect. Lord Hartington defended Lord Clarendon from the charge of having issued his instructions without the knowledge of the Cabinet, and Mr. Disraeli taking advantage of this admission, which destroyed the force of Mr. Forster's argument, earlier in the debate, taunted the Liberals with their readiness to throw over their old colleague, for the sake of obtaining a majority. In the division which followed Mr. Whitbread's resolution was rejected by 293–248, a majority of 45; and immediately afterwards, an amendment moved by Mr. Fawcett, that Lord Clarendon's East Indian Order, and the second Slave Circular should be suspended, met a similar fate, by 290–245, these being two of the largest divisions during the session. A discussion on the Fugitive Slave Circular in the House of Lords was brought about by Lord Cardwell, who presented a petition from the Dissenting Ministers of London, praying for the unconditional withdrawal of the obnoxious instructions. The same arguments which had already done duty in the House of Commons were again made use of. Lord Cairns, while regretting that we had not arrived at the stage when we could give our protection to every slave who claimed it, said that the best results must follow from the deliberations of the Royal Commission.

In the subsequent discussions which arose out of the Suez Canal purchase, the Ministers lost ground in public estimation. It became evident that there had been mismanagement in some of the subsidiary arrangements, and in meeting the criticism on the acts of the Government, Mr. Disraeli betrayed a want of the tact and temper which usually characterised him. Mr. Cave's Report was received by the Cabinet before the end of March; but in answer to a question from Mr. Cartwright in the House of Commons, the Premier declined to make it public, alleging that on perusing the document he and his colleagues had unanimously concluded that it was necessary to communicate with the Khedive for his consent or refusal, that the communication had been accordingly made, and that the Khedive had "expressed a strong objection to this Report being made public in the present unsettled state of Egyptian

Finance." Immediately the most unfavourable inferences were drawn by the world of investors and stock jobbers, and something like a panic in Egyptian securities set in. A day or two later the Chancellor of the Exchequer tried to undo the effects of his leader's injudicious course; and in reply to Mr. Samuelson observed that the perusal of Mr. Cave's Report had not altered the opinions he had expressed six weeks before on the financial condition of Egypt though he admitted that the lapse of six weeks might, perhaps must, have had some influence on the situation, that in his opinion the publication of the Report would not be injurious to the Khedive, but as the Khedive appears to persist in its refusal the Report could not be published. Soon, however, the Khedive saw the impolicy of any longer withholding his consent, and the Report was published at the beginning of April.

The Report was considered to be satisfactory, inasmuch as it furnished the hitherto vaguely informed English public with some trustworthy information on the subject of Egyptian finance. That Egypt owed 75 millions sterling, and had a reasonable prospect of being able to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount, was the general result. With the exception of the comparatively small sum raised by the Khedive's predecessor, and by the present Khedive to pay his predecessor's debts, the money borrowed had gone to help the Suez Canal. The reigning Khedive had, indeed, spent no less than 30 millions sterling on other public works, 13 or 14 millions on railways alone, having 1210 miles of railway actually at work. But for this outlay the excess of income over expenditure had sufficed. It was mainly the Suez Canal that made him a borrower, though some of his premature schemes of improvement elsewhere may have helped to swell the amount of debt. Mr. Cave having begun by giving the causes which had produced the present state of Egyptian finance, proceeded to show what that state really was, and lastly, to prescribe the remedy which he thought possible. He took pains to ascertain the agricultural resources of the country, the extent of the land under cultivation, the extent that could be added by an efficient system of public works, the supply of labour, and the suggestions which had been made for increasing it. He recapitulated with accuracy of detail the increase of the exports and imports, the rise of the revenue, the general improvement of the population, the excess of births over deaths, the foundation of schools, and the general advance of education, and did justice to those qualities in Ismail Pasha's Administration which had recommended him to the goodwill of Europeans as a ruler who, more than any other of his family, had been disposed to attract to his country the ideas and energy of the West. But when Mr. Cave applied himself to the special subject to which his mission related, his language was almost uniformly severe, in spite of his sympathies with the Khedive and his desire to help the State. He spoke of Egypt as suffering "from the ignorance, dishonesty, waste, and extravagance

of the East, such as have brought her Suzerain to the verge of ruin, and at the same time from the vast expense caused by hasty and inconsiderate endeavours to adopt the civilisation of the West." The Khedive had attempted, with a limited revenue, in the course of a few years, works which ought to be spread over a far longer period, and which would tax the resources of much richer exchequers. The precarious tenure of office caused dishonesty to go wholly or partially unpunished; the peculation and neglect which pervaded every department gave rise to intrigues, which sooner or later brought about the downfall of honest officials. The poorer Fellaheen are subject to much ill-treatment and extortion; contractors for work are allowed to bring gangs together, starving and defrauding the labourers, the more miserable class of whom are paid nothing, but work from sunrise to sunset for their bare food, and run away at every opportunity. His conclusions on all the information he obtained are expressed in the following sentence: —"As, therefore, every security of real value is pledged, and as without the means for meeting the floating debt a very serious crisis in the financial affairs of Egypt must take place, which would be fatal to the bondholders of the various loans, it would seem that the most feasible mode of averting the danger would be to buy up, for the purpose of consolidation, the loans of 1860 and 1873 and the bonds of the floating debt." The essential condition of success in this would be "that the Khedive should place a person who would command general confidence, such, for instance, as the Financial Agent sent out by Her Majesty's Government to take employment under His Highness at the head of a Control Department which should have a general supervision of the incidence and the levying of the taxes."

Another incident connected with this business of the Suez Canal, in which the Premier did not gain in parliamentary reputation, was his treatment of the dismissal of Sir Daniel Lange by M. Charles Lesseps, from the post of representative of the Company in this country.

The case was this: In 1871 proposals for a change in the ownership of the Suez Canal had been suggested in several quarters. The Khedive had expressed to Colonel Stanton, the Consul-General in Egypt, an opinion in favour of the transfer of the property, either to an English company, or to the English Government. The Italian Government about the same time suggested the joint acquisition of the Canal by the Maritime States. The Franco-German war was then just over, the Germans still occupied the soil of France, the Commune was ruling in Paris. On April 3rd Sir Daniel Lange ventured to write to Lord Granville suggesting the purchase of the Canal: "Taking into account," he said, "the altered feeling in France produced by recent events, the question may arise whether a well-defined financial proposal emanating from England would not be opportune, and even acceptable to the shareholders provided it be done with discretion and caution."

He communicated his opinion to M. de Lesseps, who first expressed strong repugnance to the proposal, but afterwards intimated a disposition to negotiate a sale to the Maritime Powers in general. Sir D. Lange stuck to the scheme of exclusive British management. His correspondence with Lord Granville, however, ended with a decided refusal to engage in the transaction. The letters of Sir D. Lange were private and confidential, but by inadvertence they were published in the Appendix to the Suez Canal papers issued by Mr. Disraeli's Government, and on seeing them, M. C. de Lesseps summarily dismissed him from the service of the Company, on the plea that he had entered on the correspondence, had even entered on personal negotiations with the British Government, without informing the Directors, had made incorrect statements, and compromised the name of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps without any authority.

The subject was brought up in the House of Commons on March 6, when Mr. Gladstone commented on Mr. Disraeli's answer touching the despatch of a Commissioner to superintend the application of the Egyptian Revenue, and described, in a satirical vein, the difficulties and the hopeless impotence of a Commissioner in such a position. Animadverting next on the discourteous dismissal of Sir D. Lange, he expressed his opinion that the assigned cause was only a plea which had been seized upon by M. de Lesseps as an opportunity for self-assertion. It would be a good test of the great influence we were supposed to have gained in the administration of the Canal if we procured the reinstatement of Sir D. Lange.

Mr. Disraeli protested against the imaginary project which Mr. Gladstone had attributed to the Government without any warrant, thus attempting to precipitate discussion, to the injury of the public service. As to Sir D. Lange, at present he had made no complaint, but the Government would be glad to protect his interests, as those of any other British subject. But he understood that a communication had been made by M. Charles de Lesseps to our Ambassador in Paris, not of a public character, which induced him to think that Mr. Gladstone had been unnecessarily alarmed. As to the publication of the letters, he repeated that it was not by inadvertence. Two of the most important of the five were not marked "Private and Confidential," and they were necessary to give the House a complete history of our relations with the Suez Canal. Moreover, the papers, before publication, had been submitted to Lord Granville.

Mr. Cave did not make a statement in defence of his Report (although on the 12th of May, in answer to a question by Mr. Cartwright, he explained some misconceptions as to the Khedive's debts), until a late period of the session. On the 5th of August, the opportunity was offered by a request for information by Sir G. Campbell. Mr. Cave contended that by revealing the perilous condition of Egyptian finance his Report, which remained unim-

peached notwithstanding the searching examination to which it had been subjected, had opened the eyes of the Khedive and of the world, and prevented a collapse which might have been more disastrous. At the time of the publication of the Report the Khedive's liabilities might have been met, and they might even yet be met. Mr. Cave gave an interesting account of the Khedive's character and habits and surroundings, illustrating the causes of the extravagant expenditure which had involved him in liabilities of such magnitude, and concluded by expressing his belief that good days were still in store for a country so important to us as the Highway to India.

The Committee on the Suez Canal Bill was not reached until the 8th of the same month. Mr. Lowe repeated once more his ingenious carpings at the scheme; and Mr. Rylands succeeded in making even Sir Stafford Northcote indignant by clumsily hinting (though he afterwards disclaimed the intention) that successful speculations had been made by those in the confidence of the Government. On the other hand, warm support to the general policy of the purchase was accorded by Mr. Reed, speaking as an independent member, Mr. Mac Iver, in the name of Liverpool merchants, Lord Elcho, and others. Public opinion out of doors, as we have already pointed out, had long ago cooled down from its first enthusiasm, and probably Mr. Lowe's hypercriticism and Mr. Rylands' infelicitous innuendoes caused a slightly favourable reaction. At any rate, the once extolled stroke of high policy was shorn of its brilliance, and no mention of the bill was thought necessary in the Royal Speech which ended the session.

It will be noticed that a paragraph in the Queen's Speech had referred to her intention to supply the omission of any addition to the style and titles of the Sovereign at the time that the direct government of India had been transferred to the Crown. The public were therefore prepared for the bill brought before the Commons by Mr. Disraeli on February 17, when he said (having repeated the statement that the proposal had been long under consideration):—

"Since the transfer of the direct Government of India to the Queen, the interest felt by the people of this country in India has greatly increased. It has become every year deeper and wider. I remember when I first entered this House, now about forty years ago, that there were, I believe, even members of Parliament who looked upon India as a vast country which, generally speaking, was inhabited by a single and by a subjugated race. But since then information has been so much diffused among all classes of our countrymen on the subject of India, that even those who have the most ordinary information are now well aware that India is an ancient country of many nations; that it is peopled by various and varying races, differing in origin, in language, in religion, in manners, and in laws—some of them highly gifted and highly civilised, and many of them of rare antiquity. And this vast commu-

nity is governed, under the Queen, by many sovereign princes, some of whom occupy thrones which were filled by their ancestors when England was a Roman province. The presence of the Prince of Wales in India has naturally increased and stimulated this feeling of sympathy in both countries. It is not for me to offer compliments to a Prince so near the Throne, but in fulfilling a public duty the language of truth may be permitted; and I am sure that I am justified in saying that throughout this great enterprise on his part his demeanour and his conduct has been such that he has proved that it is not his birth only which qualifies him for an Imperial post. Under these circumstances, I have to ask the House to pass a bill which consists of only one clause, and which will enable Her Majesty, by proclamation, to make that addition to her style and titles which befits the occasion. In taking this course I am following a precedent, the validity of which, I think, cannot be impugned. At the time of the union with Ireland, in the Act of Union itself, there was a proviso enabling the Sovereign, when the Act was passed, to announce, by proclamation under the Great Seal, the style and title he would assume; and, accordingly, His Majesty King George III. issued a proclamation under the Great Seal, and adopted the title of King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its Dependencies. I trust that the House will support Her Majesty's Government in the course they are adopting, because we have reason to feel that it is a step which will give great satisfaction not merely to the Princes, but to the nations of India. They look forward to some act of this kind with interest, and by various modes they have conveyed to us their desire that such a policy should be pursued. I cannot myself doubt that it is one also that will be most agreeable to the people of England and of the United Kingdom, because they must feel that such a step gives a seal, as it were, to that sentiment which of late years has been so rising in these islands —namely a determination to maintain our empire. And it will be an answer to those mere economists and those foreign diplomatists who announce that India is to us only a burden or a danger. By passing this bill, then, and enabling Her Majesty to take this step, the House will show in a manner that is unmistakable that they look upon India as one of the most precious possessions of the Crown, and their pride that it is a part of her empire and governed by her Imperial Throne."

Mr. Lowe followed the Prime Minister in a speech which displayed all his critical and dialectical powers, and also his occasional inability to realise the feelings of his countrymen. In the first place he discussed the meaning of the word Imperial, and quoted the Acts of Henry VIII., of James I., of the Irish Union, and "Blackstone's Commentaries" in support of his contention that the Crown of England had always been an Imperial Crown. Presuming that the title to be taken was that of Empress of India, Mr. Lowe contended that there was no precedent for the assump-

tion of this title by an English Sovereign, and again referred to "Blackstone" for the different interpretations of King and Emperor. The popular impression was that a King was under the law, while an Emperor made the law; and he went on, amid some laughter and murmurs, to comment on the inexpediency of giving to the Sovereign in India a different title from that which she bore in England, and on the danger of associating the Queen in the minds of the Indian people with the fierce conquerors who were Emperors of Delhi, or with the wretches who were the Roman Emperors.

Commenting on the possible difficulties involved in the assumption of a new title, Mr. Lowe said:—

"There is one point in that which strikes me would be rather curious, though it would not be easy to get over it. The Queen is 'Defender of the Faith.' 'Defender of the Faith' is a title which has done much hard work in its time, from the period when Henry VIII. possessed it and supported the Roman Catholic faith, and retained it after he had suppressed that faith. Therefore, as it has borne so much, it may be considered that it can bear a little more. Suppose for a moment how the title would read. Supposing it to be the wish of Her Majesty to assume the title of Queen of India, the title would run something like this—Her Majesty, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and India, Defender of the Faith. Then the question would arise, whose faith? If we were to take the grammatical construction, it would mean the faith of India; but some people might wish to be more explicit, and add an 's,' so that it would read Defender of the Faiths."

Turning to the question of our rule in India, and boldly facing the possibility of its loss:—

"Most of us remember how very near we were losing it some twenty years ago. Well, that was the impression then, at any rate. Suppose the Crimean War had lasted another year, and then that this rebellion had taken place, instead of giving us nearly a year's breathing time, might not this country have been put to a great extremity? It is quite possible at any rate. We cannot regard our position in India with the satisfaction we feel in reference to the possession of Hampshire or Sussex. I want to know what sort of feelings the Parliament of the day would have when they came to alter the style of Her Majesty and blot India out from her titles. We once believed ourselves to be the conquerors of France, and we assumed the title of conquerors of France, but the French beat us out of France, and left us only with a single small town in it. But how long was it before we made up our minds to give up the title of King of France? It was given up in 1801, many years after our last hopes had been destroyed, and 130 years since our King had condescended to accept the money doled out to him by Louis XIV. That shows the inconvenience of loading yourselves with titles which you are not sure of retaining."

Lastly, there was the case of the Colonies to be considered:—

"We have founded Colonies, like Australia for instance, of

which we have every reason to be proud, without shedding a drop of blood. What will those great communities say if they find that India is selected to be placed above them all—India, which is in no respect of so much importance to this country as these colonies? As a colonist myself, I know something about them: and I should be sorry to think that our fellow-countrymen there are indifferent to the connection with England, or to the necessity of maintaining it. No doubt it would be a sufficient answer, if the right hon. gentleman could give it, to say that the Colonies were mentioned in the Royal style, and, therefore, that we have only to add India to complete it. But the Colonies never have been mentioned. To pick out India now is to put a slight on all these great communities."

Mr. Disraeli, in his reply, vigorously combated Mr. Lowe's arguments. "He is the only right hon. gentleman in the House who would have offered an argument of that kind. The right hon. gentleman is a prophet, but he is always a prophet of evil." The Prime Minister traversed each count in Mr. Lowe's indictment, denying the adverse precedents, and the supposed slight to the Colonies. Above all the measure would fulfil the expressed desires and gratify the legitimate ambition of the natives of India.

Before the debate on the second reading, the Premier, in answer to Mr. Bright (who inquired the character of the proposed title), pointed out that to state beforehand what title the Queen would take would be binding her down, and not enabling her to exercise her prerogative.

The second reading of the bill was moved by Mr. Disraeli on March 9. In the interval the public mind had become more and more averse to the measure proposed, and this partly because of the mystery in which Mr. Disraeli had been pleased to envelop the matter. Mr. Samuelson on the 7th had asked Mr. Disraeli "whether he was now prepared to state what was the addition to the Royal Titles which Her Majesty's Ministers will advise in the event of the passing of the Royal Titles Bill:" a question to which Mr. Disraeli having replied that he was not prepared to make the desired statement, Mr. Samuelson gave notice that on the second reading of the bill he would move that the House should not be asked to read the bill a second time "until the addition proposed to be made to the Royal Titles shall have been stated by Her Majesty's Ministers, and until full opportunity shall have been given for the consideration of such addition."

In the debate on the second reading, Mr. Disraeli made the expected "communication" as to the title selected by the Queen. As had been anticipated, it was "Empress of India." Mr. Disraeli once more combated the arguments as to the supposed slur on the Colonies, and the ancient associations of conquest with the title, and with the declaration that native opinion in India favoured its adoption, he besought the House to throw aside prejudice, and pass the second reading without a division.

Mr. Gladstone delivered an elaborate argument on constitutional grounds against the new title. He asserted that the bill was inaccurate in reciting that the Queen had *assumed* the sovereignty of India, because the Act of 1858 only transferred to her the territories formerly vested in the East India Company. Commenting on the particular title which was to be adopted, Mr. Gladstone earnestly deprecated incautious or hurried treatment of so delicate a question as the title of our Sovereign, and controverted in an interesting historical argument Mr. Disraeli's assertion that the Imperial title had never presumed supremacy over Kings. When the two titles had come into competition the title of King had either been subordinated to or had been swallowed up in the title of Emperor. The title of Emperor, moreover, was elective, and not hereditary, and it assumed absolute authority.

Several appeals for further time and consideration were made, and endorsed by Lord Hartington, who was not disposed to divide on the principle of the measure. However, a division on Mr. Samuelson's amendment was forced (against his will) by the members of the Opposition below the gangway, and it was rejected by 284 to 31 votes, and the bill read a second time.

On March 16, upon the House going into Committee on the Royal Titles Bill, Lord Hartington moved as an amendment:— "That, while willing to consider a measure enabling Her Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Title which shall include such dominions of Her Majesty as to Her Majesty may seem meet, this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient to impair the ancient and Royal dignity of the Crown by the assumption of the style and title of Empress."

Again the former arguments on both sides were marshalled, and again the Government triumphed, this time with a majority of 105. Mr. Disraeli, somewhat later, gave a conciliatory pledge that "Under no circumstances would Her Majesty assume, by the advice of her Ministers, the title of 'Empress' in England." In the next place, the Princes of the Blood Royal would never come to be designated as of the Blood Imperial also. Her Majesty will not be advised to confer on her children and agnates any title denoting an Imperial connection. "Her Majesty's Ministers would under no circumstances give such advice to Her Majesty, and there never was the slightest foundation for that rumour. It would be a step entirely disapproved of."

The bill passed through Committee unaltered, and was read a third time on March 23. It had not been expected that the debate on the third reading would lead to a division. The event was brought about by the powerful speech of Mr. Cowen, the representative for Newcastle, an independent member, who reminding the House that an Indian newspaper had advocated the change, said "the men who had lived longest in India, and who knew most about it, were, as he had noticed, always the most reticent about the feelings of its people. The mind of the native population is still to us Westerns as a sealed book."

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli both made vigorous speeches on the occasion.

Mr. Lowe's was a bitter onslaught, and forced on a division, in which the Government were victorious, by 209 votes to 134.

In the House of Lords the measure passed its first and second readings without a division, though not without some animated discussions, in which Lords Granville, Grey, Napier, and Lawrence took part, while the Government was defended by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Salisbury. But on the third reading, Lord Shaftesbury brought forward an amendment, praying that the word Empress might not be used. The amendment was rejected by 137 votes to 91.

After receiving the Royal Assent, the proclamation of the new title was made on May 1 by the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and also at Edinburgh. It caused renewed dissatisfaction. In answer to the Opposition, the Ministry in both Houses had promised that instead of the tedious process of inserting limitations in the bill itself, the proclamation should itself convey the statement that the title of Empress should be localised in India alone. But when the proclamation was issued, no such limitation appeared. This caused much complaint from the Opposition, and led to a demand for explanation in the House of Lords, and a formal statement from the Lord Chancellor, which did not satisfy the querists.

Sir Henry James, taking this as a new point of battle, brought forward on May 11 a vote of want of confidence in the Government for the vague terms of the proclamation, and again a lively debate took place in the Commons on the subject.

The Speaker ruled that, contrary to the usual practice, the former debates on the Royal Titles Bill might be quoted from, and at Mr. Disraeli's solicitation—with the remark that Ministers were on their trial, and some indulgence might be conceded—even debates in the other House were freely referred to and quoted from. Sir Robert Peel, late in the evening, in terms which were hardly respectful to the Speaker, referred to this ruling as a precedent, but the Speaker's decision was that the proclamation was in a sense the life of the Act, the Royal Titles Act having no result without it, and under these circumstances he ruled that it might be considered as though the Act had not been wholly disposed of with the third reading.

It was this ruling that gave Sir Henry James the opportunity, so dear to a lawyer, to string together a number of extracts, very cleverly they were put together too—and make what seemed an unanswerable case against the Cabinet of not redeeming their pledges. The speech was by no means improved into an oration by the laboured quotations.

There was just a spark of liveliness thrown into it when the hon. member played with the Ministerial phrase that the title was intended solely "for external application," and said that, like articles of another kind thus provided, there was danger of careless

people applying them "internally" with disastrous consequences; and he made some fun out of Mr. Bentinck's commission as Lord Advocate.

Mr. Hardy's reply was animated and effective, in fact one of the best debating speeches of the session. He commented severely on the narrow and trivial character of the controversy,—whether the Government had fulfilled its promises as it intended to make them or as the Opposition had understood them. It was a controversy entirely unworthy of a great party to raise; but though any stick might be good enough to beat a dog with, this stick, he prophesied, would break in their hands. Mr. Hardy concluded with a denunciation of the conduct of the Opposition throughout this controversy, and the various desperate devices by which they had endeavoured to obstruct and overthrow the Royal Titles Bill.

The Government obtained rather unexpected support from two Irreconcileables, Mr. Butt and Dr. Kenealy. The latter succeeded in bringing down the House with shouts of laughter and cheers when he pointed to Mr. Disraeli with his crowded ranks of followers as "monarch of all he surveyed." He spoiled the quotation by going further, and before he had finished the cold disregard of the Claimant's advocate, habitually worn by the House, was again assumed.

Less unexpected, although probably more effective, was the assistance afforded by two very independent members, Lord Elcho and Sir R. Peel. The latter was especially severe on the style and arguments of Sir H. James, which he stigmatised as unfair, in bad taste, and unparliamentary. He felt sure that Lord Hartington was no party to the motion. After a vigorous speech from Sir W. Harcourt in support of the motion, Mr. Disraeli rose. He admitted that the bill was brought in without any exceptions, and without any expectation that any would be necessary. But when it was found that apprehensions were entertained of the title of Empress superseding the Royal Title, the Government, like wise men, deferred to fears they did not feel, and they gave a general assurance that the Queen of Great Britain should always be styled by that title, publicly and officially, in this country, and that they would secure this in such a manner that it could not be evaded. Mr. Disraeli went on to justify the opportuneness of the measure and its general effect; and as to the Colonies, he did not believe that any serious harm would arise if the title of Empress were used in the Colonies. So far from complaining of a "factious opposition," Mr. Disraeli was inclined to be grateful for the course which had been pursued by the party opposite, because it had considerably increased the Ministerial majority in both Houses; and he concluded by an animated appeal to his own followers to vindicate the honour of the Government, and to declare that the proclamation carried out the Ministerial pledge.

The Marquis of Hartington, adverting to Sir R. Peel's speech, denied emphatically that the motion had been made without his

sanction, and declined the compliments which had been paid to him and the patronage which had been extended to him by various members, on the supposition that he had differed from his friends around him.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 334 to 226, showing a majority of 108 in favour of the Government. The division was taken on broad party lines, several of the Irish members walking out of the House when the question was put.

How far the new addition to the Royal Titles could be literally termed unpopular might, perhaps, be doubted. The mass of the people were probably very indifferent on the subject; the lovers of novelty and high-sounding titles may, perhaps, have not been displeased, but the better informed and historically educated classes were certainly opposed to it. Hence the criticism which the measure met with in the best journals, and from really capable and thoughtful outsiders, as well as in Parliament, was very unremitting and severe; and, moreover, it was generally thought that Ministers had placed the Queen herself in an ungracious position towards the public by allowing her to be absent on a visit to Germany just at the time that the bill was passing. In fact, some cavils were raised at the bare fact of the Queen and all her sons being absent from England at the same time, as they were during some weeks of this spring. The Queen crossed to Cherbourg on her way to Germany; the Prince of Wales had not returned from his Eastern tour, and was at Cairo; the Duke of Edinburgh was on his way back from St. Petersburg; the Duke of Connaught was at Gibraltar; even the hitherto untravelled Prince Leopold, sufficiently improved in strength to be allowed to gratify his artistic tastes by a visit to Italy, was at Nice; and the representation of Royalty was for the time being left to the infant children of the Prince of Wales, the eldest of whom, Prince Albert Victor, had but just entered his thirteenth year. But while these criticisms were uttered, all the necessary steps for proclaiming the new title were taken. Of these an account will be found in another part of this volume. The Royal Titles Bill became the law of the land, and Queen Victoria is Empress of India.

The Irish members commenced the political campaign early, and thanks to an ingenious stroke of party tactics, afterwards to be explained, they succeeded in monopolising a large part of the session. This was certainly inconsistent with the views regarding the right of an Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland to which most of the Home Rulers were pledged, but the change from the posture of morose isolation (attempted in the Sessions of 1874 and 1875) must be regarded as beneficial in all respects, except perhaps as regards the progress of practical legislation.

The *Times* remarked that—The Home Rulers, like the Independent Opposition of five-and-twenty years ago, had grown

weary of sulking in a corner while they might take part in the great game which is being played around them. They were heartily tired of the inglorious nullity to which they condemned themselves when they entered Parliament, sixty strong, after the General Election. They had persuaded themselves that the wheels of Government could not go on without their co-operation, but they had since discovered that they were not indispensable to the movement of affairs. Like workmen who had recklessly thrown themselves into a "Strike," they saw that they themselves alone were the sufferers. Moreover, they had been admonished that the constituencies which returned them were seriously disappointed at the results of the policy of isolation, inaction, and impracticability.

Some of the Irish members could not resist the temptation, on the Address debate, of objecting to the Queen's Speech because it was not crammed full with promises to Ireland. These deficiencies, however, it was proposed to remedy by the long string of motions announced on the Order Paper.

Mr. Mitchell Henry told the House of Commons that Mr. Butt had in reserve an Education Bill which was to settle the question over which Mr. Gladstone failed so conspicuously, and a Land Bill to amend Mr. Gladstone's supposed settlement of that other question, which is at the root of all Irish groans and grievances. Besides this, a host of lesser champions came forward. Mr. Mitchell Henry himself produced a bill for the Registration of Voters in Ireland; Mr. Dunbar brought forward a bill to establish Union Rating in Ireland; Captain Nolan a bill for the establishment of Electoral County Boards in Ireland; Dr. Ward a bill for the regulation and encouragement of the Coast and Deep-sea Fisheries in Ireland; Mr. Parnell a bill for the Reclamation of Waste Lands in Ireland; Mr. Ronayne a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the Grand Jury system in Ireland; Mr. Brooks a bill to extend to Municipal Corporations in Ireland certain privileges now enjoyed by similar bodies in England; and Sir Joseph M'Kenna a bill to amend the law relating to the Rating of Towns in Ireland. We must place by themselves two such doughty warriors as Major O'Gorman and Mr. Biggar, the former of whom took in charge a bill to assimilate the Municipal Franchise of Ireland to that of England, the latter a bill to effect the same assimilation of the Parliamentary Borough Franchises in the two countries. Outside the ranks of the avowed Home Rulers, but touching questions which directly concern them, we had Mr. Sharman Crawford's bill to amend the Land Act of 1870, Mr. Richard Smyth's bill to prohibit the Sunday Liquor Traffic, and Mr. Charles Lewis's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution and working of the "Irish Society."

It would have seemed that there was small chance of all these schemes finding room in the scanty and rapidly diminishing number of days allotted to private members. But by setting down

the same resolution or bill in the names of different members (an idea to be commended at least for its effectiveness), oppressed Ireland succeeded in obtaining nearly all the Tuesdays and Wednesdays of the session. Complaints loud and deep were subsequently made as to the good taste, not to mention the Parliamentary correctness of this manœuvre, and the Speaker, on being appealed to, gave an unmistakable opinion against its future repetition. The debate on Mr. Butt's motion we shall notice later; but a marked sensation was aroused in the political world when, at the election for the vacant seat at Manchester, not only the Liberal candidate (Mr. Jacob Bright), who was ultimately returned, but even his Conservative opponent (Mr. F. S. Powell) gave a pledge to vote in its favour.

On the other hand, the fundamental division between the theories and aspirations of the Home Rulers and the "Nationalists" was likely to hamper Mr. Butt in his generalship, and resulted (as we shall see) in evoking from the ranks of his own army the most brilliant and effective onslaught on his motion. And on more than one occasion in Ireland, the progress of Home Rule demonstrations was either disturbed or absolutely prevented by outbursts of "Nationalist" hostility.

It was hardly to be expected that the electors who sent Messrs. Callan, Biggar, and other statesmen of like opinion to the House of Commons, should feel perfectly satisfied with the settlement of the Land question in Ireland attempted in 1870 by Mr. Gladstone's government. Accordingly one of the principal items of the Home Rule programme was an "Irish Land Bill," the introduction of which was undertaken by Mr. Butt himself. The real meaning and purpose of this remarkable scheme was decided with much precision by Mr. Herbert, one of the members for the County Kerry, in which he is a large proprietor of land. His support of Mr. Butt's agrarian scheme was rather audaciously asked by the representatives of the farmers, eliciting the following reply:—

"In November last I promised to state my views upon Mr. Butt's Land Bill when printed. I have studied the bill with great care, and have come to the conclusion that the framers of this measure have misnamed it. It ought to be called 'The Land Transfer Bill,' instead of Land Tenure Bill. As it is not my intention to hand over the property of the landed proprietors to the tenant farmers, or to see the landlords of Ireland become uncertain annuitants on their properties, I have no intention of supporting Mr. Butt's Measure."

"Capricious eviction" was the evil against which Mr. Butt's bill was directed, and it meant the right of a landlord to get rid of a bad tenant for any reason whatever. If such a tenant received notice to quit, under this law he would be able to summon his landlord before the Chairman or County Court Judge, and to insist on obtaining a "certificate of tenancy" at a "fair rent," to be fixed, either by arbitrators satisfactory to the

tenant, or by a jury composed, as all Irish juries are, of tenant farmers.

The bill was divided into three parts, the first enacting that tenants shall be allowed to sell their rights, unfettered by any of the new rule which had been made by landlords on the subject. The second part proposed to repeal the provision of the Land Act (1870) which allows tenants over 80*l.* to contract themselves out of the Act. Part 3 deprived the landlord of the right of arbitrary eviction, and of the power of arbitrarily and exorbitantly raising the rent. Nevertheless, the landlord would have power to eject for non-payment of rent, and for obstinate and wilful waste.

On the part of the Government, Sir M. Hicks Beach declared that the Government felt bound to give its decided opposition to this bill; and he asserted, further, that in no Assembly which had the real interests of its country at heart would assent be given to any measure founded on such principles. To the first part, relating to the Ulster Tenant Right, he objected that it reversed entirely the principles of the Act of 1870 by throwing the onus of proof on the landlord. As to the third part, he maintained that the terms of the Irish Land Act made it impossible that the practice of eviction could be carried to the extent which had been complained of, and it secured compensation to any tenant who might have been unjustly treated by his landlord. The Returns for the last year showed that very few cases of what could be called capricious eviction had occurred, and at least two-thirds had occurred for non-payment of rent. No case whatever had been shown for a change of this importance, which was entirely in the interest of the bad tenant. Without any proof of its necessity, it would deprive the landlord entirely of his reversionary right, would convert him into a mere rent-charger, and would rob him of all interest in the improvement of his estate.

The debate was resumed on June 29, and the discussion on this occasion was marked by an elaborate defence by Mr. Law of the measure of 1870, and by a powerful speech by Mr. Kavanagh against the bill, which he characterised as a measure of spoliation and confiscation. Mr. Downing and Mr. O'Connor Power were the only supporters out of a considerable number of speakers; some of the Home Rule members even indulging in liberal criticism upon its merits. Lord Hartington followed Mr. Law in asserting the satisfactory nature of the Land Act of 1870, and ridiculed Mr. Butt's historical allusions to confiscation, which he did not propose openly to remedy by restitution. On a division the bill was lost by 290 votes to 56.

On May 22 a stormy debate arose on the subject of Fenian convicts. Mr. Brooks asked a question of the Prime Minister as to the probability of the Royal mercy being extended to the offenders still suffering punishment. Mr. Disraeli replied at some length, describing the cases, and showing that only fifteen came within the category of political offenders. In several of the cases

the culprits had been soldiers, thus adding a breach of discipline to that of allegiance. Three were in prison in this country, and theirs were aggravated cases; the remainder had been transported to West Australia. Two had worked out their time and were free, and the others probably were in a condition very different from penal servitude. If they were pardoned, it must be on condition of absenting themselves from this country, therefore their position would not be much changed. The others were cases of an aggravated character, which could not be lightly overlooked, and at the present moment he was not prepared to advise Her Majesty to extend mercy to these prisoners.

Mr. O'Connor Power moved the adjournment of the House in order to speak on the subject, and alluded to the memorial which had been signed by 138 members in favour of the release of the prisoners. This brought up Mr. Anderson, who explained that "statements were made in obtaining the signatures not in accordance with facts." He warmly approved Mr. Disraeli's refusal.

An exhibition, not for the first time, of Mr. Biggar's social and intellectual deficiencies, including a grossly insulting reference to the Prime Minister, elicited, even from Home Rule members, an indignant repudiation; and after some further controversy as to the distinction between murder and political resistance, the subject dropped.

Later in the session, however (August 2), it was revived by Mr. O'Connor Power in a resolution demanding the release of the Fenian convicts, whom he described as "political prisoners." An animated debate followed, in which Mr. Cowen, Mr. John Bright, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy took part.

The next scene in the never-ending series of Irish measures was in connection with the Municipal Franchise of that country. A bill to assimilate the systems of England and Ireland, by reducing the latter to Household Suffrage, had previously obtained a first reading, and on March 2 its next stage was moved by Major O'Gorman in a speech as remarkable for his shrewd practical sense as his usual utterances are for their richness of native humour. His argument may be described as "numerical;" he compared the relative population and municipal constituencies of the largest towns in England and Ireland, and showed that a much smaller proportion in the latter country enjoy a municipal vote.

The course of the debate turned on two questions, viz. the abstract advantage of increasing the constituencies, and the merits and defects of the existing governing bodies; the efficiency of the Dublin local government, where there had been an extension of suffrage, being criticised by several speakers, including Sir A. Guinness and the Chief Secretary. The latter discussed the history of the Irish Municipal Act, showing that it was not specially popular in Ireland, and that the more recent Towns Improvement Act was more fitted for Ireland, and had been

more extensively adopted. He also promised, should the bill be negatived, to propose a general inquiry into the system of local government in Ireland. The division was a very close one, no less than 148 members supporting the second reading, against 176.

On March 28 a similar proposal with regard to the assimilation of the Borough Franchise in England and Ireland was moved (in the form of a resolution) by Mr. Meldon. In support of his motion, he explained minutely the complicated rating and assessment qualifications which restricted the attainment of the franchise in Ireland; and he quoted a mass of comparative statistics showing how much larger is the proportion of voters to population in the English and Scotch towns than in the Irish towns. The returns showed that this disparity did not arise from the smaller number of houses, but from the conditions of the rating, &c.

The debate was continued for a long time almost entirely by Irish speakers, the Law Officers and the Chief Secretary alone taking an adverse view, although their opposition was of a qualified character, based rather on the question of opportuneness. Sir M. H. Beach urged that the question could not be treated piecemeal, but in the shape of a Reform Bill for Ireland, and this not until some genuine demand for the change appeared. However, he admitted the future necessity of dealing with the franchise in Ireland, as well as with the distribution of seats.

The debate was wound up by a short but exceedingly effective speech by Mr. Bright, who showed that he had lost none of his power of commanding the attention of the House. Indeed, it was the general opinion that the short speeches which he delivered on the Burials Bill in the former session, and on this occasion, were among the completest of his oratorical successes. It is needless to say that he warmly advocated the resolution, and to his support was probably due the exceeding closeness of the division: the Government escaping defeat by the narrow majority of 13.

The result of this division was shown, two days later, by a significant article in the *Times*, which commenced with the words: "If the Government are wise, they will learn from this debate the propriety of bringing in, at the earliest opportunity next session, a large measure of Irish Reform. It is clear that the assimilation of the Borough Franchise in Ireland to that of England can be no longer delayed."

But the grand field day of Mr. Butt's forces was naturally the debate on his resolution in favour of Home Rule, or, as he preferred to call it, a demand for inquiry into the conditions and wants of Irish Government.

Mr. Butt's own task was only a repetition for the hundredth time of well-known pleas, such as the admitted block of Irish business, shared, however, equally by England and Scotland, and the equally admitted facts that certain measures affecting Irish interests had been rejected by English votes. He admitted that

the present Parliament and the present Government had shown great attention to Irish affairs; but Parliament had no longer time to discharge all the business brought before it. It had taken on itself the work of three Parliaments, and the necessities of the case would drive it to entrust some of its business to the local bodies. Some alteration in the present system was inevitable, and the Committee would investigate and discover, among other things, whether the arrangement called Home Rule was agreeable to the Irish people. He proposed that it should be composed of impartial men of both sides, such as Mr. Henley, and he felt convinced that the cause of Ireland would emerge victorious from the ordeal.

Mr. Butt was at once followed by a formidable opponent from his own camp, and the cause of Home Rule was for the next hour dissected, analysed and ridiculed by a champion not of imperialism, but of repeal. But that which excited the universal admiration of all parties in the House was the eloquence, recalling the traditions of days now gone by, with which Mr. P. J. Smyth expounded the longings of Repealers before an assembly of which not half a dozen members held his views. The *Times* next morning expressed only the general opinion in declaring that: "The speech of Mr. Smyth was on all sides recognised as the finest which has been delivered in the present Parliament." As we have above mentioned, the speech was in the main an attack on the theory of Federalism.

"Federalism," said Mr. Smyth, "is unsuited for Ireland, and it is not demanded by the people." And moreover, the version of Home Rule which had done so much on the hustings at Burnley and Manchester would hardly pass muster on the Tipperary Hills. Mr. Butt's demand was based, not on national right, but on grievances—which many men like Mr. Fortescue would have remedied, though they refused to swallow the Shibboleth of Home Rule. But Federalism would not cure Absenteeism, the greatest grievance of all—it would rather aggravate it. The right, however, of the Irish people to demand the repeal of the Union, Mr. Smyth argued, was clear and indisputable; and he concluded his speech, amid much cheering, by a warm eulogy of the blessings conferred on Ireland by its independent Legislature.

The Chief Secretary naturally dealt with Mr. Butt's resolution in his reply (for Mr. Smyth's proposed amendment, owing to the forms of the House, could not be put), and discussed firstly the principle of Federalism, and next the alleged practical grievances. He had no difficulty in showing the irrelevancy of the references to Austria and Hungary, or to our Colonies; and he pointed to their own admission that Home Rule would not involve an amnesty to political prisoners. In dealing with this topic the mention of "the Manchester murderers" produced a great hubbub. Many Irish members cried "No!" and Sir Michael expressed his regret that any member should apologise for murder, on which Mr.

Parnell jumped up and declared that nothing would convince him that a murder had been committed on that occasion.

Sir Michael concluded by declaring his conviction that the seventy-six years of the Union had brought with them a great advance in prosperity, and some day those who supported this motion would be glad that the Government had rejected a motion to reduce Ireland to the rank of a province from that of a component and governing part of the freest Empire in the world.

Mr. Butt's resolution was negatived by 291 to 61 votes.

The question of Temperance in Ireland occupied the attention of the House of Commons on three occasions, one of the debates resulting in an unexpected defeat of the Government. This was the resolution moved by Mr. R. Smyth, proposing to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Ireland. He quoted an array of statistics showing the increase of drunkenness in that country, and that total closing was universally desired. This desire was practically admitted throughout the debate, except on behalf of the sellers of drink, and the discussion mainly turned on the consequences, including possible inconvenience, to *bonâ fide* travellers. Sir M. Hicks Beach, speaking on behalf of the Government, doubted the soundness of dealing with the question on Home Rule principles, even if the alleged unanimity of feeling prevailed in Ireland. He thought that if the measure was worthy of adoption, it should be applied to England also. But he believed that such a law would be evaded, would lead to an increase of private drinking, and would interfere with the moderate enjoyments of the many, for the sake of curbing the excess of a few. Nevertheless if Mr. Smyth would withdraw his motion, he (Sir M. H. Beach) was prepared to recommend the further restriction of the hours of opening on Sundays to two to five in the country, and two to seven in towns. The debate was continued mainly by the Irish members, Mr. Callan and Mr. Murphy alone declaring opposition, while Mr. Sullivan made an eloquent appeal to English members not to slay a reform which Irish votes alone would secure for Ireland. But a still more efficient auxiliary now appeared in the person of Mr. Bright, who in a short speech expressed his warm adhesion to the resolution. He thought that the unanimity in all classes was unparalleled; and that the proposed compromise was a mere nibbling at a great evil, and a falling back from the offer of last year. "Those who resisted the bill were the publicans of England, and the Government must choose whether they would serve the conspiracy of the vendors of drink, or obey the unanimous vote of the Irish people."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that the compromise proposed by Government was in no way hostile to the spirit of the resolution, but would serve as a gradual approach to the same end, and he reminded the House that three years ago Lord Hartington had opposed a similar bill on the ground of class legislation. Mr. Gladstone explained that Lord Hartington on

that occasion had not maintained that England and Ireland must be treated on the same principles. He earnestly pressed the House not to neglect the unanimous desire of the Irish people.

Major O'Gorman opposed the resolution in a characteristic speech, which provoked much laughter. He ridiculed the idea that drunkenness could be cured by shutting up public-houses for a few hours on Sundays, and asserted the right of every man to drink "as much as he could carry away." The proposal was the work of a few "Praise God Barebones" Irishmen, and he implored the English members to throw it out, for if it was carried there would be a revolution in Ireland to-morrow—or at least there ought to be.

On a division, the resolution was carried by a majority of 57—224 to 167. The announcement of the numbers was hailed with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers from the Opposition Benches.

The *Times*, on the morrow, read the usual lesson (after the event) to the Government upon its unwisdom in not foreseeing the same. "Such a division," it remarked, "in the present state of parties in the House, represents an overwhelming balance of conviction, and it is evident the Government have entirely miscalculated the force as well as the current of feeling on the subject. The result is, we believe, in every way a matter for congratulation; but in order to estimate its significance it is necessary to look beyond the specific merits of the particular proposal before the House. The defeat of the Government is due to their failure to look at the question from this wider point of view, and it is of the utmost consequence for the future that the true lesson should be drawn from so unexpected an occurrence."

The result of the debate on the abstract resolution naturally caused a bill to be introduced, founded upon it, and also entrusted to the hands of Mr. Smyth. Its second reading came, however, on the 12th of July, a dangerously late period of the session for such a stage in a private measure, especially as the day was a Wednesday, when, according to the rules of the House, moderate powers of "talking-out" a measure can ensure its failure.

However, the fates were propitious in this case, owing probably to the strong feeling in favour of the bill already expressed, and after a lively debate, in which only Mr. Roebuck made a serious attack on the measure (since the utterances of Major O'Gorman and Dr. O'Leary were too amusing to be very seriously meant), and Mr. Gladstone repeated his former advocacy, the second reading passed without a division.

The next stage was not reached until the 2nd of August, when the opposition appeared to have increased, or at least the tactics of opposition were more successful. The bill was talked out at six o'clock, by the copious eloquence of Mr. Callan, specially qualified for this important duty, but there can be no doubt that, whether taken up by Government or not, a Sunday-Closing Bill

for Ireland will, next session, be one of the few measures the success of which may be confidently predicted.

Our account of the various bills and motions relative to Ireland may be supplemented by a brief enumeration of a few others of minor importance. On the 23rd of March, Dr. Ward moved the second reading of his Irish Fisheries Bill, which proposed the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, and an annual grant of £20,000 for the repair of piers and harbours, &c. The supporters of the measure mainly relied on Scotland already possessing some of the privileges desired, but the Chief Secretary, while making some promise of further assistance, found so much fault with the bill as a whole that he felt bound to move its rejection, and it was negatived by 215 votes to 131.

On the 4th of April, what one of the speakers called a "whisky war" between Scotch and Irish members, was originated by Mr. O'Sullivan, who called attention to the practice, which he alleged was sanctioned by the Government, of blending and thereby adulterating Irish whisky in bond with inferior Scotch spirit, and he moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether the practice is injurious to the public health, and whether the Government ought not to be empowered to detain all spirits in bond for the space of a twelvemonth. A debate rather amusing than productive of argument resulted in the rejection of the motion by 145 to 69.

The same night Sir J. M'Kenna drew attention to the operation of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, attempting to prove that the present condition of Ireland does not justify the retention of the powers of that Act over so large a portion of the country as still remains subject to its provisions. After a conciliatory reply from the Irish Secretary, expressing the desire of the Government that the operation of the Act should be gradually restricted and withdrawn, but that recent agrarian crime demanded great caution in this course, the motion was disposed of by the "Previous Question."

On the 16th of May Mr. Butt obtained the first reading of an Irish University Bill, almost as elaborate in its machinery as the ill-fated measure which caused the first fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1873. Considering the part which Irish members played in the history of that bill, it was, perhaps, not to be wondered at that all the members of the front Opposition bench were conspicuous for their absence. The Chief Secretary made no opposition to the first reading of the bill but could not be prevailed on to give a day for the next stage. Accordingly it remains a possible legacy for the session of 1877.

Finally, on May 25th, Mr. Mitchell Henry brought up the question of Irish taxation, maintaining that Ireland was unequally treated, and had to bear more than her fair share, in proportion to her wealth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a remarkably lucid and exhaustive speech, proved that the figures of propor-

tionate national income, alleged by Mr. Henry, were incorrect, since the Irish poor law valuation is at least 20 per cent. lower than in England.

The result of the attempts at legislation for Ireland, if we except the debates on the franchise and on the closing of public-houses, in which the Irish members held a strong case, and were supported by the ablest Liberal champions, was not satisfactory, and the result contributed mainly to swell the large number of wasted evenings which every session can boast. Whether this is to be attributed, according to Mr. Butt's view, to English injustice, or as some would decide, to the needless and worthless proposals of the Irish members, it is not our province to determine. All that we record is the waste of time and breath, leaving no further monument than some hundreds of unread pages in Hansard.

CHAPTER II.

The Estimates and the Budget—Debates on the "Exemption Clauses"—The Local Government Estimates—The Indian Budget—Debate on the depreciation of Silver—Mr. Holms' motion on Army Reform—The Army and Navy Estimates—Ecclesiastical Questions: the New Bishoprics, and the Burials Question—Debate in the House of Lords on Lord Granville's Resolution—Questions of Privilege—Mr. Lowe's Speech at Retford—The Reform Club and its Members—The Judicature Bill.

The Annual Estimates, forming a portly volume by themselves, enable the political student, before the introduction of the Budget, to form an idea of the development of national income and expenditure. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made his annual statement, the course of public business in ordinary matters is pretty well settled for the coming year, and neither the House of Commons nor individual members are prepared to challenge the knowledge and discretion of the department which asks for an increased grant, if the increase is within reasonable limits.

"Year after year," said the *Times*, "the great total creeps up, until we find that the Civil Service Estimates between March, 1873, and March, 1876, have increased at the rate of a million a year, and a quarter of a million more is estimated for the coming year. The creation of new Departments and the assumption of new functions on the part of Government are continually demanded by people who have never taken the trouble to look into a volume of Estimates, much less to trace their continual growth. In these returns we see the price we have to pay for the many excellent schemes recent times have adopted."

The increase in the Estimates for 1876–7 was, as in previous years, distributed chiefly over three classes, Education, Police,

and Public Departments. The addition for Primary Education alone in various parts of the kingdom was 251,890*l.* This sum consisted, for the most part, in England and Scotland, of grants for attendance of scholars, though 32,000*l.*—more than a third of the Scotch increase—goes to school buildings, and is something of a permanent outlay. The additional 11,000*l.* paid to the Irish Commissioners was entirely appropriated towards some little attempt to improve the position of the Irish teacher, according to the scheme of supplementing Local Rates adopted by Sir Michael Hicks Beach last year. In the class of Law and Police expenses the increase was 116,615*l.*, of which 74,000*l.* arose from the relief of the local charge for the maintenance of the county and borough police in this island. 13,131*l.* more had been employed to provide retiring allowances and pensions for the Irish Constabulary. The additional salaries to the officers of the County Courts were another important item. The other class showing a considerable increase include the Board of Trade and Home Office, and all those numerous groups of Public Departments which the tendency of our times is increasing every day.

The unpleasant fact resulted from this examination that the Estimates for the Civil Service and the Revenue Departments taken together showed an increase of 423,562*l.* over the cost of these establishments in the former year. Accordingly, Sir Stafford Northcote's chance of making a "popular budget" must have been non-existent from the first, and his task, when he rose to make his statement on April 3, was simply to explain the method he proposed to adopt in order to remedy the unavoidable deficit. He said that last year he had left himself with the narrow surplus of 400,000*l.*, from which he had to provide 60,000*l.* for reduction of taxation, 100,000*l.* for reduction of debt, and considerable supplementary estimates, especially for Irish education. To meet these liabilities he trusted entirely to the growth of the revenue, and his anticipations had been completely justified by the result. The revenue of last year, estimated at 75,625,000*l.*, actually yielded 77,131,693*l.*, being an excess of 1,506,693*l.* At the same time the estimated expenditure of the last year was 75,522,000*l.*, and the actual expenditure was 76,421,773, leaving an excess of nearly 900,000*l.* over the estimates. There was therefore a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year of 710,000*l.* Sir Stafford Northcote then minutely compared the estimated and actual figures both of the revenue and expenditure of last year, and afterwards stated that in future the debt would appear in the estimates under three heads—the permanent debt, the interest on local loans, and the temporary debt. After noticing the balances in the Exchequer, now at 5,119,000*l.*—a very low point—he proceeded to state the estimated expenditure for next year as follows:—

	£
Permanent charge of public debt	27,700,000
Interest, &c., on local loans	160,000
Charge on Suez Loan	150,000
Other consolidated charges	1,590,000
Army	15,282,000
Army Purchase Commission	464,000
Navy	11,289,000
Civil Services	13,309,000
Post Office	3,120,000
Collection of Customs and Inland Revenue	2,730,000
Collection of telegraph service	1,128,000
Packet service	852,000
Total	£77,774,000

The estimated revenue he gave as under:—

Customs	20,250,000
Excise	27,650,000
Stamps	11,000,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,500,000
Property and Income Tax	4,100,000
Post Office	6,950,000
Telegraph Service	1,325,000
Crown Lands	395,000
Miscellaneous	4,100,000
Total	£77,270,000

The total anticipated revenue for the year he put, therefore, at 77,270,000*l.*, and deducting this from the anticipated expenditure of 78,044,000, there resulted a deficiency on the coming year of 774,000*l.* This deficit he wished to augment by exempting from the domestic servants tax boys or men only employed on casual jobs, which he reckoned would cost the revenue some 26,000*l.*; so that there is a deficit of 800,000*l.* If the prospect had been the same as last year, Sir Stafford Northcote would have been ready to trust to the spring of the revenue to make up the deficit; but that was not possible under existing circumstances. He proposed, therefore, to meet the deficit by additional taxation; and after examining the only two modes which he conceived were open to him—an addition to the spirit duties or to the income tax—he preferred the second course, and proposed to the Committee to consent to raise the income tax by one penny. But in future the line of exemption will be fixed at 150*l.* instead of at 100*l.*; the amount of deduction will be raised from 80*l.* to 120*l.*, and it will be applied to all incomes of 400*l.* and under. The total receipt from this extra penny would be about 1,480,000*l.*, of which 1,168,000*l.* will enter into this year's accounts, thus raising the revenue to 78,412,000*l.*, and converting the deficit of 800,000*l.* into a surplus of 368,000*l.* The revenue and expenditure for the coming year will therefore be—revenue, 78,412,000*l.*; expenditure, 78,044,000*l.*

The various minor objections which are always mooted in the conversational debate which follows a budget speech, may be dismissed, but it was soon made obvious that a strong opposition

would be offered to the increased exemptions to small incomes. On May 25, a high financial authority in the person of Mr. Kirkman Hodgson entered the field, with an amendment to the effect that instead of 3*d.* the Income Tax should be at the rate of 2½*d.* in the pound. This would compel the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon the extension of the partial exemptions, but Mr. Hodgson showed that after exempting incomes under 150*l.* the 2½*d.* Income Tax would leave him with only a small deficit of 78,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the other hand, not only strongly objected on principle to commencing the year with a deficit, but showed that, even if the exemptions were given up altogether, the proposal would land him in a deficit of 108,000*l.*, and of 250,000*l.* if the exemption of 150*l.* incomes were allowed.

After the rejection of this amendment by 227 votes to 142, on clause 8, Mr. Hubbard moved an amendment with the view of negativing the proposed increase of the deductions from 80*l.* to 120*l.*, and their extension from 300*l.* to 400*l.* incomes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the extension of these remissions did not rest on the sentimental grounds on which they were originally proposed, but on technical grounds, and they were intended to make the intervals between the different classes of income—the totally exempted, the partially-exempted, and the fully-taxed incomes—more gradual. Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. P. Taylor made some remarks, and the amendment was then negatived without a division.

The *Times*, in a leading article published on the following day, strongly combated the principle of exemption. "It is obvious," remarked the leading journal, "that there prevails widely in the House of Commons a jealousy—and a very wholesome jealousy—of the method of exemptions; but members were deterred from giving effect to their feelings by their votes, partly from a doubtful and hesitating apprehension that the exemptions now proposed are proper and justifiable, and partly from the consciousness that opposition to them is sure to be unpopular. This last feeling is in itself an argument for strictly watching the development of the policy of exemptions. It illustrates the difficulty of opposing it openly. As soon as a proposition for exemption is made in the House of Commons the step has been taken which cannot be retraced, the course begun which cannot be arrested, and the only way to prevent such propositions being made is to let Ministers know that, unless they are very carefully guarded, those who introduce them will be punished by defeats on some other questions of policy."

It was not until the session was far advanced that the "budget" of Local Finance was expounded to the House by Mr. Sclater-Booth. He premised that the bill gave power to the Government to sanction loans to the amount of about 4,000,000*l.*, which would be amply sufficient for all the purposes required. Dividing his Local Budget into two parts—Debt and Current

Expenses—he showed that the Local Debt had increased from 80,000,000*l.* in 1873 to 85,500,000*l.* in 1874, and to 92,500,000*l.* in 1875. These figures Mr. Sclater-Booth analysed minutely and from different points of view, showing among other things that 12,000,000*l.* of the Local Debt is owed by the Metropolis, 33,500,000*l.* by the urban sanitary authorities (of which Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, and Leeds accounted for 14,500,000*l.*), 30,000,000*l.* for the tolls and dues, and the remainder by School Boards, county and municipal authorities, &c. On the question whether local debt had increased more rapidly than rateable value, he mentioned that the latter has increased from 100,000,000*l.* in 1867 to 120,000,000*l.* at the present time, while in twelve months' time the amount of debt he calculated would be 95,500,000*l.* In the last year 6,505,000*l.* had been borrowed under Local Acts, and 1,975,000*l.* by the authority of the Local Government Board, and the great bulk had been raised from private sources. Although these figures were large he did not regard them as alarming, and there could be no question that they represented many valuable improvements and much additional comfort to the people. Passing next to the question of Current Expenditure, Mr. Sclater-Booth said that the amounts raised by Local Taxation had been increased from 24,500,000*l.* in 1874 to 26,500,000*l.* and the principal items of this addition were accounted for by the Metropolis Sanitary Authorities and the School Boards. At the same time the Poor Rates had fallen to 7,418,000*l.*, being a decrease of 500,000*l.* in three years. In fact, while the remunerative expenditure continued to rise, the unremunerative expenditure showed a constant tendency to decrease.

An important amendment (although in the form of a resolution) was moved by Mr. Fawcett, and supported by Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Goschen. It declared that unduly large proportions of the charge involved in the payment of the interest and capital of the loans raised by local authorities falls on the occupiers as distinguished from the owners of land, houses, and other rateable property.

As usual it was not until the last week of the session that the third of the Financial Statements, the Indian Budget, could find a day. On August 10, Lord George Hamilton introduced it in a speech admirable for clearness and completeness. Dealing first with the comparative statistics of the last three years, he pointed out with regard to 1874–75, that while the estimated revenue was 49,984,000*l.* and the expenditure 50,372,000*l.*, the actual revenue was 50,570,171*l.* and the expenditure 50,250,974*l.*, thus changing a deficit of 1,388,000*l.* to a surplus of 319,197*l.* In 1875–76 the estimated revenue rose to an actual yield of 51,298,872*l.*, and the expenditure, estimated at 49,314,000*l.*, rose to 49,664,373*l.*, so that a calculated surplus of 506,000*l.* was actually 1,634,499*l.* The actual surplus would have been higher but for the famine expenditure, which in 1873–4 was 3,864,673*l.*, in 1874–75, 2,237,860*l.*

and 1875–76, 656,587*l.* In all, there had been an expenditure of 6,700,000*l.* in three years, with a surplus of 150,000*l.* which otherwise would have been an annual surplus of 2,300,000*l.* This year there was an increase of revenue estimated for, on all heads of revenue, excluding opium. One result of the Prince of Wales's visit had been to accustom the natives to the use of the railways, and so to increase the receipts, which it was hoped would continue. Next he dealt with the Public Works Extraordinary, and reminding the House that since 1873 the Government had adopted the system of constructing works by direct agency under stringent conditions, he pointed out that only 4,000,000*l.* would be spent in 1875, and described in detail the general result of what had been accomplished by our present Public Works system. Finally he discussed elaborately the causes of the depreciation of silver and the effects it had produced or would produce on the Indian Revenue. This depreciation he attributed in a great measure to panic, and the loss to the Indian Revenue this year would be 2,313,000*l.*, which, however, would leave a surplus. But beyond borrowing 4,000,000*l.* for temporary purposes, the Government had decided not to take any particular step at the present moment, and as a reason for this he showed the impracticability of the various remedies suggested. Our revenue was constantly increasing, and our ordinary expenditure had been reduced; there was no deficit, but if the fall should continue, it would be necessary to curtail some of our extraordinary Public Works. The Government would keep its attention constantly fixed on the subject, and if any beneficial suggestion were made they would not shrink from the responsibility of acting on it.

The main topic in the discussion which followed was the depreciation of silver. The evil was admitted, and the suggestions made by Messrs. Goschen and Fawcett (who spoke at great length) were limited to various economies often urged before, and the necessity of making careful inquiry into the wants and experiences of other nations. Careful note should be taken (said the former) of the effect which the depreciation of silver had on the production of the South American mines, what progress had been made in the sale of the German stock of silver, and the effect of the fall on prices in India. He was not prepared to admit that a large increase in the production of such an article as silver must necessarily be a misfortune, and he advanced the opinion that where trade fell off on this account it would be met by an increase of trade in other directions. Though he agreed that the fall was not the effect of a panic, and declined to give any opinion as to whether the fall had reached the bottom, he pointed out various causes which would assist in a recovery, such as the unsuspected power of several countries of absorbing silver and the demand which would naturally spring up from the lowered price of silver.

The mantle of Mr. Trevelyan as an Army Reformer (that

honourable member having been contented by Lord Cardwell's Act of 1871) has fallen on Mr. Holms, whose views, after having been ventilated at different public meetings, were brought forward on the 25th of February in the form of a resolution. Mr. Holms believes that our Militia are useless, and that the retention of a large standing force in barracks in time of peace is an unmitigated evil. His ideal of the standing army was something between Cromwell's Ironsides and the present German *Landwehr*; and he maintained that after keeping the men two years under drill we should send them home. Of the many speakers who took part in the debate, hardly one approved of the extreme proposals contained in the resolution, and it seemed the unanimous view of all, military and laymen, that our Militia service, whether its organism might or might not be improved, was an efficient branch of our military force, and its abolition would be most inadvisable. As to the alleged decay of discipline and of the moral standard of soldiers in barracks, authoritative contradiction was brought forward by Mr. Hardy. He informed the House that the desertions had fallen by at least 1,000 this year, and related the satisfactory impressions produced by a visit he had recently paid to the chief recruiting depôt in the Metropolis. As to Indian reliefs, he held out no hope to Sir G. Campbell of making a change which would detain English soldiers in India so long that they would not enter into the Reserve on their return. He read a letter from a General Officer at Aldershot, in which the efficiency of the Militia was highly commended, and expressed an opinion that an alteration in the Militia Ballot Law would be desirable. Mr. Holms's motion was negatived without a division.

The publication of the Army Estimates at the end of the month of February had a special interest, as indicating the policy upon which, after full experience of his office, Mr. Hardy had resolved. It was clear from the first that he intended to do full justice to the plans of his predecessor, and to make no change without allowing them fair time to exhibit their operation.

That the Estimates should show an increase was to be expected. It was known that Mr. Hardy fully espoused the principle which the Duke of Cambridge plainly uttered at the Grocers' dinner, viz.: that if we want good soldiers we must pay more than we do at present. The net increase on the former year was of 603,900*l.* The total amount of the estimate was 15,281,600*l.*, from which was to be deducted 1,292,100*l.*, estimated Exchequer extra receipts, making the net charge for army services 1876-77, 13,989,500*l.* The total number of men upon the home and colonial establishment, exclusive of India, for 1876-77, was 132,884, against 129,281 in 1875-76, being a net increase of 3,603. The expenditure was accounted for under the following general heads:— 1. Regular forces, 5,061,700*l.*; 2. Auxiliary and reserve forces, 1,377,100*l.*; 3. Commissariat and ordnance store establishments, &c., 5,397,000*l.*; 4. Works and buildings, 845,100*l.*; 5. Various

services, 395,400*l.*: making a total for effective services of 13,036,300*l.* The vote for the non-effective services was 2,245,300*l.*, making a grand total of 15,281,600*l.* The largest item of increase was 243,000*l.* under the head of "supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores," but speaking roundly, the whole of the increase fell under the head of the Effective Services. For instance, there was to be an addition of no less than 3,603 men to the number of the Army, so as to raise to 820 rank and file, the establishment of each of the first eighteen battalions of infantry. The pay of the non-commissioned officers was to be increased, a measure of great importance, and dictated by sound wisdom. But perhaps the most remarkable feature was the introduction of the system of "deferred pay," both for men actually serving with the colours, and to the Army Reserve men. It was natural to await Mr. Hardy's statement before coming to a conclusion as to the expediency of these changes, and this was made on the 2nd of March. Touching first upon topics not strictly relevant to the Effective Services, Mr. Hardy mentioned that promotion and retirement were still being carefully considered, with a strict regard to the pledge given when purchase was abolished that a flow of promotion should be kept up. The Purchase Commissioners would require 172,770*l.* less this year than last year, and, with the exception of the last fort at Spithead, it was hoped that the fortifications erected under the Fortifications Loan Act will be completed by the end of 1876-77, and within the original estimate. Next he explained in detail the new Medical Warrant which it is proposed to issue. To return to the regimental system, he said, was impossible, and he therefore retained the staff and general hospital system. The medical officers would have 250*l.* a year for ten years, and, on retirement, would receive 1,000*l.* down; but the Medical Department would have power to retain a sufficient number of men to fill the higher ranks. From this point the pay would go on gradually increasing, but the age of retirement would be fixed at sixty, without any exceptions. This scheme, Mr. Hardy contended, would secure a flow of promotion, and would, in the long run, save money; and in 1912, when it would be fully developed, the normal cost would be 154,000*l.* Passing to the Auxiliary Forces, Mr. Hardy said he had followed the recommendations of the Committee of last year to convert the Yeomanry force into Light Cavalry, and in the Volunteer force there was an increase in the vote of 20,000*l.* caused by an increase in the number of efficients. With regard to the Reserve men, he held that they should be regarded as soldiers on furlough, and should be forthcoming when wanted. He proposed, therefore, to add 2*l.* a year, which, instead of being paid in advance, should be paid every twelve months, when they would be required also to present themselves for medical examination. Mr. Hardy then approached what he called the great question—How are we to keep up our Regular Army? Before explaining his proposals,

he gave the Committee some interesting statistics, proving that the height, age, and calibre of the average recruits are much superior to what is commonly represented. In the first place, he proposed that the eighteen regiments first for foreign Colonial service should be recruited up to 820. By this means not only would there be no necessity to call for volunteers when a regiment was ordered abroad, but we should be able to put an army corps in the field whenever it may be required. In conclusion, Mr. Hardy referred briefly to the Mobilisation Scheme, which he said was essentially a plan of defence.

The debates in connection with the Navy commenced on the 28th of February with a demand for papers about the loss of the "Vanguard" and the subsequent court-martial. Mr. Goschen, who originated the motion, called in question not only the management of the fleet during its disastrous cruise, but especially censured Mr. Hunt's conduct in partially reversing the verdict of the court-martial, and shielding Admiral Tarleton by casting the blame on a subordinate officer. He made gentle allusions to a "phantom Board" at the Admiralty: exposed the system which allowed the fleet to be idling about, officers and men making holiday at Irish ports, when they should have been better employed; and exposed the folly of permitting the "Vanguard" and "Iron Duke" to sail in charge of a lieutenant of three years' standing and 460th on the list, and the other one year's standing and 600th on the list. One vessel, moreover, was only manned with a depôt crew. Mr. Hunt replied, drawing from the *Times* the severe comment, that if anybody questioned the honesty of Mr. Hunt's motives in the course he took as regarded the loss of the "Vanguard," his doubts must have been dispelled by the debate; but if any questioned the wisdom of his administrative sagacity, his doubts must have been confirmed. For setting aside the finding of the court-martial held, for deciding not to hold a court-martial on the officers of the ship which caused the disaster, Mr. Hunt is held responsible. He says that after looking into the matter himself, he thought it would be "weak, cowardly, and contemptible" to inquire further. That Mr. Hunt was to blame for not doing the right thing after the "Vanguard" was sunk was not only affirmed by Mr. Goschen, but by speakers on both sides of the House, and by the Press generally. The result of the debate was that the papers were promised by Government.

The regular annual discussions commenced on March 13, which was emphatically a "naval night" in both Houses of the Legislature. Lord Dunsany in the Upper House moved for returns of the draught of water of each first-class ironclad in connection with the capacity of the Suez Canal. He advocated the building of more gunboats, and strongly urged the expediency of sacrificing speed in some of our future ships of war to the attainment of greater powers of attack and resistance, greater handiness in manœuvring, greater stability, less draught, and cheaper construc-

tion. Lord Elphinstone explained that some of these desiderata would be found in recent constructions, but he showed that the necessity for increased thickness of armour would prevent the cost of production from becoming cheaper.

The House of Commons dwelt with three subjects of debate, each connected with the Navy. First of all Mr. Bentinck called attention to the practice of appointing civilians to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and moved a resolution that the practice in question was detrimental to the interests of the service. The motion was seconded by Mr. Monk, and opposed by Mr. Disraeli, who contended that there were no duties devolving upon the First Lord of the Admiralty which any public man in the position of a Cabinet Minister would not be competent to discharge, with the exception of such purely professional questions as the arming and plating of ships, the appointment of naval commanders, and the delicate and important subject of promotion. These were invariably referred to the naval members of the Board, though the First Lord of the Admiralty had the ultimate decision, without which their councils might possibly end in anarchy. Mr. Disraeli then quoted the opinions of several authorities in favour of the existing practice, including Sir J. Graham, Sir G. Cockburn, Lord J. Hay, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Halifax, and Sir John Barrow, and reminded the House of the fact that from 1782 to the general peace in 1815 the entire series of English naval victories had been achieved under naval administrations presided over by civilians. It appeared to him, then, that the House would be taking a very rash step if it passed Mr. Bentinck's resolution, which on a division was rejected by 261 to 18 votes.

The next question was raised by Mr. Reed, who called attention to the comparative strength of our ironclad sea-going navy and that of the principal Naval Powers of Europe. Disclaiming all intention of creating a panic, he advised nevertheless a careful note of the strength of foreign navies, and he pointed out the necessity of building more ironclads. Of the 200,000,000*l.* spent during the last eighteen years on the Navy, only 18,000,000*l.* had been devoted to building ironclads. We had only twelve such vessels fit to be put in line of battle; and the effective navies of Russia, Austria, and Germany combined would, as far as weight of guns and armour went, be more than a match for us. An alliance between France and any other naval power would also produce a more formidable navy.

Both Mr. Hunt and Mr. Goschen criticised Mr. Reed's figures, and were disposed to maintain that we could hold our own against any coalition. The *Times* of the following day also held the more optimist view, and believed that many of the vessels dismissed by Mr. Reed as comparatively useless, would do good service if not in the line of battle. To exclude such ships as the "Minotaur" the "Agincourt," and the "Northumberland" appears a purely arbitrary mode of calculation. These ships may not be capable of

directly engaging the more powerful class of ironclads now constructed, but they could certainly bear a very considerable part in the general duties of naval defence which would devolve upon us in the event of a war. As Mr. Reed himself insists, with justice, it would be impossible for us to concentrate our whole force in the Channel and the Mediterranean. We should have to maintain squadrons of more or less efficiency in the most distant seas; and it will hardly be maintained that the foes we might have to encounter would be able, in addition to meeting us in line of battle, to send first-class ironclads all over the world.

In the Committee of Supply which followed, Mr. Hunt explained the Navy Estimates which had been published some days previously. He took credit for the fact that the Admiralty had built during the year within 450 tons of its programme. The condition of our unarmoured fleet, he said, was very unsatisfactory. Many ships required extensive repairs, others were no longer fit for repair; and whereas eighty-four unarmoured vessels were required for reliefs this year, only eighty were forthcoming. To remedy this state of things, he had ordered six gunboats and two sloops to be built by contract, without waiting for the authority of Parliament, and he proposed to contract for twelve other gunboats, six corvettes, and four torpedo vessels, besides three new sloops of the "Osprey" class, to be built in the dockyards. This would give 4,000 tons of unarmoured ships, in addition to 5,200 tons of iron ships. The net amount of the Navy Estimates, after making all deductions, is 11,400,000*l.* odd, and the chief increase is in Vote 10, sec. 2, caused by the increase in the building of unarmoured ships.

Later in the session (April 10) Mr. Hunt was called upon to defend the action of the Admiralty in the matter of the collision between the Queen's yacht and the "Mistletoe," which had resulted (as our readers will remember) in the loss of three lives. Two coroner's inquests, with unsatisfactory results, had been held, and an Admiralty minute has since appeared, reprimanding Captain Welch, and exonerating his superior officer, the Prince Leiningen. Mr. Anderson called attention to these facts in a speech which elicited many signs of disapprobation on account of its extreme bluntness of utterance. Mr. Ward Hunt showed that Mr. Anderson had misstated the facts on which he charged him with disingenuousness, and declared that he had never promised, nor had intended, to produce the report of the court of inquiry. When these courts were appointed it was not considered for the public service that the officers should be fettered by the knowledge that their advice would be made public, and both in the Army and the Navy it was quite unprecedented to lay these reports before Parliament. As to the inquiries before the coroners' juries, the First Lord pointed out that the Government was in no way responsible for them, for the coroner was an independent official, not appointed by the Crown. He denied indignantly that there had been any

attempt to screen the Prince of Leiningen; for though Mr. Anderson was theoretically right as to the position of a captain going on board a tender, in the case of the "Alberta," the Prince of Leiningen being in constant communication with the Queen, it had for many years been the custom that Captain Welch should command the ship, and, as a matter of fact, he gave all the steering orders. Moreover, in his charge to the jury, Baron Bramwell directed them that if they found anybody guilty it must be Captain Welch. Mr. Goschen also held that it was unprecedented to publish a report of a court of inquiry, but expressed his surprise that no court-martial had been held. The motion was rejected by a majority of 92; 157 votes to 65.

An important debate on the general financial policy of the Government as affecting the two great "spending departments" of the Admiralty and War Office took place on May 15. The origin was an amendment (in the form of a resolution) moved by Mr. Rylands on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Its words expressed regret at the increase of the income tax, but the debate which followed turned rather on the causes which produced the deficit than on the means adopted by Government to remove it. Mr. Childers supported the resolution with a long speech, in which he minutely analysed the expenditure of recent years, and concluded by an elaborate review of the achievements of Liberal and Conservative Governments in the way of retrenchment and remission of taxation. The supporters of the resolution directed their criticisms mainly to what they considered the undue increase of expenditure on the army and navy. Mr. Richard comparing the demands of these departments to those of "the daughters of the horse-leech." Accordingly both Mr. Hunt and Mr. Hardy were called up to vindicate the necessity of their increased estimates, and (following Mr. Childers's example) to compare the success of both parties in the search after economy.

Mr. Laing, as an independent member, remarked that parsimony was the greatest enemy of economy, and possibly some of our disasters in the Crimea were due to the unwise retrenchments of previous Governments. A great amount of cant was talked about expenditure, and he boldly affirmed that ours was one of the most lightly taxed countries in the world. The proposed military expenditure was not heavier than we could bear, nor than was necessary for our safety, and, in the existing circumstances, the addition to the income tax—which only made it 3*d*., whereas for years it had stood at 7*d*.—was the best thing to be done. Moreover, he held it to be unfair to move a resolution of this character after the estimates for the year had been sanctioned.

After Mr. Fawcett and Sir John Lubbock had protested against the alleged excess of expenditure, and the increase of the income tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied on behalf of the Government. Leaving the special question of army and navy

estimates, which had been already dealt with by the ministers responsible for them, Sir Stafford answered *seriatim* the various points raised in the debate. He confessed himself unable to answer Mr. Childers's elaborate calculations offhand, but he maintained that Conservative Administrations had reduced as much debt as their opponents, and that Liberals occasionally exceeded their estimates. Again, if Liberals left surpluses behind them, they also left establishments in a condition too reduced to be safe. Conservative ministries had to spend money to restore efficiency, and thus enable Liberals, when they came in again, to recommence the process of reduction. Moreover, the Liberals, if they had not increased the Imperial burdens, had passed measures which added largely to local taxation. Sir Stafford vindicated at length his resort to an additional penny on the income tax, but reserved his defence of the exemptions to a future occasion.

On a division the resolution was negatived by a majority of 88,—263 to 175.

The session of 1876, unlike the preceding one, which was remarkable for the absence of ecclesiastical legislation, witnessed several important debates on matters connected with the Church of England. The Public Worship Facilities Bill was abandoned early in the session; and Mr. O. Morgan preferred to bring forward the subject of Dissenters' burial in churchyards, in the form of a resolution, so that the Increase of the Episcopate Bill was the first ecclesiastical measure which engaged the serious attention of Parliament. This bill had been passed by the House of Lords in 1875, and then dropped; it proposed the establishment of eight or ten new bishoprics, the endowment of which were to be provided by private munificence, and entrusted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the duty of drawing up a scheme for each new diocese; it also provided that the bishops so appointed should enter the House of Lords as vacancies occurred.

The measure was opposed by Mr. Dillwyn, who, though declaring himself a staunch churchman, could not see much good in bishops; and by Sir W. Barttelot and Mr. Monk, who approved of a moderate increase of the episcopate, but thought that the Government should originate all legislation on this question. The Home Secretary criticised the bill, which he thought a bad one in several respects. He strongly objected to bestowing a roving commission on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make bishoprics at their discretion; and he was afraid that the provision in the bill that all proposals for new sees should be submitted to Parliament would result in unending discussions on Church questions. He objected still more to the proposal that the Commissioners might attach to any new bishopric a portion of the income of the bishop whose diocese had been diminished. Having cited the establishment of the See of St. Albans as a proof that the Government were fully alive to the importance of the subject, Mr. Cross went on to state that as 2,000*l.* per annum had been provided towards

endowing a See for Cornwall, a scheme would, no doubt, be brought forward as soon as a sufficient sum of money had been raised. The debate was then adjourned till July.

In fulfilment of his promise, the Home Secretary introduced the Bishopric of Truro Bill, which passed both Houses with slight opposition. The Government having stated that the subject was engaging their attention, Mr. Beresford Hope withdrew his bill.

Two measures relating to church affairs were intoduced into the House of Lords; the Archbishop of Canterbury's Ecclesiastical Fees and Offices Bill, and the Bishop of Exeter's Union of Benefices Bill.

The former dealt with the holders of the numerous sinecure offices in connection with the Ecclesiastical Courts, such as registrars, sealers, apparitors, &c., whose income, derived principally from fees, amounted altogether to 46,000*l*. The Archbishop hoped, by abolishing some offices entirely, and in other cases by combining two or three functions in the person of one official, to save about 10,000*l*. per annum. Out of this it was proposed to provide a salary for the Ecclesiastical Judge, under the Public Worship Regulation Act.

The Union of Benefices Bill was intended to facilitate the union of poor livings, and in certain cases to legalise the destruction of churches, and the sale of burying-grounds. Both these bills were referred to Select Committees.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Goldney moved for, and obtained, a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts, 1871 and 1872. The Committee reported that the clergy were often very unfairly taxed by the official surveyors, and recommended several important modifications in the Acts.

The bill which Mr. Osborne Morgan for several years has been in the habit of submitting to the House of Commons was not introduced this session. The Ballot which decides the order of priority was so unfavourable to him that he determined not to bring in the measure, but in its stead to move a resolution.

Previous to this, some returns, moved for by the same member, gave some valuable statistics as to the number of consecrated places of worship and burial-grounds in England and Wales. These statistics were so far incomplete that, of 9,708 parishes, only 7,369 furnished the desired particulars; but as a population of 20,504,000 was represented, the tabulated data rested on a wide basis. That population, it appeared, is provided with 11,267 consecrated places of worship, and 14,060 unconsecrated, altogether 25,327. There are 10,783 consecrated burial-grounds, inclusive of churchyards. Of that number 794 have been closed by orders in council, leaving 9,989 now open. The unconsecrated grounds number 3,264, of which 431 have been closed. But as these statistics do not specify the superficial extent of each burial-ground, although the unit representing a public cemetery may be

fifty or a hundred times greater than another representing a churchyard.

Mr. Morgan's resolution assumed the common-law right of each parishioner to burial in the parish churchyard, and declared that it was "just and right, while making proper provision for the maintenance of order and decency, to permit interments in such churchyards either without any burial service, or performed by persons other than ministers of that church."

Mr. Morgan's speech in moving his resolution contained little more than the old arguments. He supported the claim of legal right of burial in the parish churchyard by a string of authorities from Bishop Gibson down to Sir Robert Phillimore, and by the judgment in the case of *R.* v. *Taylor*, from Serjeant Hill's MSS. in Lincoln's Inn Library. He reminded the House that in 1873 he had accepted the amendment of Mr. Talbot (requiring a prescribed service and ritual), but it was that very amended measure that the present Prime Minister came down to denounce. Ridiculing the notion that concession on this point involved disestablishment, Mr. Morgan concluded by a warm appeal to the opposite side to get rid of a controversy which was, while it remained, as real a grievance to their adversaries as it was a danger to their own institutions.

The Home Secretary (Mr. Cross) urged that the rights to burial in the churchyard and to worship in the church rested on the same logical basis. He asked to what churchyards the resolution was to apply, whether it was to be confined to the ancient parish graveyards, or extended to all churchyards open at the present time. In the former case, the resolution would, in the course of a few years, be of little good. In the latter, a great injustice would be done to those who had devoted money of late years to the use of a particular religious body. The proper course was, in his opinion, to act in the interests of the future, and to provide not merely for the interment of the dead, but the health and happiness of the living. After the discussion had been continued by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Walter, and others, Sir William Harcourt admitted that little remained to be urged on general grounds on either side. But the assumption on the part of the opponents of the resolution that no practical grievance was really felt by Dissenters, needed to be taken up seriously, as the argument would have great weight in an Assembly of practical men. He read a letter from a Dissenter, relating the refusal of silent burial even at the public cemetery at Oxford by an incumbent, and asked if that did not constitute a grievance. He reminded the Conservatives that Mr. Monsell's bill of 1868 had been passed with their own consent, as they had an undoubted majority in the House of Lords. How could they then oppose the principle of this resolution? He was not alarmed by the cry of "No Surrender," which often had been loudly used on the eve of capitulation. The debate was concluded by Mr. Disraeli, who

doubted that the national interest in the question was as deep as some supposed. He was in favour of transferring the care of the churchyards from the Home Office to the Local Government Board, and, where possible, shutting up those which were in a hopeless state. But on the religious question, his opposition to this measure was uncompromising. The division, although not so favourable to Mr. Morgan as in former years, yet, considering the Conservative majority, was full of encouragement to him. Notwithstanding the Prime Minister's utterance, it only commanded the narrow majority of 31 in a crowded house. (279 votes to 248.)

On the 15th of May a similar resolution was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Granville, but of a more definite character, declaring "that it is desirable . . . . . to conduct such funerals with such Christian and orderly religious observances as to them (viz., the Nonconformist relatives) may seem fit."

Deprecating on both sides any attempt to revive angry controversy, Lord Granville began by declaring his belief in the reality of the grievance felt and expressed by Nonconformists, and quoted the authority of the late Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Wilberforce), as showing that this view was not confined to Liberal benches. He laid great stress on the fact that no single Roman Catholic country maintained these bigoted restrictions, and even in Turkey, "when an Anglican dies, he may be buried in the Greek burial-ground, either by his own clergyman or by a Greek priest." In Russia the same liberty prevails, "the dissident from the Greek Church is admitted to be buried in the orthodox burial-grounds, the rites being performed by his own clergyman." In conclusion, said Lord Granville, the churchyards of America, of Europe, of France, of the whole civilised world, of Scotland, of England, and of Dissenting bodies generally in this country, with the single exception, perhaps, of the Quakers, are open. It matters very little whether the Quakers make out a good case for themselves or not. They are not a very numerous sect, though one of the most respectable from their virtues; but the Government will certainly not make out a very strong case if the only precedent they can adduce to justify the course they mean to adopt be that of the Quakers. Our practice, then, is contrary to the practice of nearly the whole civilised world.

The Duke of Richmond addressed himself chiefly to the "grievance" question, and quoted some telling figures as to the ratio of burials in consecrated and unconsecrated ground in different cemeteries, showing that in many cases the former course had been adopted where the other was available. At Bagillt, in Wales, the burials in the consecrated ground were 244, and in the unconsecrated ground 73. He looked to the opening of cemeteries and the gradual closing of churchyards as the real solution of the question, while at the same time ridiculing the measure of Lord Grey (then awaiting its second reading), which proposed the establishment of Burial Boards in every parish.

Regretting that Lord Granville had not confined himself to his first resolution in favour of legalising "silent burial," he declared that, in the speeches of most of his honest opponents, this agitation was regarded as a step towards disestablishment, and he quoted from speeches of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Dr. Landels to this effect. The Duke of Richmond concluded by announcing the direct opposition of the Government to the resolutions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury frankly confessed himself in advance of the great body of the clergy on this point, and, while not much caring for the abstract resolutions, he earnestly advised the Government to take in hand a complete and practical settlement of the question, which he did not think could be effected by the universal Burial Boards suggested by Lord Grey. His Grace offered a suggestion to the House, which, he thought, might present the germs of agreement. This was in the hymn books which, whether used of church or chapel, included always some compositions of Dissenters as well as Churchmen. "I hold in my hand," said his Grace, "a book of hymns of great value. It is the compilation of my noble friend whom I see opposite (Lord Selborne). I come to the index of these hymns and I find the name of Isaac Watts as the author of forty that have been selected. I go further, and find the name of Philip Doddridge as the author of many more: and then I come to a portion of the book in which the noble Lord has collected hymns that are suitable for burial of the dead. I find there the name of Bishop Heber, and of Henry Hart Milman: again the name of Isaac Watts and Philip Doddridge." It was ridiculous, said his Grace, to suppose that a question which has been settled in every country in the civilised world could not be settled in this intelligent and tolerant country, if only such settlement be desired. But the agitators desired nothing less than such a settlement, and probably no settlement which Parliament could sanction would content them. What the Archbishop desired, and what he besought the House to support, was a moderate, practical treatment of the difficulty, with the view of satisfying the just demands of those who in other points had no enmity to the predominance of the Established Church.

The Archbishop of York expressed himself even more strongly as to the reality of the grievance, and declared his readiness also to support any practical measure of settlement, recommending its early introduction next session.

The extreme "No Surrender" argument was vigorously advocated by the Bishop of Lincoln. He pointed out that in the former session only eighteen petitions in favour of the change had been presented to the House of Commons, and about eighteen hundred against it. He reminded his hearers that the Public Worship Act of 1874 was intended to restrain ritualistic innovation in the churchyard as much as in the church. "Why, my Lords, according to these resolutions, you may have in every unclosed churchyard in England, not only Ritualistic and Romanising practices,

but you may have Romish masses for the dead, Romish prayers for the souls in purgatory, Romish requiems and dirges chanted, by priests attired in all the splendid vestments of the Romish hierarchy, with torches flaming, and censers swinging, and banners floating in the air. Are you prepared for such demonstrations as these? Would this be consistent with the legislation of two years ago? But I forbear."

He concluded by affirming that he, and those who felt with him, could not conscientiously yield one inch on a question which, to their view, concerned not only the welfare, but the very existence of the English Church.

The Bishop of London, while seeing nothing inherently wrong in allowing other services in the churchyard than those of the Church of England, believed that the grievances complained of, although real in some cases, were often exaggerated. He also was for a complete, speedy, and practical settlement, and therefore saw no reason in supporting any vague resolutions.

Two direct supporters now appeared in Lord Coleridge and the Bishop of Exeter, the latter being the only Bishop who subsequently voted "Content." The former not only declared his belief in the complete right at law to actual burial, but also that the gradual abolition of all penal statutes protecting any one religious belief, indicated that the spiritual rights of the clergy in churchyards would not be affected by the change.

His lordship made a stirring appeal *ad hominem* to those who refused to recognise a grievance which they did not personally feel, and concluded with an eloquent peroration on the advantage of "magnanimity in politics," which called forth later from the Marquis of Salisbury a possibly semi-ironical compliment referring to the speaker's earlier triumphs at the Nisi Prius Bar.

"The noble and learned lord," said Lord Salisbury, "raised a question of absolute justice with regard to the Dissenters, and grounded all objections by simply replying it was just that we should make concessions. Upon this theme he poured out a flood of indignant invective and elevated sentiment, and I could not help thinking that dreams of earlier years were floating over his mind. Somebody had spoken of the verdict the House had to render, and I am afraid the phrase misled my noble and learned friend—he interpreted it too literally; he could not help thinking of the verdicts he had won and the species of eloquence by which he had won them."

Lord Salisbury passed on to the question of securities for orderly burial, necessary in any measure of settlement, and doubted whether any probable concession on the part of the Bishops would satisfy the claims of the other side. It was very well to speak of "religious and orderly performance" in an abstract resolution, but how would they secure it in a bill? They must have some test, some formula, otherwise the "security" would be illusory. Lord Salisbury made an effective point by

quoting a verse from a Secularist hymn book, in which the doctrine of immortality was repudiated, and asking how they could provide against such hymns being sung in the churchyard, if they once permitted each sect to perform its own service. But while the greater part of Lord Salisbury's speech reminded his hearers of the Lord Robert Cecil of former days, the conclusion, if not very logical, was more like the Lord Salisbury of 1869. After declaring that there was no grievance, and that the change desired would be fraught with incalculable danger, still it was wise to allay bitterness, and it was the duty of the Government to attempt the task.

The debate was concluded by a speech from Lord Selborne, who remarked with satisfaction the almost general *consensus* in favour of a speedy settlement. Addressing himself mainly to the two prominent arguments of possible disorders in the churchyard, and the consequences to the question of Establishment, as to the former plea, he believed that there would be no more danger then than there was now, of possible riot and misdemeanour. "If people choose to break the law now, they can break it; and if you say the services in the churchyards are to be Christian and orderly, the law will be strong enough in all unambiguous cases to enforce itself." As to the other argument, he believed it was invented by self-constituted defenders of the Church, and had been accepted at their hands, possibly by some of its opponents. But Lord Selborne denied the logical sequence asserted. "Does anyone," he asked, "seriously believe, that in a Conservative House of Commons there would be found a majority of 33 only against a proposition, which was really supposed to involve, naturally or probably, the disestablishment of the Church?

"I am not one of those who say—*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*: for I think the heavens are more likely to fall upon our heads, if we do not do justice, than if we do it."

One of the largest divisions that the House of Lords had witnessed for a long time resulted in the defeat of Lord Granville's resolutions, by 148 to 92, the two Archbishops not voting, sixteen Bishops declaring themselves Not Content, and the Bishop of Exeter alone appearing in the other list.

On the 24th of May, Lord Grey moved the second reading of his Churchyards Bill, which proposed to sanction the establishment of Burial-Boards in every parish. A very brief debate took place, most of the speakers being satisfied by the tone of the recent debate, and the implicit promise of the leading members of the Government to attempt a solution of the question next session. The second reading was postponed for six months, and so the campaign ended for the year 1876.

A curious episode took place in connection with the Royal Titles Bill. During the Easter recess Mr. Lowe made a speech at East Retford, in which he said, speaking of the Queen's change of title, "I strongly suspect that this is not now brought forward

for the first time. I violate no confidence, because I have received none; but I am under a conviction that, at least two previous Ministers have entirely refused to have anything to do with such a change. More pliant persons have now been found, and I have no doubt the thing will be done."

This statement excited great attention, and Mr. Gladstone wrote to one of the papers, "I think it my duty to state, so far as I am myself concerned, that neither this nor any other suggestion was mentioned by me to Her Majesty during the time when I had the honour to be in her service." On the reassembling of Parliament, Mr. Charles Lewis drew attention to the subject in the House of Commons, and moved for returns of the form of the oath taken by Privy Councillors; and, showing the respective dates when the late Lords Derby and Palmerston, Earl Russell, and Messrs. Disraeli, Gladstone, and Lowe were sworn in as members; his purpose being to ascertain whether, if Mr. Lowe's statement was true, this solemn oath had not been broken by at least two of the above-mentioned Ministers. Mr. Lowe, in reply, congratulated Mr. Lewis on having a vocation in life,—that of asking questions, and regretted that the hon. and learned gentleman lived in an age when the office of Inquisitor, for which he was so admirably fitted, had fallen into disuse. He ridiculed the idea of asking the House to order the return of an oath, which being now part of an Act of Parliament, anyone could find out for himself, and dates which an old almanac would supply; and he earnestly hoped that they should not be obliged to take notice of everything said at convivial meetings which might displease some hon. member. He concluded his speech by saying that he denied the right of anyone to call him to account for what he might say out of doors, unless he infringed the privileges of the House, or made a personal attack upon a member. Mr. Disraeli then rose, and commencing his speech with the admission that every expression, made use of at a political meeting, however deficient in taste, and even in truth, ought not to be made the subject of a Parliamentary discussion, went on to contend that Mr. Lowe had taken advantage of the East Retford meeting, to make disrespectful comments on the conduct of the Sovereign, and to hold up the Prime Minister to public infamy, as a man servile enough to accede to a wish on the part of the Queen, which had been refused by two former Ministers. To prevent these calumnies from again cropping up, and being believed, he had the authority of Her Majesty to make a statement on her behalf, if he was allowed by the House. Permission having been given to introduce the Queen's name into the debate, as it was not intended to influence the decision of the House, Mr. Disraeli said, "I have to make this statement on the part of Her Majesty—that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that was made that proposals, such as were described in the Retford speech, were ever made to any Minister at any time. Sir, the

whole thing is utterly unfounded—merely that sort of calumnious gossip which, unfortunately, I suppose, must always prevail, but which one certainly did not suppose would come from the mouth of a Privy Councillor, and one of Her Majesty's late Cabinet Ministers."

Two days later, Mr. Lowe took a step by which he completely retrieved the mistake of his Retford speech. Asking the indulgence of the House for a personal statement, he made a full frank apology and retractation of his words. The loud cheers which followed from all parts of the House, marked the sense of Mr. Lowe's good feeling, and drowned Mr. Lewis's somewhat unnecessary self-congratulations.

Another question of "Privilege" came before the House of Commons in the month of June. It appeared that Mr. Ripley, member for Bradford, had received from the Political Secretary of the Reform Club a letter of warning in reference to his past votes, and the action which the Club might take about them. This was denounced to the House as a flagrant breach of privilege. However, Mr. Disraeli, in agreeing with Lord Hartington, deprecated any action on the part of the House of Commons, and believed that a sufficient remedy would be found in the publicity which the affair had received. Accordingly the motion made by Sir W. Fraser was withdrawn.

When Lord Selborne went out of office in 1874, he left behind him, as a legacy to his successor, a great scheme of legal reform, having among its provisions one which proposed to relieve the House of Lords of its duties as the Final Court of Appeal. This proposal was received with so much dislike by a large body of Peers and eminent lawyers, that Lord Cairns withdrew his bill in 1875, and contented himself with creating a Court of Intermediate Appeal. Early this session he brought forward a new measure which retained unchanged all the privileges of the House of Lords. In introducing it, the Lord Chancellor said that the bill proposed that there should be a number of Lords of Appeal in the House of Lords, consisting of Peers who had filled high judicial offices. In addition thereto, the bill would enact that there should be constituted, in the first instance, two other Lords of Appeal selected on account of their high qualifications at the Bar or on the Bench. The Government proposed that these two Lords of Appeal should sit in the House of Lords with the rank of Barons, holding that rank for life, and that, while they filled the office of Lords of Appeal, they should receive a writ of summons to sit and vote in the House as other Peers. The salary of each would be 6,000*l.* a year.

The bill was received with general approval by the Peers, but in the House of Commons it was subjected to some rather severe criticism by the law officers of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, who pointed out that while the name of the House of Lords was retained the Court would be an entirely separate institution. Sir

H. James also complained that nothing had been done to abolish the custom which requires three or more Common Law judges to decide a case which a Judge in Chancery settles at once. The Attorney-General admitted the delay caused by the custom, and introduced a clause into the bill to enable a single judge to hear and determine any action in the High Court of Justice. In consequence of the saving thus effected, a clause was inserted to transfer three judges from the Common Law Division to the Intermediate Court, with a proviso that when not engaged in hearing appeals they might be sent on circuit.

In Committee Mr. Beresford Hope made an attempt to strike out that part of the bill which enacts that when the Judicial Committee of Privy Council is engaged in hearing any ecclesiastical case, certain episcopal assessors shall be summoned to advise the judges, but the clause was affirmed by the casting vote of the chairman. The other clauses having been agreed to, the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time, and became law. Lord Cairns has thus been enabled to carry out the scheme of law reform devised by his predecessor in office; though, to accomplish his purpose, he has been obliged to humour prejudices by attaching an ancient name to a new institution.

The Lord Chancellor was not so successful with two other measures of legal reform which he introduced into the House of Lords. The first of these was the Irish Judicature Bill, which proposed a thorough rearrangement of the courts, and a certain reduction in the number of judges, who at present amount to twenty-three. The bill proceeded in many respects on the same plan as the English Judicature Act, especially in those changes which related to practice and procedure in the courts. Lord Cairns hoped, that by the abolition of some offices and the consolidation of others, all the work might be managed by seventeen judges, with salaries varying from 3,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* The bill passed the House of Lords, but it received so much opposition in the other House from Irish members, headed by Mr. Butt, that it was withdrawn, with other Government measures, when the session was drawing to an end, and it became necessary to make a selection.

The second legal measure introduced by Lord Cairns was for the reform of the law of Bankruptcy. A Committee of lawyers and others well acquainted with the subject had reported that the Act of 1869 had failed in several respects, as it afforded great facilities for a debtor to relieve himself of his liabilities, while it did not prevent great extravagance in administering, and long delay in winding-up estates. To remedy these defects, the bill provided for "a Committee of Inspection to be appointed by the creditors, which committee should have the power of nominating the trustee, and if it should appear that the trustee had made use of proxies for his own interest, the Court should have the power to deprive him of his remuneration. It was also proposed that

all the accounts of the trustee should be audited, and that at the end of two years from the commencement of the liquidation the whole of the property remaining in the hands of the trustee should be paid over to the Court. There were other minor provisions in the bill, which, by repealing the Act of 1869, and re-enacting such parts as were not objected to, would contain in itself the whole of the law on the subject." This bill, like the Irish Judicature Bill, was withdrawn from want of time. No doubt, both of them will be again brought before Parliament.

Just before the end of the session a short Act, called the Winter Assize Act, was passed to enable the assizes for several adjoining counties to be held at the same place, which was to be selected for its convenience, and might be changed each year. A great saving of judicial time will thus be effected, and the possibility of persons accused of crime being kept in prison without trial, from August till March, will be done away.

CHAPTER III.

Miscellaneous Bills: the Merchant Shipping Amendment; the Inclosure of Commons; Women's Suffrage. Speech of Mr. Bright: The Vivisection Bill, Rivers Pollution, etc.—Introduction and abandonment of the Prisons Bill.—Resignation of Lord Henry Lennox.—Debates on Extradition with the United States.—Indian affairs.—The University Bills: debates in both Houses.—The Government Education Bill.—The Eastern Question: debates on the Bulgarian atrocities. Mr. Disraeli's last speech in the House of Commons.

Two Acts relating to bankers, which received the Royal assent just before the Prorogation of Parliament, may be mentioned here. The Bankers' Books Evidence Act facilitates the production of entries in ledgers and other account books as evidence in a court of justice, provided that they are supported by an affidavit from a responsible person connected with the bank; and copies will be accepted, instead of the originals, on the same authority. Due notice must be given to the opposite party that such entries will be used as evidence, and a judge may grant an order for such party to inspect the entries, and to take copies. The Crossed Cheques Act is of more importance to the general public. The immediate cause of its being passed was a case in which a crossed cheque was stolen, and immediately paid away by the thief; and the person who eventually received it had an action brought against him for the amount. The Court of Common Pleas decided against the person from whom the cheque was stolen, on the ground that the cross on the cheque did not restrain its negotiability, and that the person who eventually received it was the lawful owner. To prevent this state of things from continuing, the Act lays down that the writing of the words "not negotiable" on a crossed cheque prevents any person, even a *bonâ fide* payee for

value, from acquiring a better title in such cheque than the person from whom he received it, thus making the cheque absolutely useless to anybody but the proper person.

Acts were also passed to regulate the affairs of Industrial and Provident Societies, and Trades Unions, and to provide for their registration; and a Poor Law Amendment Act for the better division of parishes, and the management of workhouses, with all matters relating to paupers.

The safety of Merchant Seamen was one of the questions which, very early in the session, occupied the attention of the House of Commons. It will be remembered that, in obedience to the public feeling excited by Mr. Plimsoll's protest at the end of last session, the Government brought in and carried a short temporary measure which gave to the Board of Trade, for one year, extraordinary powers of detaining unseaworthy ships. Profiting by the experience gained during the recess, a larger measure was introduced, this year, by the President of the Board of Trade, retaining most of the clauses in the former Act; and Mr. Plimsoll brought in a bill of his own, so that a great portion of the session before Easter was taken up by the discussions. The member for Derby was very anxious that the Board of Trade should undertake to fix the load-line for each ship, but Government remained firm and left that responsibility to the shipowners. On the subject of deck cargoes Mr. Plimsoll was more successful, for while the only restriction at first proposed was that such cargoes should be included in the tonnage, the House finally agreed that deck-loading on timber ships should not exceed certain limits; and, with some hesitation, Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf of the Government, brought forward a clause including under these regulations all foreign ships which may enter British ports. Although there was no serious opposition to the bill, much time was wasted in Committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had several times to come to the rescue of Sir C. Adderley, to whom it had been confided. Although all Mr. Plimsoll's suggestions were not accepted, it may fairly be said that our Merchant Seamen now enjoy efficient and needful protection.

Among the measures promised in the Queen's Speech was one on the subject of Common-lands, and was introduced in consequence of disputes as to their inclosure. The bill was intended to simplify and amend the various enactments on the subject, and to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee which considered the question in 1869. Mr. Cross stated that there were about 2,632,000 acres of common-land, and that of these 880,000 acres were capable of cultivation. In former Acts on this subject, known as the Inclosure Acts, the right of the public at large to the commons was not recognised, but some provision was made for compensating those who suffered any loss by their inclosure. These Acts were intended to encourage cultivation, and also to

increase the supply of food; but, unfortunately, there was no security that the land appropriated under their sanction might not be applied to some other purpose, such as buildings. Mr. Shaw Lefevre criticised many parts of the bill, and offered a great number of amendments which were nearly all rejected; but Mr. Fawcett was its most bitter opponent. He protested again and again that no discretionary power ought to be left with the Inclosure Commissioners, who had during the last twenty years permitted the appropriation of 400,000 acres, and had only allotted about 4,000 acres for public use, and as compensation for rights surrendered. Almost a whole evening was wasted just after the bill had got into Committee, by some honourable members who amused themselves by repeatedly dividing the House on the motion to report progress. Eventually, the bill passed both Houses with some amendments, the most important of which enabled a County Court judge to hear any case relating to the illegal inclosure of a common within his jurisdiction, and to make an order for its removal, an appeal being allowed to the High Court of Parliament. It may fairly be said of this Act that it protects the vested interests of the lord of the manor and the rights of the commoner, but above all, it will prevent, most effectually, the appropriation of any open space which can be used for the health or recreation of the public.

Soon after Easter Mr. Forsyth obtained a Wednesday for the discussion of the question of Women's Disabilities, in which he takes so great an interest. His speech, and that of Lord Folkestone, who moved the rejection of the bill, contained no new arguments, and the debate proceeded in a manner very similar to those of former sessions, till some remarks of Mr. Smollett, in which he commented on the speeches of certain ladies, whom he mentioned by name, drew a strong protest from Mr. Fawcett, against the "vile aspersions" uttered by the hon. gentleman. He also combated the assertion that if women were allowed the franchise they would next want to offer themselves as candidates for election to Parliament, and pointed out that two important bodies of men, namely, civil servants and the clergy, could vote, but were not eligible for seats in the House. After some other speeches, pro and con. had been made, Mr. John Bright wound up the debate with a forcible speech against the bill. Confessing his change of opinion (for he had voted with Mr. Mill, in 1867) he explained the reasons which had caused it,—his gradual conviction that the alleged grievances of women were imaginary or exaggerated, and his fears of the consequences, should any measure of enfranchisement be passed, chiefly in the enlarged influence which would be gained by priests and parsons. This speech, we need not say, was loudly cheered at its delivery, and provoked no small amount of subsequent animadversion from the supporters of "Woman's Rights."

Two of the Acts of Parliament passed during the session were intended for the protection of animals. The first of these, the

Cruelty to Animals Bill, was the result of the agitation against the practice of vivisection. This practice first originated on the continent, and reports of horrible cruelties perpetrated by medical and scientific men on various animals reached this country. Before long these operations were introduced into England, the excuse being that without them it was impossible that medical research could be carried on, and the means of saving life fully ascertained. This excited so much attention and indignation that a Royal Commission was appointed, under the presidency of Lord Cardwell, and acting on their report, the Government introduced what was properly known as the Vivisection Bill. In moving the second reading, Lord Carnarvon spoke of the disgust and loathing with which he had read the evidence given before the Commission, and urged the great necessity of legislation, on account of defects in the existing laws, which gave some little protection to domestic animals, but none whatsoever to the others. The Duke of Somerset, on the other hand, feared that the bill would check the progress of physiological knowledge. A few amendments were proposed in Committee, and one of these drew from Lord Coleridge an eloquent speech in which he denounced the doctrine that because animals have been given over absolutely into the dominion of men, they may, therefore, be treated without mercy. The principal opponent of the bill in the House of Commons was Mr. Lowe, who declared that it was a gross insult to the medical profession. Mr. Forster, as one of the Commissioners, thought that there had not been much cruelty practised in this country, and that a law regulating the practice of vivisection would be acceptable to medical men themselves. The bill was passed without much opposition. It enacts that experiments must only be made for the advancement of physiological knowledge; and then only by a person holding a licence from a Secretary of State, who may require reports of the experiments so made. They must take place in a licensed building, which will be visited from time to time by Government inspectors. The animal experimented on must be under the influence of an anæsthetic powerful enough to prevent its feeling pain, and if any serious injury has been done to it, the animal must be destroyed before it recovers. The Act does not apply to invertebrate animals. Very heavy penalties are incurred by persons contravening this Act. The second measure passed for the protection of animals was the Wild Fowl Preservation Act, which was rendered necessary by the great decrease in the numbers of these birds caused by their being shot during the breeding time. By this Act, any person killing, or having in his possession a recently-killed seafowl, between February 15 and July 10, may be fined.

Perhaps wisely, the Government did not promise many new measures at the commencement of the session, only six being mentioned in the Queen's Speech, but in one of the paragraphs it was stated that others would be brought forward if time permitted.

In consequence, on June 8, Mr. Sclater-Booth brought in a bill for preventing the Pollution of Rivers, which was in effect nearly the same measure that Lord Salisbury was obliged to abandon last session. Owing to the great press of business, it generally came on for discussion during the small hours of the morning, which prevented it from receiving the attention it deserved. The manufacturing interest in the House offered some opposition to the bill, and certain alterations were made in their favour, thereby causing Sir C. Dilke and Dr. Playfair to protest that the bill was not worth passing. Mr. Sclater-Booth pointed out that the initial measure on this subject must be in some respects a skeleton bill, and that hereafter other regulations could be made. The bill is specially intended to prevent solid refuse from factories, mines, quarries, &c., being poured into rivers, so as to impede or pollute the stream; and sewage comes under the same head. The local sanitary authorities have power to enforce the statute, and nuisances may be restrained by the summary order of a County Court.

For some years past the defects of our prison system and the want of uniformity in the management of gaols have been exciting attention. The subject was discussed by magistrates at Quarter Sessions, and by economists at Social Science Congresses, till at length public opinion became strong enough to justify the Home Secretary in an attempt at reform. The great objects at which the Prisons Bill aimed were, more uniformity of discipline, and greater economy; and to accomplish these ends, Mr. Cross proposed to close at least fifty gaols out of the 116 at present existing, at a saving of 50,000*l.* per annum. The punishment, diet, &c., of the prisoners would be assimilated, so that a sentence to hard labour might entail the same amount of correction, wherever it was undergone. To effect these reforms more thoroughly, the Government proposed to take the whole system into its own hands, thus to a great extent doing away with the supervision now exercised by the magistrates. This part of the bill evoked so much opposition, both in and out of Parliament, that the measure was withdrawn.

It is not often that a member of the Government feels himself called on to retire from the position he is holding; so that the announcement that Lord Henry Lennox had given up the First Commissionership of Works excited a great deal of comment. The case of Twycross *v.* Grant, in the Court of Common Pleas, had been going on during the month of June, and among the names which were mentioned as those of the Directors of the Lisbon Tramways Company was that of Lord Henry Lennox. It was stated that he had received a certain number of shares to qualify him for the directorate, and it was hinted that he had allowed himself to be used as a "decoy duck," for the purpose of entrapping unwary speculators. On July 17 Lord Henry Lennox, speaking from one of the back benches, asked the indulgence of the House, while he made a personal explanation. Lord Henry

stated that he joined the board of directors at the instance of the late Duc de Saldanha, the Portuguese Ambassador, knowing nothing of any preliminary contracts or agreements between the contractors and the promoters. He received 100 shares, of which he returned 50; while he purchased with his own money 300 more, and was in consequence a large loser by the failure of the undertaking. Lord Henry reminded the House that a few years ago people of the highest character accepted shares, when they became directors, and no one then considered it wrong. Under the circumstances he felt it his duty to place his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister, for he would rather relinquish any official position than lose the esteem of the House. It is needless to say that this explanation was followed by warm and sympathetic cheers from all parts of the House.

Among the non-party debates of interest during the session must be included that upon the second reading of Mr. Norwood's "Barristers' Fees Bill." This proposed measure was the result of the strong dissatisfaction (previously ventilated in letters to the *Times*, and other journals) with which the pecuniary relations of the two legal branches are regarded by many eminent solicitors. Barristers suffer the hardship of not being able to sue for unpaid fees; but on the other hand, nothing prevents them from retaining a fee, although they do not perform any service for it. The clashing of cases in different courts in which the same counsel are engaged has often led to the handing over of an important case to a barrister incompetent to manage it, while the original fee, given to retain the services of the great man, is retained by him. Mr. Norwood had a strong case, and made the best of it; but the reform was too startling to have much chance of immediate success. Lawyer after lawyer rose to compliment Mr. Norwood on his speech, and to point out the dangers of his proposal. Mr. Hardy made perhaps the best defence of the existing system, showing that solicitors were aware of the risk they ran, and often engaged eminent counsel simply to forestal the other side. This argument appeared to convince the House, and Mr. Norwood was only able to carry 130 members into the lobby with him, while 237 voted against him.

A question of International Law of considerable importance occupied the House of Lords in the last period of the session. This was the subject of Extradition, in connection with the case of the American Winslow, before alluded to in the "Annual Register." The English Government held that a prisoner whose extradition is applied for upon a certain charge cannot be tried upon any other: and as the United States declined to pledge themselves to such a course in reference to Winslow, the latter was at length discharged from custody. The President sent a strong message to Congress, intimating that all extradition would cease between the countries, and for a time some apprehension was excited that this undesirable consummation might be reached.

This caused Lord Granville, on July 24, to call attention to the threatened dead-lock, and to express, at the same time, his opinion that the Americans had the best of the argument in the recent controversy. The Lord Chancellor (whose speech having been interrupted by a violent fit of coughing was the cause of an adjournment until August 3) quoted Dalloz, Kluit, and Heffter, in support of his view. He urged, besides, that the Act of Parliament passed in 1843, which gave vitality to the Treaty, declared that the person surrendered should be given up to be tried for such crime as he was charged with, and this country was bound to protest against his being tried for any other offence. In the debates held in Parliament at the time when the Act was passed, the same view was maintained, and he argued that if an extradited person could be tried for another offence besides that for which he was given up, there would be no security that he might not be tried for an offence involving political considerations. At the conclusion of a speech of considerable duration, he declared that the obligations under which the Government acted justified the conduct they pursued, and rendered any other course an impossibility.

On the other side, Lords Coleridge, Hammond, and Kimberley declared in favour of the American view, and they were supported by Lord Selborne, whose lucid and temperate speech furnished in itself a treatise on the whole law of Extradition. With regard to the text-writers quoted by the Lord Chancellor, he pointed out that the question was to be decided, not by the authority of foreign jurists, but by the words of the Treaty of 1842; and he could not see why an extradited person should not be tried for any other offence than that for which he was given up, political offenders being put aside. He therefore demurred to the doctrine that, because in the Treaty the words occurred that an offender was to be delivered up for a particular offence, therefore the inference was that he must not be tried for any other offence. This appeared to be so well understood that words were introduced into the Act of 1870 expressly to prevent any extradited person from being tried for any other offence than that for which he was surrendered; but that Act of Parliament could not introduce into the Treaty a condition which it did not contain before. No division was taken upon Lord Granville's motion, as it was understood that negotiations were still pending with the United States.

Those who accuse the English Legislature of neglecting the affairs of the Indian Empire must at least allow that the session of 1876 is an exception. In fact India and Ireland took up, in one form or another, at least one-third of the time, and produced the most stirring debates. The status of Roman Catholic chaplains in India occupied the House of Commons on February 11, and on March 14 the relations between the India Office and the Viceroy, in reference to some acrimonious despatches from Lord Salisbury, were subject of debate in the House of Lords. Lord

Halifax introduced the question by calling attention to papers recently laid on the table, and discussed in his speech not only the financial measure on which the two governing bodies had disagreed, but also the advantages of leaving the Viceroy unfettered in the exercise of his discretion. Lord Salisbury defended his policy and the incriminated despatches with his usual incisive force. He ridiculed the idea of parodying a Home Rule cry for India. The Secretary of State must be responsible to Parliament, and therefore must be the centre of direction, although great freedom of action would always be left to the Government of India. Accordingly he adhered to his despatch, and to the blame it expressed. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Grey defended Lord Northbrook's action, which also was approved by the high authority of Lord Lawrence. Later in the session, Lord Northbrook himself alluded to the question, and stated that on the matter of Imperial legislation he was substantially in agreement with the Secretary of State, while as to the fiscal question he still retained his opinion.

One of the promised measures of the Queen's Speech, that dealing with University Education, was brought forward in the House of Lords on February 24 by Lord Salisbury. The bill that he introduced dealt only with the University of Oxford, but it was understood from the first that a similar measure dealing with Cambridge was to follow speedily. Lord Salisbury began by reviewing the last legislative change enacted in 1854, and the animated controversy which it excited. The Act in question had been directed to an entire reconstruction of the government and legislative machinery of the University. Its success in this respect had been evinced by the new life and vigour in the University, and above all by the peaceful reforms which had been carried out. After contrasting the different results of two attempts which had been made to meet the requirements of the poorer classes of students, the failure of the new Halls to attract inmates, and the marked success of the scheme for admitting Unattached Students, Lord Salisbury alluded to the labours of the Commission presided over by the Duke of Cleveland, with the object of ascertaining the revenues of the various colleges. The Commission presented its report towards the close of 1874, and while on the one hand it gave testimony to the excellent financial management of the college property, it brought prominently out the great disparity between the property and income of the several colleges and the number of the members.

"And now," said Lord Salisbury, "let me explain why we undertook to legislate on the University at all. It is a work I undertook with great reluctance, and I do not think Her Majesty's Government would have entered upon it at all if they had not felt that there was an absolute necessity for their so doing. It is not desirable, if it can be avoided, that the interference of Parliament should be invoked, because such interference is calculated to disturb the studies of the University and to excite hopes that cannot

be realised. But when we came to look at certain figures and the deductions that lay in those figures, we felt it would be idle to think that Parliament could abstain from interfering, or that we could conscientiously recommend Parliament to do so."

Having quoted figures showing that the average income per undergraduate in all the colleges is 203*l.*, while in some it is very considerably lower (as in Exeter College, only 97*l.*, in Trinity 96*l.*, and in Balliol 75*l.*), he pointed out that if University education were provided in all the colleges as cheaply as Balliol, there would be an annual saving of 197,700*l.* "With such figures before us," said Lord Salisbury, "I hold that it would be impossible to avoid dealing with the question."

That a measure of University Reform propounded by the Chancellor of Oxford would avoid any approach to partition and spoliation was obvious from the first. A partial redistribution was the scope; an increased endowment of teachers, independent of workers, and poor students was the end in view, and the means by which the requisite funds were to be raised was by diminishing the number of what Lord Salisbury called "idle fellowships." He drew a vivid picture of the anomalies of the fellowship system:— "A sum of 250*l.* or 300*l.* is attached to fellowships to which no duties are attached, and the man who receives it may, if he chooses, remain in idleness for life. It is not only out of all proportion to the service for which it is a reward, but it is out of all keeping with the course adopted in respect of all other positions in life. If a man succeeds in the Army, you promote him, but give him a more responsible command; in the Church, if a man succeeds, you make him a Bishop, and give him ten times more labour. In the Civil Service, when you give a man increased pay, you call on him to fill an office of higher trust. Only in this case of fellowships to which no duties are attached do you reward merit by absolute idleness." And the plan of abolishing some at least of these sinecures was justified by the fact that they had never been contemplated by any "Pious Founder," besides the saving and rendering available for other purposes of at least 50,000*l.* a year.

Lord Salisbury proposed to employ the money thus gained in making provision for affording further or better instruction in art or science; for providing endowments for professorships or lectureships; for erecting and endowing professorships or lectureships on arts or sciences not already taught in the University; for providing new or improving existing buildings, libraries and museums, and collections and apparatus. The proposal with regard to the colleges was somewhat similar, and also provided that college revenues may be applied to the maintenance and benefit of persons of known ability and learning, who may be engaged in study or research in the realms of art and science in the University. The work was to be performed by seven Commissioners, armed with the fullest powers, and holding office until the year 1880.

A brief debate in which the Duke of Devonshire inquired

about the measure destined for the sister University, and the Archbishop of Canterbury defended the "prize-fellowship" system, resulted in the bill being read a first time. The second reading was moved on March 9, and was met by a hostile amendment on the part of Lord Colchester, to the effect that further inquiry should be made before any legislative changes took place.

But the real objection to the Government measure was the feeling that the "prize-fellowships" were a useful and important element in University machinery, and that no real advantage would be gained by diverting the funds to the endowment of research. This view was developed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in an able and exhaustive speech. He pointed out that the special need was for the additional facilities to poorer students.

"I am the representative," said his Grace, "of some 20,000 clergymen, who have the greatest difficulty in obtaining a University education for their sons. It is true that Scholarships can be obtained by competitive examination; but all the sons of the clergy who are entitled to a University education are not qualified to obtain those prizes by competitive examination, and I think a more natural use of the college revenues could not be found than that of enabling University education to be given at a cheaper rate to those who desire to avail themselves of it." The Archbishop concluded with an earnest appeal to the Government and to the House to put no hindrance in the way of the Universities becoming the habitual places of education for the English clergy.

Lord Carlingford, who followed, admitted that the measure before them was not wanting in the spirit of reform. In fact, the Marquis of Salisbury had displayed "considerable faculty for disestablishment and disendowment" as well as the necessary constructive power. But on two points he thought the proposed measure defective: firstly in leaving untouched the constitution and government of the University (as if the changes of 1854 had done all that was needed), and secondly that the clerical qualification for headships in many colleges was not to be touched. In fact the complete abolition of clerical fellowships was, in Lord Carlingford's opinion, necessary to the interests of both religion and learning, and those who thought so could not be expected to lay down their arms unless the subject was dealt with by the bill.

After a general defence of the scheme from Lord Carnarvon, the Duke of Cleveland, as chairman of the Royal Commission, recommended caution in the expenditure of large sums on new objects, but admitted that the high character of Oxford demanded that all important subjects of study should be adequately represented in the staff of teachers. He also endorsed Lord Carlingford's observations as to the general desire prevalent at Oxford against the exclusion of lay heads of colleges, if preferred by merit to clerical ones. After remarks by Lords Houghton, Cam-

perdown and Airlie, Lord Salisbury replied, pointing out that the objections raised were more suitable for discussion in Committee, and declaring that the Government had no desire to infringe the *status quo* with regard to ecclesiastical matters. Lord Colchester's motion was then negatived, and the bill read a second time.

On the 27th of March Lord Salisbury gave notice of some important amendments, based chiefly on the recommendations of the Hebdomadal Council, and at the same time announced the names of the Commissioners, viz.: Lord Selborne, Lord Redesdale, the Dean of Chichester (Dr. Burgon), Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Montague Bernard, and Mr. Ridley. Strong exception was taken by the Liberal party to Dr. Burgon's appointment, and upon the House going into Committee, on March 31st, Lord Morley moved to omit him, and on a division was beaten by 60 to 30, all the members of the Episcopal Bench present, with the exception of the Bishop of Exeter, voting against the amendment. Another sharp debate ensued on the 14th clause, relating to religious education, when Lord Granville moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to abolish all clerical fellowships.

On the other side, the Bishop of Oxford expressed a fear that "there were some colleges in which many of the Fellows were not Christians," and strongly deprecated any step in the direction of further secularisation. After the debate had been continued by Lords Salisbury, Kimberley, Cardwell, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, a division resulted in 40 Peers supporting the proposal, while 57 opposed it. The Archbishop of Canterbury's amendment, proposing that additional funds should be set apart for the assistance of poor scholars, and especially the unattached students, was accepted in the light of an instruction to the Commissioners, and added to the 15th clause; while that of Lord Airlie, once more bringing up the "clerical test" difficulty, and proposing to abolish all restrictions upon the lay tenure of Headships, was only lost by the narrow majority of 11 out of 99 voters; the Archbishop of Canterbury and five Bishops voting in the minority. A point in favour of the non-resident Fellows was gained (on the 16th clause) by an amendment moved by Lord Camperdown, supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Colchester and Carlingford, which was accepted by Government. It prevented their possible exclusion from the governing body of their colleges, and so far limited the powers of the Commissioners. Various other amendments, including one by Lord Carlingford, intended to exclude from congregation residents not engaged in tuition or other college work, were rejected, and the bill passed through Committee practically unaltered, except as regards the amendments introduced by Lord Salisbury himself. On the 5th of May the bill was read a third time, and sent to the House of Commons, where the Cambridge bill was to be introduced. This measure, similar in its lines to that of Oxford, was introduced in

the House of Commons by Mr. Walpole on the 16th of May, and read a first time on the understanding that it would proceed *pari passu* with the other measure. The Commissioners named, viz.: the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Rayleigh, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Hemming, Dr. Lightfoot, and Professor Stokes, were highly approved by all parties.

The debate on the second reading of the Oxford bill was rather one-sided, being only remarkable for a brilliant attack along the whole line of the measure from Mr. Lowe, who declared that every farthing transferred from the colleges to the University would be diverted from the encouragement of learning for the benefit of laziness.

"It is hundreds of years since the University of Oxford educated anybody, and there is not the slightest chance that any number of hundreds of years hence it would educate anybody again." This paradoxical statement possibly justified Sir Stafford Northcote (speaking later in the evening) in declaring that Mr. Lowe's speech answered itself, and he also pointed to the circumstance that it was not the present Government which was responsible for disturbing the experiment of 1854, but the late Government, which had appointed a Commission to inquire into the revenues, &c., of the Universities. Moreover, Mr. Gladstone had mentioned University reform in his programme of 1874.

The bill was read a second time on the understanding that further debate on its principle might take place when the Cambridge bill arrived at the same stage. On that occasion (July 6) Mr. Walpole, who had introduced the measure, took occasion to reply exhaustively to Mr. Lowe's attack on the Government scheme. He went again through the statistics of the University and College Revenues of Oxford and Cambridge, showing that the disproportion was greater at Cambridge, and the need for assistance from the colleges to the University was, therefore, greatest there. For apportioning and adjusting these contributions, and to arbitrate between the University and colleges, the services of an external and impartial body such as the proposed Commission were needed.

The names of the Commissioners selected to deal with the affairs of Cambridge met with no objection, and the general tone of the debate was favourable to the Government bill. Sir Charles Dilke moved an amendment, demanding a more explicit definition of the proposed changes, and (as Dr. Playfair afterwards complained) was very much more Conservative in his tone than the Secretary for War. He was especially opposed to the diversion of large funds for the so-called "Endowment of Research," and amusingly sketched the probable consequences to the University. Mr. Burgon and his colleagues were to increase the Professoriate. The Secretary of State for War had said, "with caution." But the wild residents said, "with no caution at all." On the contrary, with so bold a hand that there were to be Professors of every

language in Central Asia, Professors of Kalmuck, and of Kipchok Tartar, and "four new Professors of Theology at least." One, he supposed, of the theology of the Vatican; one of that of Mr. Burgon; one of that of the hon. member for Peterborough (Mr. Whalley), and one of that of Mr. Congreve. A brilliant resident, whom he had the honour to count among his friends, wished to see a Chair of critical journalism founded to expose the errors of the daily Press. Another of his friends thought that there should be a Professor of spelling reform. But, seriously, were they so sure that Professorships were of real advantage, that they must jump at any proposition for increasing them, at any cost? Why, one of the most distinguished Professors who ever lectured at Oxford, Professor Max Müller, never lectured except to empty benches. Professor Monier Williams was drawing a large audience just now to his lectures about India; but it was an audience composed of ladies, not as yet members of the University, whatever might happen in a few years, and these ladies went to applaud vivid descriptions of the Prince's tour, and appeals touching the evangelisation of the benighted heathen, rather than lectures on "Sanscrit," which it was the business of Professor Williams to teach. Sir Charles Dilke concluded with a vigorous defence of "prize-fellowships," and a plea of the abolition of remaining clerical restrictions.

Dr. Playfair was the first to approach the question as an outsider, and claimed the Universities as having responsibilities to the nation. He expatiated at some length on the different characteristics of the Scotch and English Universities, contending, among other things, that the latter were used by the rich, and defended an increase of the Professoriate as a means of correcting the evil influence of competitive examinations, and clerical Fellowships as a means of liberalising the education of the clergy. On the whole, he believed that no Commission was needed; a mere enabling bill would have sufficed, and he should not grieve if these bills were included in the Massacre of the Innocents.

After a reply to this speech from Mr. Beresford Hope, who defended the Universities from the charge of being behind the age, and joined in the chorus of disapproval of "Endowment of Research" (described by some one as "Research after Endowment"), that system found an advocate in Mr. Grant Duff, who amused the House by his catalogue of indispensable professorships, mentioning with perfect gravity what Sir Charles Dilke had jokingly conjectured. He quoted Professor Max Müller to the effect that no less than seven additional professorships would be needed to form a real school of Comparative Philology.

Mr. Goschen and Sir W. Harcourt took up the same view as that of Sir C. Dilke, defending prize-fellowships, and doubting the real benefit of endowing and research. The latter made some pungent remarks on the difference in tone between Lord Salisbury's speeches and those of the supporters of the bills in the

House of Commons with regard to "idle-fellowships." In fact, one of the objects of the two nights' debate had been to repudiate the motive for the introduction of the bills propounded by the Chancellor of Oxford (Lord Salisbury). The real question was the fitness of the Commissioners, and all Cambridge men were satisfied with theirs. For this reason he believed, as far as Cambridge was concerned, a useful work would be performed.

The bill was read a second time, Sir C. Dilke withdrawing his amendment, but the advanced period of the session too clearly foreshadowed the fate of the two bills. Although a day was fixed for Committee, the increasing pressure prevented any progress, and on August 5 Mr. Disraeli included both University Bills among the list of measures to be abandoned. Nevertheless, it was felt that a great step in advance had been taken, as the almost unopposed second reading of both measures distinctly commits Parliament to their principle.

That the subject of Elementary Education has been increasing in importance may be inferred from the fact that less than six years after Mr. Forster had carried his Education Act a further measure of reform was found necessary. A bill on this subject was promised in the Queen's Speech, but although it was ready some time before Easter, it was not introduced in the House of Commons till the middle of May, this delay being caused by the endless discussions on the Royal Titles Bill. In consequence, Mr. Dixon, who had obtained an early Wednesday in April, was able to bring in his Education Amendment Bill more than a month before Lord Sandon found an opportunity for the Government measure. The main objects of Mr. Dixon's bill were to enforce universal compulsory attendance at school, and to establish universal compulsory school boards. It was opposed by Mr. Sandford and Mr. Pell, who spoke of the debate as a "full-dress rehearsal" for the Government bill. Mr. Bright agreed with much that had been said against giving too high an education to the children of the labouring classes, and laid it down that it would be sufficient to teach children to read so as to comprehend what they read, to write so that what they wrote could be read, and so much arithmetic as would enable them to keep their accounts. The opposition to school boards he held to be a mere hobgoblin, and, as the system had succeeded so admirably in towns, there was no reason why it should not be extended to the rural districts. As to the expense, everything cost something, and the people could not be educated for nothing, while the horror of increasing local taxation was an entire mistake, which was due, he believed, to ignorance and political motives. The school board system had hitherto been most efficacious in carrying out the principle of compulsion, which seemed now to be generally accepted; but he was not wedded to it, and if the Vice-President would only state what other plan he had to propose, he promised him an impartial consideration of it from the Liberal side. The debate was concluded

by Lord Sandon, who declared that in the interests of sound education he must protest strongly against the conjunction of the great and noble cause of popular education with what he believed to be the fatal principle of universal school boards.

On a division the bill was thrown out by a majority of 121.

On May 18 Lord Sandon introduced the Elementary Schools Bill. and, in doing so, said that it did not aim at a general reconstruction of the whole of our educational system, nor did it seek to reverse the policy of 1870. That the country was in earnest on this question, Lord Sandon inferred, from the fact that 13,000,000*l*. have been voluntarily subscribed for educational purposes, of which 8,000,000*l*. were expended before the Education Act, besides the 1,700,000*l*. spent by the State in buildings, the annual grant of 1,000,000*l*., and the school fees to the same amount. In all, accommodation had been provided for 3,500,000 children. Proceeding to make out his case for legislation, Lord Sandon stated in detail the means of education which have been provided. The private adventure schools were gradually dwindling and had sunk down to 4,000 odd, with about 130,000 children. Taking the country as a whole, the Vice-President said there were schools and teachers enough for the children, but the children were not there. Out of 2,300,000 children who ought to come to school, only 1,850,000 were forthcoming, and of these only 200,000 were presented in the upper standards. Having run over the provisions of the Factory and other Labour Acts for securing the attendance of children at school, with the conclusion that they were totally inadequate to the ends proposed, Lord Sandon reminded the House that they had more than once refused to accept, either universal school boards or direct compulsion as a remedy for the evils now existing. This brought him to the provisions of the bill, which, he said, would proceed cautiously and would not come to full maturity until 1881, and would not apply to any child now at work and of eleven years of age. The School Board system was not disturbed, localities would be able to apply for School Boards, and the Education Department would be able to force them on districts which did not make adequate provision for education. The Agricultural Children Act was repealed, though certain portions of it were re-enacted, and power was given to Boards of Guardians and Town Councils to pass bye-laws—just as a School Board could—for a parish, on the requisition of a parish, compelling the attendance of children for the Poor Law half time, but no powers were given to maintain schools. Next it was proposed to prohibit the employment of any child under ten years absolutely; and also to prohibit the employment of any child between ten and fourteen, without a certificate that it had passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, according to Standard 4, or that it had attended 250 times in each of the preceding five years in not more than two different elementary schools. Lower standards would be accepted where half time was secured to the

child under the Factory Acts or by the bye-laws of a locality, and reasonable excuses would be admitted. The Enforcing Authorities were to be Town Councils and Boards of Guardians, and ample powers were given to the Inspectors to see that the provisions as to the employment of children were carried out. With regard to children whom their parents habitually neglect to send to school—"wastrel children," as Lord Sandon called them—the local authorities would have power in given circumstances to send them to industrial schools for a limited period, and to fine the parents. All these provisions would come into force in 1881; but in the interval the employment of children would be regulated on a sliding scale of years and standards of examination. Among the subsidiary provisions there was a clause for the benefit of the poorer districts, and by it in every district where a threepenny rate did not produce 6s. per child, the Parliamentary grant should not be reduced unless it was twice as large as the income from local efforts. Finally, he explained that School Boards would be empowered to fill up vacancies themselves, and honour passes, carrying three years' free education, would be given to children at ten years who obtained a double certificate of passing the 4th Standard and of attendance. In conclusion, he claimed for the bill that it was cautious, yet bold, comprehensive, and straightforward.

There was no debate on the first reading, but a certain amount of guarded approval was expressed by members on both sides of the House. In Nonconformist circles, however, Lord Sandon's proposals were received with strong expressions of disapproval, and a joint committee representing the various sects passed some resolutions protesting against those clauses which seemed to favour "denominational schools."

On the second reading, Mr. Mundella, supported by Mr. Ashley and Lord F. Cavendish, moved an amendment in favour of direct compulsion, taking the recommendations of the Factory and Workshops Acts Commissioners as a basis, while other members supported the bill on account of its moderation, regretting, however, that no provision had been made for religious education. Mr. Dixon, however, thought that too much attention had been paid to that subject, and said that if the bill was passed in its present form, the next Liberal Government which came in would have to pass a bill establishing a secular school in every school district. He was followed by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who said that the Government had come to the conclusion that the direct compulsion recommended by the Royal Commission was not the best form of dealing with this question. Moreover, the point of general compulsion was not referred to the Commission, and they had not taken evidence which justified them in making such a recommendation. The public mind, he maintained, was not ripe for direct legislative compulsion, and this bill, following the lines of the Act of 1870, went as far as public opinion would justify

in enforcing direct parental responsibility. Mr. C. S. Read thought that the bill would work well in agricultural districts, as it was calculated to prevent extravagant expenditure, and the erection of unnecessary school boards. Mr. Forster pointed out that of three million children only two million are at school. He went at length into statistics to prove that if the compulsory bye-laws had existed in the rural districts, at least half of this deficiency would have disappeared. Public opinion was in favour of compulsion wherever it had been put in practice, and there was no chance of any compulsory bye-law being repealed. Therefore, the time had come when the Government could afford to be bold, and to call upon the rest of the country to follow the example of those districts which had adopted compulsion. The clause as to poor districts Mr. Forster strongly deprecated, and, in conclusion, he intimated that, among other amendments, he should move that the responsibility of educating his children should be placed on the parent.

After Lord Sandon's reply, two divisions were taken, the first on Mr. Mundella's amendment, the second on the main question whether the bill be read a second time. The majorities for Government were 146 and 278 respectively. The next amendment of importance was that moved by Mr. Richard, which sought to place all elementary schools under State control. It was warmly supported by Mr. E. Jenkins, Mr. Waddy, and Mr. Morley, but did not find favour with the Liberal leaders, and was rejected by 317 votes to 99.

In Committee but slow progress was made, the minority fighting over each clause, and raising again and again in one form or another the question of direct compulsion.

At length the religious difficulty once more appeared, when Mr. Sandford proposed to exempt from the operation of Clause 6 (providing for certain compulsory bye-laws) any child whose parent had sent to the authorities a written objection to the school on conscientious grounds, and this drew from Mr. Forster and Mr. Pease a warm defence of the Conscience Clause, under the protection of which the children of Dissenters could now attend school.

At length the labours of Committee seemed approaching an end, when the fiercest contest of all broke out upon an amendment suggested by Mr. Pell, and accepted by the Government. It proposed to dissolve all school boards which possess neither schools nor sites. The debate which commenced late on the evening of Friday, 21st July, was continued on the 22nd, the 24th, and was only brought to a conclusion at a morning sitting on the 25th. The Opposition strongly denounced Lord Sandon's "reactionary legislation," and when a whole day had been wasted, Lord Hartington made an appeal to the Prime Minister to withdraw the amendment, but without effect.

On the third day of the debate, Lord Sandon, in a conciliatory speech, repeated that the object of the clause was simply to enable

localities which were burdened with unnecessary school boards to get rid of them, with the consent of the Privy Council, where there was already sufficient accommodation provided. The Government had not thought it necessary to put such a clause in their bill; but when Mr. Pell proposed it, they were obliged to consider it, and they could see nothing objectionable in it. He disclaimed all hostility to school boards which were doing their duty, but at the same time he warned the opponents of the clause that the position of school boards was very critical just now, and that if he were driven to it, it would be his duty to state circumstances about their working as to which he had hitherto kept silence. The Government, however, would be willing to adopt an amendment which had been put on the paper by Mr. Dodson, with an alteration, so that a board should not be dissolved unless the Education Department was satisfied it was no longer necessary for the purpose of education in the district. Mr. Pell expressed his willingness to accept this amendment, but the offer was received with cries of "No, no!" from the Opposition side.

Mr. Bright made a forcible speech against the clause, but it was carried on a division by a majority of 81. Mr. Forster, determined to fight to the last, moved an amendment to exempt all compulsorily-formed school boards from the operation of the clause; but this was also rejected, the only concession offered being that two-thirds of the ratepayers must agree to the dissolution of the boards.

A formal resolution, condemning the modifications of the bill since the second reading, was moved by Lord Hartington, and rejected by a majority of 62; and now it seemed that all serious opposition was at an end. But there was still a cause of discord in reserve, in the form of a new clause proposed by Lord R. Montagu, which had the effect of reviving the contests which used to rage over Mr. Forster's famous 25th Clause, only in a more aggravated form, for while the Act of 1870 left it to the option of school boards whether they would pay the fees for poor parents, Lord R. Montagu's amendment proposed to make it compulsory. The real grievance was, that if parents were allowed to select what school their children should attend, money raised by rates would in many cases be applied to denominational schools. Mr. Forster spoke strongly against the proposed change, and in deference to his opinion Lord Sandon declined to support it, but so much pressure was put on the Government, that at last the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted the amendment. Mr. Fawcett immediately moved the adjournment of the debate, to give time for consideration, and this being rejected various other members made the same attempt, the result being that at a quarter-past three the House was still dividing on successive motions of adjournment. Next day the temper of the House was calmer, and Lord Sandon suggested a compromise, by which the whole country, including Scotland, would be under the rule that the Guardians should pay the fees when parents were too poor to do so.

Lord R. Montagu withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Forster intimated his willingness to support the Government, if the 25th Clause of the Act of 1870 was repealed: this was accordingly done amidst immense cheering from the Ministerial Benches. The bill was read a third time after almost a month had been taken up in fighting over its details. It was very favourably received in the House of Lords, and Lord Granville, while he complained that there was no time to amend the bill, yet accepted it as a great step in advance.

It is difficult to pass an opinion upon the exact value of the changes in existing machinery effected by this measure, and whether the efficiency of school boards will be increased or not. The intention of the bill was fairly described in the Royal Message, as that of "securing a due attendance at school of the children for whose benefit the means of education had been so largely supplied."

A new phase of the Eastern Question, with which the year 1876 will always be connected by historians of public opinion, can be dated roughly from Easter. Parliament adjourned on the 11th of April, and soon after rumours of atrocities perpetrated by both sides in the Turkish Insurrection began to reach this country. At first, in fact, the charge was laid at the door of the Bosnian Insurgents, and it was not until much later that the remarkable letters published in the *Daily News*, with their substantial confirmation in Mr. Baring's report, convinced public opinion of the true state of the case. No notice was taken in Parliament, however, on its re-assembling. The next Eastern debate did not take place until after the revolution at Constantinople, which deposed the unhappy Abdul Aziz, to put in his place the hardly more fortunate Murad. On the 5th of May, it is true, the question of Russia's advance in Eastern Asia had been introduced by Mr. Baillie Cochrane, in a motion for papers, when he specially called attention to the occupation of the Khanate of Khokand by Russian troops. Mr. Cochrane believed that this was a first step to a movement upon Afghanistan, which would mean war with England. Sir H. Havelock was the only subsequent speaker who adopted the same alarmist tone, although Mr. Butler Johnstone managed to introduce a recommendation of his political panacea, the repudiation of the Treaty of Paris. Attention was soon recalled by the events at Constantinople, to which we have already alluded, and the progress of Russia in Europe rather than in Asia became the subject of observation.

We must refer our readers to another part of this volume for the progress of the insurrection in the Turkish provinces, and the war with Servia. The first notice taken in Parliament of the startling reports of Turkish atrocities was on the 26th June, when questions on the subject were asked in both Houses, by the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords, and by Mr. Forster in the Commons. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli declared that they had received no official information confirming the statements of the *Daily News*. The Prime Minister indeed cast some doubt on the

reports of torture inflicted by the Turks, declaring that "a more expeditious mode of business was generally adopted." The laugh excited by this phrase was subsequently remembered by Mr. Disraeli's opponents, and he was accused (not very justly) of having attempted to speak in jocular terms of these atrocious crimes.

The same night, in the Upper House, Lord Stratheden moved for papers illustrating the course of English diplomacy in the present Eastern difficulties, especially in reference to the "Berlin Memorandum" and its rejection by the Government. This elicited a guarded statement from Lord Derby, who held that the occasion was premature either for a complete discussion or for the production of despatches. He observed that the Government had dissented from the Berlin Memorandum because they thought that the proposals contained in it were open to objection, and the consequence was that for a time the Government were placed in a position of isolation, but the events which afterwards occurred at Constantinople altered that position. He denied that the revolution effected there was the triumph of the fanatical party in Turkey, for he believed the change was as popular among the Christians as among the Mussulmans. The Porte had been induced to negotiate directly with the Insurgents, but if hostilities recommenced we could then propose our mediation. The principle on which the British Government had acted was, not to take side with one party as against another, but to leave Turkey to institute its own proceedings.

After a few words from Lord Granville, who admitted the necessity for reserve, the motion was negatived.

Questions about the progress of affairs, and especially as to the reality of the alleged atrocities, were repeatedly asked in Parliament, public opinion out of doors slowly but surely coming to a belief in their existence, based upon the apparently exact and detailed reports published almost every morning in the *Daily News*. The action of the Government in sending a powerful fleet to Besika Bay was not unreasonably regarded as an act of moral support to the Turks, and an additional reason for their tardy progress in checking the excesses of their troops. Still an important fraction of the Liberal party, headed by Mr. Bright, were strongly against any warlike action, whether for or against the Turk, and the deputation which the member for Birmingham introduced to Lord Derby on the 14th of July, wanted only one assurance, viz.: that the Government intended peace or neutrality. Lord Derby's reply was so clear and in sympathy with the feelings of the deputation that a very favourable impression was created. He explained once more the strong reasons for not joining in the Berlin Memorandum, and assured his hearers that the fleet at Besika Bay was rather as a protection to Christian and English residents at Constantinople (who were alarmed by the late occurrences at Salonica) than as an act of support to the Porte. Three days later, Mr. Disraeli gave a long and minute

explanation with regard to the alleged atrocities. Reading extracts from Sir Henry Elliot's report, he showed that in the opinion of the Ambassador many of the horrible stories were inventions, and most exaggerations. However, a special envoy, Mr. Baring, had been for some time engaged in visiting the scenes of insurrection, and his report would be at once communicated to the House. But this long-expected report did not appear before the month of September, after the end of the session, and before this two more debates took place on our general Eastern policy (July 30), that in the Lower House remarkable for a long and elaborate defence of the Crimean War from Mr. Gladstone. He criticised freely the past policy of the Government, and strongly maintained the necessity of restoring the European Concert; for without that nothing could be accomplished, and this he hoped would be followed by measures conceived in the spirit and advancing in the direction of self-government. The application of the principle of local administration had been successful in other parts of the Turkish Empire, principally in the Principalities. He was in favour of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and, believing that the prolongation of hostilities could be of no use to the Porte, he hoped that no time would be lost in this concerted action.

Mr. Disraeli commented on the vague character of the motion and amendments, which expressed no opinion, but rather a sentiment, and remarked that as the conduct of the Government was not censured, he would not defend, but merely explain it from the beginning. The policy of the British Government was throughout a policy of non-interference, and that was the reason why, until earnestly pressed by Turkey, we refused to join in the Andrassy Note. The Government refused to sanction the Berlin Memorandum because they knew that the Turks could not possibly carry out the promises they were asked to give; and at the end of the Memorandum there was a mention of ulterior measures which would have led to occupation. As to Lord E. Fitzmaurice's suggestion that we should have been ready with a counter-project, nothing could have been more unwise than to make propositions which we had no means of carrying out. The despatch of the fleet to Besika Bay, Mr. Disraeli explained, was first of all to protect the English residents at Constantinople, but the fleet was strengthened because it was thought that our Power ought to be adequately represented and her interests in the Mediterranean asserted. There was no threat to anybody—it was not sent to protect the Turkish Empire, but the British Empire.

Mr. Ashley had for some time been attempting to find a night for his motion on the Bulgarian Atrocities, but owing to the mass of business which seems to grow more complicated and more extensive even after the annual "massacre of the Innocents," he had been unsuccessful. He availed himself, accordingly, of a constitutional privilege open to every member on the third reading

of the Appropriation Bill, viz.: to question the past action of those "Services of the Crown" who obtain public money by its enactment. Naturally the "Service" implicated was the Diplomatic, and Mr. Ashley's blame was equally divided between Sir Henry Elliot, our Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Foreign Secretary. The gist of Mr. Ashley's charge was that "both Turkish and English Governments knew exactly the character of the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks," and that Lord Derby had not made known adequately to the Porte the earnest indignation which he professed. Sir Henry Elliot's negligence, he thought, merited a recall. Far more moderate views, especially as regards the conduct of the Government, were expressed by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Forster, the latter declaring his warm approval of Lord Derby's last despatch; but both censured the dilatory tactics of the Ambassador. Mr. Bourke maintained that many of the stories of atrocities were grossly exaggerated, and as their only foundation was newspaper correspondence, he considered himself at liberty to read a statement in the *Levant Herald*, which gave an account of the insurrection in Bulgaria, and showed that cruelties had been committed by the Christians. He contended by quotations from the correspondence, that Sir H. Elliot had done all that was possible for them; pointed out that the Austrian and French Ambassadors were equally ignorant; and urged the intense labour and anxiety to which the Ambassador was exposed in the midst of exciting events at Constantinople. After what had happened, Sir H. Elliot no doubt would be more on the look out and would be more prepared for such contingencies, and he deprecated censuring an old public servant without inquiry.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Edward Jenkins trying to make some remarks in the nature of a review of the session, and an impeachment of the Ministers *seriatim*, in the style of the late Lord Lyndhurst. But this the Speaker prohibited, as not coming within even the elastic tether of the Appropriation Bill, and so Mr. Jenkins delivered some general observations on our Eastern Policy instead of the intended philippic. After Sir W. Harcourt had denounced the Turks, and extolled the moderation of Russia, in an oration full of that weighty eloquence for which that hon. and learned member is famed, the Prime Minister rose. Not one of those present dreamt for a single instant that it was the last time that Benjamin Disraeli would speak in that House.

It would be an exaggeration to say that he made one of his greatest speeches, but as an impromptu reply at the end of a debate, and as exemplifying his special characteristics of felicitous *persiflage* mingled with declamation, it could hardly be surpassed.

Mr. Disraeli commented on the unprecedented nature of this debate, and twitted Mr. Ashley with having chosen the doubtful privilege of the Appropriation Bill to insinuate an offensive opinion against the Government and a distant Ambassador, instead of moving a direct vote of censure. He denied altogether

that the Government had no knowledge of the atrocities in Bulgaria until they had learnt them from the newspapers. What he had disclaimed in answer to Mr. Forster was not the existence of atrocities, but certain specific statements which were brought forward, and of which he said that the knowledge in the possession of the Government did not justify them. It was stated by the newspaper on which Mr. Forster relied that 32,000 Bulgarians were slain, 10,000 imprisoned, that 1,000 girls had been sold in open market, that 40 girls had been burnt, and that cartloads of heads had been carried about, &c. All these statements were fabrications; there had been no open sale of women and no burning of women, and neither Mr. Forster nor his journal had ever produced the slightest evidence of them. As to the *Levant Herald*, he believed its statements were deserving of as much credit as any other journal, and no doubt if it came out to-morrow with information agreeable to Mr. Forster's views, its authority would be lauded to the skies. After bantering Sir W. Harcourt on the "Herodian" or (as a subsequent correction amended it) "Rhodian" eloquence of his speech, and ridiculing the statesmanship of his suggestions for the settlement of the Turkish difficulty, Mr. Disraeli went on to give a flat contradiction to the assertion that we were peculiarly responsible for what occurred in Turkey, or that the Turks were our especial *protégés*.

The peroration of the speech in which the Prime Minister took the high ground of Imperial policy, was as follows:—

"What may be the fate of the Eastern part of Europe it would be arrogant for me to speculate upon, and if I had any thoughts on the subject I trust I should not be so imprudent or so indiscreet as to take this opportunity to express them. But I am sure that as long as England is ruled by English Parties who understand the principles on which our Empire is founded, and who are resolved to maintain that Empire, our influence in that part of the world can never be looked upon with indifference. If it should happen that the Government which controls the greater portion of those fair lands is found to be incompetent for its purpose, neither England nor any of the Great Powers will shrink from fulfilling the high political and moral duty which will then devolve upon them. But, Sir, we must not jump at conclusions so quickly as is now the fashion. There is nothing to justify us in talking in such a vein of Turkey, as has, and is being at this moment entertained. The present is a state of affairs which requires the most vigilant examination and the most careful management. But those who suppose that England ever would uphold, or at this moment particularly is upholding, Turkey from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy with the highest aspirations of humanity are deceived. What our duty is at this critical moment is to maintain the Empire of England. Nor will we ever agree to any step, though it may obtain for a moment comparative quiet and a false prosperity, that hazards the existence of that Empire."

Next morning the well-kept secret was disclosed to the world. Mr. Disraeli was to become Earl of Beaconsfield, while his responsible post as leader of the House of Commons was to devolve upon the well proved abilities of Sir Stafford Northcote. Forty years had elapsed since he had assured the laughing House of Commons that they *would* hear him some day; and now, after having been twice Premier, after having created peers and prelates, and having made his Royal Mistress an Empress, he leaves the stormy arena of the Lower, for the quiet atmosphere of the Upper House. Not a single newspaper attributed this step to any motive but physical incapacity to bear the strain of late hours and noisy debates. One student, indeed, discovered that Vivian Grey had intended to be equally distinguished successively in both Houses of the Legislature. But there was a singular unanimity of opinion that the reward—if reward it could be called—was the well-deserved climax to a brilliant career.

The session was brought to a close on the following day by the Speech from the Throne. It minutely reviewed the results of legislation, regretted the temporary failure of several important schemes, and declared that the state of affairs both at home and abroad betokened firm national prosperity. So ended the session of 1876.

CHAPTER IV.

The Queen's visit to the East-end—Army Mobilization: Manœuvres at Salisbury and Aldershot—Return of the Arctic Expedition—Home-Rule disturbances in Ireland: Mr. Butt and Mr. Smyth—The Keighley Guardians—Legal changes and promotions—State of Trade—School-Board Election in London—Judgment on the *Franconia* case.

Apart from the session of Parliament there were but few occurrences in England during the first half of the year which can be regarded as material for history. Crimes and accidents were not wanting, but these are recorded in another part of this volume. Public meetings were held at Exeter Hall and other places to ventilate opinion about the Slave Circulars, and support the Parliamentary protests of Professor Fawcett and his allies; but in comparison with the agitation in the summer and autumn on another topic, the effect was small. In fact the various progresses of Her Majesty, and two remarkable ecclesiastical cases occupied the attention not given to proceedings in Parliament.

On March 7, the Queen visited the East end of London for the first time, and opened a new wing of the London Hospital. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the crowd was immense, and the enthusiasm unquestionable. The Hospital gained largely in funds by the visit, and the City gave up a business-day to loyalty—a contribution rather difficult to estimate in figures.

Of the ecclesiastical cases referred to, one was especially remarkable as being the first tried under the new Court for the regulation of Public Worship. Mr. Ridsdale, a Folkestone vicar, was prosecuted for various practices, and was condemned on all points by the judge. The appeal to the newly constituted High Court has not at present been heard, owing to delay in appointing the Episcopal assessors. It is awaited with eagerness, as the legality of the "Eastward Position" is one of the points at issue.

The Secretary of State for War had pledged himself to carry out a series of experiments on a large scale with regard to Army Mobilisation, with a view to testing the new machinery for working regular and auxiliary troops together. But the word "Mobilisation" has a wider meaning. In its full sense it is the conversion of a peace into a field army, the bringing it up to its full strength, the providing it with transport of every description, and, in short, fitting it to enter on a campaign. Distribution is not necessarily connected with mobilisation; but in our case we were so thoroughly unprovided with anything but the materials for a military edifice that we were forced to distribute before we thought of mobilising. It must be admitted that the distribution has been carried out on an ingenious and sound principle—that of considering, not particular troops, but merely the tenants of certain barracks. Mr. Hardy determined this year to apply the test to two of the eight *corps d'armée*. Three months before, all who were to be mobilised received intimation of the fact, and during at least six months the authorities at the War Office had been making preparations. Now these conditions (as a military critic remarked in the *Times*) were "altogether artificial and exceptionally favourable," and it would still remain doubtful whether in the hurry of actual service the same results could be obtained. But, at any rate, very cheering information was furnished by the critics who were present at the manœuvres, "The appearance of officers and men," said one reporter, "would almost lead one to suppose that they were enjoying a gigantic picnic, so cheerful and healthy do they look. The sun must, however, have tried them pretty well, for their complexions are as brown as if they had just come off a Central Indian campaign in the hot season. Far otherwise is it as to physique, for both horses and riders seem fit for any amount of work and in the finest condition. I have seen much of soldiers in many lands and in various circumstances, but I never beheld a brigade who looked, as far as health goes, better prepared for a campaign. The horses are simply perfect in condition, neither too fat nor too thin, but it is evident that they have been steadied by the knocking about they have undergone. The food is the usual ration, and no complaints are made about it, which is somewhat surprising, for the British soldier always relieves the monotony of leisure by cursing the Commissariat. It would however be odd indeed if that much-abused and perpetually reorganised department

were to break down, for, practically, all the supplies are delivered at the very tent doors of the consumers by certain contractors. It is evident, therefore, that, as regards the Supply Department, no test whatever is being applied, at least, with respect to the Cavalry Brigade of the 2nd *Corps d'Armée*. Indeed, I guessed as much before arriving at the camp, for, as I was driving through the town, I saw an Army Service waggon being loaded with bread at a baker's shop."

Objection, however, was taken to the arrangements of the Transport Service, which was considered to fall greatly short of the requirements. "In fact, it is not as regards transport mobilised at all, for mobilisation means power to move, and it is admitted that the Cavalry Brigade here could not be moved a yard in campaigning order, and with its full amount of field baggage, &c. I repeat that the Brigade is simply in a standing camp, and could not march twenty miles without leaving behind tents, food, &c. Indeed, the whole of the camp equipages was issued here, and will be given in again when the brigade starts on its return to Aldershot." Very favourable accounts were given of the appearance of the Militia, several regiments of which were taking part. A regiment enlisted in the north of Ireland was especially commended for the *physique* and discipline of the men. On July 17, the 5th Army Corps was encamped near Salisbury, consisting of 17,777 of all ranks. Its war-strength would be about double the number. It was composed as follows:—

Army Service Corps, 614 of all ranks, 414 horses, and 101 carriages; Army Medical Department, 17 officers and 92 men: 8th Hussars, 416 of all ranks and 323 horses; 17th Lancers, 405 of all ranks and 338 horses; West Somerset Yeomanry, 300 of all ranks and 300 horses; Wilts Yeomanry, 227 of all ranks and 203 horses; Dorset Yeomanry, 199 of all ranks and 194 horses; 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, 455: 31st Regiment, 525; 95th Regiment, 483; 36th Regiment, 554; 58th Regiment, 518; Wexford Militia, 713 of all ranks; E Battery 18th Brigade, 130 of all ranks and 92 horses; 38th Regiment, 534; North Devon Yeomanry, 272 of all ranks and 271 horses; Longford Rifles, 443 of all ranks; Louth Militia, 562 of all ranks; Monaghan Militia, 402 of all ranks; Wilts Militia, 535 of all ranks; 1st Worcester Militia, 699 of all ranks; 2nd Worcester Militia, 454 of all ranks; Shropshire Militia, 726 of all ranks; North Somerset Yeomanry, 283 of all ranks and 256 horses; South Gloucester Militia, 563 of all ranks; North Gloucester Militia, 622 of all ranks; Oxford Militia, 471 of all ranks; Berks Militia, 447 of all ranks; King's Own Tower Hamlets, 460 of all ranks; Queen's Own Tower Hamlets, 672 of all ranks; Bucks Militia, 601 of all ranks; Gloucester Yeomanry, 230 of all ranks and 227 horses; Shropshire Yeomanry, 261 of all ranks and 261 horses.

The Cavalry were not strongly represented. It will be seen that only two regiments, the 8th Hussars and the 17th Lancers,

were present. There were also some well-founded complaints about the deficiency of Engineers, pontoon-trains, and ammunition-reserve columns. The military police were also under-manned, but fortunately their services were seldom required. Another weak point appeared to be the means of transport. Heavy carts were supplied to each regiment, for which great difficulty was often experienced in finding proper horses. The question of regimental transport for the Cavalry is one which is well worthy of attention, for at present it is impossible to deny that the horses are over-weighted. For example, in the 5th Lancers, the average weight of a man is about 11st. 7lb. The additional weight in saddle, arms, kit, &c., brings the load up to 18st. 7lb. If a day's ration for horse and ammunition for the pistol 24½lb. must be added, giving a total of 20st. 3½lb.! Much of this burden could easily be carried on light carts, of which one per troop would suffice. Again, it was pointed out that the Staff was not in every way adequate to its heavy requirements. The military critic of the *Times* admitted that "the principal and most of the junior Staff Officers are first-rate men, but they have been brought together for the first and last time, and may, therefore, be considered a scratch pack. Many of the juniors are new to their duties, and it is doubtful whether all are men who would be selected in case of active service. Another defect is that the Staff are only appointed *pro hac vice*, that they do not hold dormant appointments only to take effect on their corps being mobilised. The consequence is that if a sudden emergency were to arise considerable delay would occur before the Staff could be selected and appear at their posts. There would be a great pressure at the War Office in such an event, and it would be necessary not to select the best men in the country, but the men who could most quickly be communicated with. In any circumstances the process of selection would take up some time, and those selected, having been informed by telegraph (and the telegraph would be required for other things) would require several days before they could fit themselves out, provide themselves with horses, arrange their private affairs, and take up their appointments. It would be very easy to prevent so dangerous a delay by issuing dormant nominations, and always, when the corps was mobilised as an experiment, providing it with the same Staff. As to the other *corps d'armée*, the report, although favourable as regards the appearance of the men, could supply little information as to operations. It consisted of a certain number of regiments stationed at Aldershot, entirely without transport. They did not take the field, and their only preparation for service consisted in strengthening skeleton battalions by the addition of some Army Reserve men. The troops composing the 1st Division were not even collected or distributed. The other Divisions went a step further. If not mobilised, they were at least prepared for mobilisation. Notwithstanding all these shortcomings, almost unavoidable upon a first experiment, the

whole results were not only instructive for the future, but really satisfactory for the present. And the Duke of Cambridge was amply justified in the eulogium he passed in his General Order upon the appearance of the troops, both regulars and auxiliaries.

The event by which the Navy attracted attention was unquestionably the return of the Arctic Expedition. Far more than upon the vast fleet anchored in Besika Bay, the expectation of Englishmen was fixed upon the two small vessels which had gone to find the North Pole. Late on Friday night, October 27, the Admiralty received the following despatch from Captain Nares, the commander of the expedition :—

"Arctic Expedition returned. 'Alert' reached limit of navigation on the south shore of impenetrable Polar Sea, and wintered off open coast, latitude 82° 27′. From Cape Sabine to north extreme Robeson Channel constantly struggling with ice. President Land has no existence. After very laborious journey, sledges unable to advance more than one mile daily, so rugged was the ice, reached latitude 83° 20′. Pole distant 400 miles. 'Discovery' wintered latitude 81° 44′. Sun absent 142 days. Four deaths—Neil Peterson, interpreter, frost bite; George Porter, gunner, 'Alert'; James Hand and Charles Hall, seamen, 'Discovery'. Scurvy, which attacked all the travellers. Remainder expedition all well. Continuous land on American side of channel. Explored to north point Cape Columbia, latitude 83° 7′, longitude 70° 30′, and onward to latitude 82° 10′, longitude 86° 30′. It then continues, trending south-west. Greenland extends to latitude 82° 54′, longitude 48° 33′, then probably turns towards south. Lady Franklin Sound is deep fiord. Petermann fiord closed by glacier. Hayes's Sound remains unexplored. Is very narrow. The Polar Sea is never navigable, ordinary ice averages 80 feet in thickness. Animal life and northerly migration of birds ends south of Cape Columbia. Memorial tablet erected to Hall at Polaris Bay. Esquimaux traces cease on west shore 81° 52′, when they cross to Greenland. The impracticability of reaching North Pole proved. All neighbouring lands examined. Expedition returned home."

The details of the Expedition, which will be found in another place, were of remarkable interest, and worthily sustained the character of our seamen for courage and endurance. Hardly an episode of former annals, rich as they are in deeds of pluck, surpasses Lieutenant Parr's walk of 35 miles, through a pathless waste of "soft snow and heavy broken-up ice," guided by the fresh track of a roaming wolf. It is needless to mention the enthusiastic welcome which the officers and crews received. The fact that they had *not* reached the goal was forgotten, or, as the *Times* expressed it, "its impracticability was proved." Banquets and addresses flowed in on every side, Captain Nares was knighted, and the Admiralty Minute furnished the echo in expressing "warm approval of the conduct of all engaged in that important service."

It is necessary to mention that, in the midst of festivities and

congratulations, certain criticisms were made upon the prevalence of scurvy among the crew, caused (it was alleged) by neglect to serve out the proper supply of lime-juice. It appeared that some Admiralty regulations on this point had not been strictly carried out, but on the other hand it was proved that the intense cold froze the lime-juice, rendering it less fit for its specific use. Probably less would have been heard in the newspapers of this controversy, had not some injudicious friends of Captain (now Sir George) Nares thought fit to deny more than they could disprove. However, the general verdict of naval and Arctic experts, as well as of the nation at large, has awarded a full meed of praise to the commanders of the expedition. It deserved if it did not command success; and if it has not achieved the honour of reaching the actual Pole, it has enriched our knowledge with many new and valuable facts.

Ireland, which took up so much attention this year in Parliament, was also a contributor to history in other ways. Belfast was once more a scene of disgraceful riots in the month of August. It will be remembered that when the fatal riots of twelve years since were followed by an inquiry into the municipal organisation of Belfast, and a searching reform was made in it, correcting the sectarian spirit which had up to that time dominated every branch of the civic service, even down to the appointment of constables, it was hoped that party riots might thenceforward become things of the past. The Orangemen celebrated their great anniversary on the 12th of July, and the inflammatory character of the speeches then delivered cannot be forgotten, no notice was taken of these speeches, though they were singularly well calculated to provoke breaches of the peace. The festival of the Assumption was the turn of the Roman Catholics of Belfast, and they resolved to seize the opportunity of demonstrating in favour of Home Rule. To the credit of the Roman Catholic Bishop it must be stated that he did his best to dissuade his people from making a festival of the church an occasion of a political demonstration; and, in the same manner, Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg, addressed a letter to his brother Orangemen urging them to allow to others the liberty they had themselves enjoyed. Both the Bishop and Mr. Johnston preached in vain. The procession was held and the Orangemen attacked it. As the "Nationalists" marched to the scene of oratory they were received at convenient corners with volleys of stones. Near the historic "brickfields" the police had to be called in to protect the processionists, and there was exhibited so much advance over the old *régime* that the police did not hesitate to repel the Orange assailants. On the return journey of the processionists matters became more serious. It was late in the afternoon, and the mob had been reinforced. The defenders of order were also brought out in great numbers. The troops in garrison in the town were stationed along the line, and the constabulary of many counties in Leinster as well as Ulster furnished contingents

to assist in keeping the peace. Additional stipendiary magistrates were summoned, but it was all to little purpose. At the brickfields a serious disturbance ensued. The Riot Act was read. The police attempted to disperse the mob. The mob stoned the police. The Inniskillings fared a little better in their immovability; but from 20 to 30 of the police and people were reported so injured as to be taken to the hospital.

Some time elapsed before the excitement cooled down, the soldiers remaining quartered in schoolrooms and other temporary barracks, to be ready for instant action. The next episode was less tragic in its results, but hardly less instructive as to the fitness of Ireland for self-government. A great banquet was held at Dublin by Home Rule supporters, and some time after festivities had proceeded, it was discovered that a detective was present. His authority was challenged, and he was violently expelled from the room amidst a shower of tumblers, after which the report tells us that Major O'Gorman, M.P., volunteered to sing "*The tight little island*" in defiance of England! Mr. Butt, who presided, wrote an indignant letter to the Chief Secretary, and elicited the assurance that the detective's presence was not officially sanctioned, but that he had made his appearance on his own responsibility. Mr. Butt was less successful in his passage of arms with the champion of the rival political creed of Nationalism, Mr. Smyth. It will be recollected that this gentleman distinguished himself in the House of Commons by a brilliant attack on Home Rule.

But Mr. Smyth's speech was much more than a rhetorical display; it was a cruel exposure of the double-dealing of the Federalists; it gave expression with courageous bluntness to the thoughts and hopes of the alienated section of the people of Ireland. Substantially, it was a plea for revolution, were revolution possible; but Mr. Smyth, whose honesty and earnestness no one could deny, was visibly saddened by the thought that revolution was hopeless, or all but hopeless.

Yet earnestness and consistency win respect in the House of Commons, though devoted to a barren cause, and it is only fair to the House to say that Mr. Smyth, whenever he spoke, which he did but rarely, was always listened to with attention. Mr. Smyth's part in the debates on the Coercion Acts, the Convention Act, and the Mitchel case were remembered to his credit, and certainly there was no member of the Irish Nationalist contingent who enjoyed or deserved more than he did the respect of Englishmen.

But Mr. Smyth's speech on the Home Rule motion stung Mr. Butt sharply. It was simply confined to a discussion of the general question, and did not contain a single personal allusion. Its exposure of the hollowness of the Home Rule movement was, however, complete, and has found much sympathy among those Irish Nationalists whose convictions are not modified by the temptations of a seat in Parliament. The blows dealt by Mr. Butt at his opponent were curiously ill-aimed. At the Dublin banquet he

insinuated that Mr. Smyth had changed his views, had been deluded by disappointed ambition and offended vanity, and had obtained the plaudits of an assembly that had previously laughed at him by denouncing the successful statesmanship of the Home Rule party. If these charges and innuendoes had been in precise correspondence with the facts, it would still have been scarcely accordant with the laws of fair play in political discussion to produce them behind the back of the accused at a place to which he had not been invited, and without giving him the opportunity to answer them. Mr. Butt's attack was thus unfair as well as unwise, but he hardly measured its unwisdom until he had read the retort which Mr. Smyth has published in the Dublin newspapers.

In this production Mr. Smyth showed himself as much a master of the pen as before an orator. One after another the charges of his opponent were examined, dissected, ridiculed, and in most cases refuted. But the time was not all spent in defence. Mr. Smyth soon carried the war into the enemy's territory. Once more he pointed out the insincerity and hollowness of the whole scheme; how illusory was the assistance from such recruits as Messrs. Jacob Bright and Rylands, and how worse than useless had been the string of abortive measures offered to Parliament this year. On Mr. Butt's personal fitness to lead an Irish party Mr. Smyth made some severe comments, the acerbity of which was only justified by the gravity of the charges which the Home Rule leader had brought against Mr. Smyth at the Dublin banquet. It is true that a politician who began public life as the hottest of Orangemen and the opponent of O'Connell in the Dublin Corporation, who afterwards sat in the House of Commons as a Protectionist and as a Liberal member successively, and who has finally taken Irish Nationalism under his patronage, may have been perfectly sincere in all his phases of opinion. But it was certainly unwise for such a man to attack an honest fanatic like Mr. Smyth on the score of consistency. Mr. Smyth thus defined his own attitude in Irish politics:—"I am free, as no other man in my position is, to proclaim the truth about this fraudulent movement, this vile conspiracy against the life of the Irish nation—a terrible sacrifice of feeling, hoping against hope, but ever remonstrating, ever protesting, I cling to it. Down to the debate in 1874, when I witnessed, as I did on that occasion, every right and liberty of the Irish nation shamefully offered for sale in open market, I publicly renounced all connection with these sham Home Rulers and their miserable cause. Alone among Irish members I was elected specifically as a Repealer. I believe—I have no reason to believe otherwise—that Westmeath will be faithful to the pledges which she solemnly made to me in 1871 and 1874, when she commissioned me, as her representative, to demand 'the reintegration and reacknowledgment of the ancient constitution of this kingdom.'" This may be an absurd course to follow, but it was at

least a plain one, and Mr. Butt's more subtle windings of policy did not seem to reach any more profitable results.

The controversy raged fiercely for some time in the columns of the *Freeman*, but any further account of it will hardly be needed. It degenerated into a bandying of recriminations as to consistency, and soon ceased to attract the attention of the English public.

In fact, it becomes often necessary to look away from the doings of prominent writers or speakers in a country, in order to realise that country's progress. And this consoling truth served to counterbalance the tedious cycle of agrarian crime, and political riot. Peaceful and orderly progress, though obstructed and overshadowed by restless agitation, goes on in spite of agitators, and is not inconsistent with a little indulgence in the demonstration of grievances and the phraseology of treason on the part of the prospering classes. The truth is that to many Irishmen political excitement is a form of stimulus enjoyed for its own sake and wholly disconnected with the practical interests of the community. Many who take part in Irish agitations and applaud agitators have not the faintest notion that either the leaders or the followers will be taken at their words, and perhaps would be far from desiring it. They are content to deal in practice with substantial and comfortable realities, and to air imaginary grievances for occasional amusement.

The agitation for a reopening of the land question was promoted for very intelligible objects; it is locally organised by a handful of farmers in each county, reinforced in many cases by small shopkeepers and other trading politicians in the country towns; but though it seems to have little real hold on the mass of the tenant occupiers, the latter consider themselves bound to give it some sort of countenance as a manifestation of public spirit.

A farmers' club at Tralee attempted to arrange a "tenant-right" demonstration, and procured a number of letters from the Roman Catholic priests of the country, approving the design, and declaring the attachment of the writers to "the cause." It was stated, however, at one of the debates of the association that the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, Dr. Moriarty, who has been a fearless and stern critic of successive popular follies, had laid down a rule forbidding the appearance of his clergy at any political meetings outside their own parishes without the consent of the bishop and of the priests of the parishes in which the meetings were to be held. Accordingly an application for such permission was made to the bishop, and elicited from him a curt but unmistakable rebuff. "It is a matter of serious consideration," wrote Dr. Moriarty, "whether the advocacy of your association is calculated to further the just claims of tenants, and whether the statements usually made at your meetings are founded on fact. For my part, I believe that you have done mischief to those whom you undertake to serve, and I am convinced that the

tenant farmers could not entrust their interests to more unsafe guides than the leading members of your association." This rebuke completely dismayed and perplexed the association. The notice of motion was withdrawn, and the "great demonstration" ended in something like a *fiasco*.

It involves no very abrupt transition, except as regards locality, to pass from the Home Rulers to another set of protesters against imperial institutions—the now famous Keighley Guardians. These eminent municipal legislators had for a long time set at defiance the instructions from the Local Government Board, and even the terrors of a *Mandamus*; but on August 11 they were arrested for contempt of court and lodged in York Castle. Later the opponents of compulsory vaccination were able to boast what they thought a partial convert in no less a person than Mr. Gladstone, who confided to one of his numerous correspondents, that "his mind was open upon the subject." But immediately after the parliamentary recess, Mr. Serjeant Simon commenced a correspondence with the Local Government Board on this question. It must be confessed an anomaly that a minister of the Crown should have been compelled to enter into such a discussion, but Mr. Sclater-Booth had no option. He could indeed point out that the Legislature had decided, in accordance with the vast preponderance of public opinion in this country, to enforce the practice of vaccination: the courts of law have settled that the obligations which Parliament intended to impose are in fact binding. Yet there are a number of obstinate persons who believe that they are justified in defying the law, and who are proud of the conspicuousness to which their defiance elevates them. The Acts leave the coercive authority, to a great extent, in the hands of local representative bodies, and sometimes those bodies reflect only too faithfully the prejudices of the populace. The Keighley Guardians' case has obtained a certain notoriety; the majority of the guardians, elected for their anti-vaccination opinions, declined to use their statutory powers of coercion; they were brought before the Court of Queen's Bench and solemnly admonished by the Lord Chief Justice; but the admonition was thrown away, for they again refused to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the law, and they were in consequence committed to prison. The most serious element in this case was the sympathetic violence of the local mob, which showed itself in a daring rescue of the offending guardians, when they were arrested for the second time. The offenders themselves had sufficient sense remaining to feel that this lawlessness was ruinously damaging to their cause, and they accordingly agreed to make a voluntary surrender. On their giving themselves up to the officers of justice they were cheered as martyrs for conscience sake by a large gathering of sympathisers. The first point to which Mr. Sclater-Booth drew attention in his letter to Mr. Serjeant Simon was the complete absence of any new evidence or

new argument on the part of the opponents of the Vaccination Act. The last of those statutes was passed in 1871, "after a full and patient inquiry into the subject" by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The case of the anti-vaccination party was heard at length, and the Committee came to the conclusion that it had failed at every point. The same agitators now demanded a Royal Commission to inquire into the results of compulsory vaccination; but on an examination of the grounds on which they base their claim it is perceived that there is not a single statement which had not been produced before the Select Committee five years ago and rejected as unsupported or irrelevant. In any circumstances it would be a strong measure to reopen a question that had been so recently and so carefully settled, but it would be monstrous to think of reopening it without some pretence of additions to the strength of the case then dismissed as untenable. But the agitators contended also that the Acts are widely unpopular, that they have been harshly enforced against conscientious dissidents, and that repeated prosecutions are creating sympathy with the resisting movement. Mr. Sclater-Booth remarked that the first of these statements can scarcely be correct, since 95 per cent. of the registered births were fully accounted for in the vaccination returns. The remaining five per cent. included the cases of vaccination postponed on the ground of the children's unfitness to receive the inoculation, of cases vaccinated but not registered in due time, and of cases not traceable by the registering authorities. Subtracting these, and deducting also the cases of omission arising from the mere ignorance or negligence of parents, there was a very small remainder to represent the conscientious objections to vaccination. "Such results," said Mr. Sclater-Booth, "would have been wholly unattainable had there been any general feeling of opposition to the Vaccination Acts." Again, as to the stringency with which the law has been applied, Mr. Sclater-Booth pointed out that in 1874 there were only some 700 or 800 summonses, or about one to every 1,000 children vaccinated in the kingdom. After having enjoyed the honours of martyrdom for some weeks, the Keighley Guardians at length surrendered. Steps were taken for their resignation of their municipal posts, and they have now ceased to occupy the page of history.

It will be well here to notice the practical working of the new legal machinery which after so much labour had been called into existence. The compromise which was effected in the Judicature Act between the supporters of Lord Selborne's bill and the peers and lawyers who insisted on the maintenance of the jurisdiction of the House of Lords was reasonable, practical, and thoroughly consistent with the best traditions of English legislation. There is a certain element of pedantry in protests against the preservation of a name while the subject-matter which it describes is more or less modified. It is true that the House of Lords in its judicial cha-

racter will hold sittings during the prorogation of both branches of the Legislature; and that lay peers will still be subject to the exclusion from judicial functions which they have patiently endured for several generations. The altered constitution of the Supreme Court of Appeal would be nothing if it were not an innovation, and the contrast between novelty and precedent necessarily involves a kind of anomaly; but the inference that it would have been better to create a new Court outside the House of Lords has little foundation in expediency or in reason. By his acquiescence in a scheme which he had not originally favoured, Lord Cairns has avoided all questions of possible disrespect to Ireland or to Scotland. Both countries are represented in the House of Lords, and in both countries objections were raised to the appellate jurisdiction of a purely English Court of Appeal. The difficulty might perhaps have been overcome by other methods; but it was better, if possible, to evade it. There was better reason for the ultimate tenacity of the House of Lords in adhering to a privilege which undoubtedly adds to its dignity. The Court of Intermediate Appeal, as it has now existed for more than two years, does not appear to have satisfied the legal profession. It had become necessary to provide a more permanent Court; but the Chancellor justly objected to any increase in the number of judges which could be avoided or even postponed. The amendments which were introduced into the Judicature Act in the House of Commons tended to diminish or remove the difficulty, by enabling single Common Law Judges to decide matters which have hitherto been reserved for the Court in banc. By this arrangement it was calculated that the Common Law Divisions could spare three of their members to form with the Lords Justices, and with the Chief Justices, who, however, would seldom be able to attend, an Intermediate Court of Appeal. The extension of the jurisdiction of the ordinary judges will greatly increase the number of intermediate appeals, and experience will show whether the new Court will be able to deal with the amount of business which may await it.

The next point of importance was the selection of efficient judges to fill the various vacancies, increased by the death of Mr. Justice Quain. To begin with, Sir Colin Blackburn was made a life-peer and a Lord of Appeal. He had previously sat in the Queen's Bench for eighteen or nineteen years, and during a considerable part of the time had been the senior puisne judge of the Court. As Lord of Appeal, he brought to the Supreme Tribunal a greater accession of strength than could have been obtained by any other appointment. Mr. Justice Quain was replaced in the Queen's Bench division by Mr. Manisty, whose elevation had been long expected, and was now heartily approved. The Chief Justice, who would make any Court strong in which he was present, therefore starts with Justices Mellor, Lush, Field, and Manisty as his Puisnes. In the Common Pleas Lord Coleridge and Justices

Grove, Denman, and Lindley have been joined by Mr. Hawkins, who replaces Mr. Justice Archibald. To the merits of his deceased colleague, to his learning, patience, and nobleness of spirit, Lord Coleridge paid on the opening of his Court an affecting tribute. Mr. Hawkins brings to the Bench the prestige of a brilliant and successful career; and if a knowledge of juries is as useful to a judge as to an advocate, he ought to shine, with few to rival him, in Nisi Prius trials. Mr. Justice Brett and Barons Bramwell and Amphlett have been promoted to the Intermediate Court of Appeal, and this diminution of the strength of the Exchequer leaves the Chief Baron with only Barons Cleasby, Pollock, and Huddlestone to support him. It was part of the scheme of the Act passed last session that the Courts should be reduced in numerical strength, and the transfers of Mr. Justice Brett and Barons Bramwell and Amphlett to the Intermediate Court of Appeal do not make vacancies in the Courts they have left. In the dim future some possible increase of judicial strength is contemplated by the Act. When two of the paid members of the Judicial Committee have died or resigned, the Crown may, on an address from both Houses of Parliament, appoint a new puisne judge, and the process may be repeated when the tenure of office of the remaining two paid judges of the Judicial Committee has come to an end. It may be said that the public voice approved both the appointments and the scheme of which they formed part, and believed that if Lord Cairns might not have done all he could have wished, he had done all in his power to do; and that, if the machinery should ultimately break down in any part, it will not be because he has been careless in the choice of workmen employed.

The trade of law, as Lord Cairns remarked jokingly at the Guildhall Banquet, is the most prosperous one at present. Turning to other trades, and to the question of the side of national prosperity reflected by them, the retrospect in 1876 is not so cheering. The depression which was felt in all departments was attributed by some not so much to an actual falling off as to the cessation of a temporary inflation. Still, whatever the cause, the effect was painful enough. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Trade Unions' Congress presented a doleful picture. The coal and iron trades were suffering severely, and "the extraordinary reductions in the wages of the men in these departments were causing great suffering and privation, not only to the men and their families, but to the retail trades in those districts." The textile trades were also in a very unsettled condition; and the short-time movement adopted by many millowners was said to have caused considerable suffering among the workers. The building trades alone continued to be generally prosperous, and in many districts, it was stated, they had during the present year reduced their working hours and obtained a considerable advance of wages. Much of this, it was added, had been owing to "the

superior organisation" of these trades, and "their large amount of accumulated capital, which is mainly obtained through the larger contributions paid by their members, and the increased benefits offered to them in return." It is unnecessary, however, to go so far in search of reasons for the satisfactory condition of the trades connected with building. The explanation is simply that, while other industries had been suffering from excessive competition at home and the loss of foreign markets, the builders had always had plenty of work to do, and had profited accordingly. This may be taken as a proof that, notwithstanding the fluctuations and distress in certain branches of commerce, the steady progress of the country has not been suspended. It may also be remarked that, while operative builders are of course entitled to their share of the profits of a flourishing business, the combined reduction of hours of labour and increase of wages is not exactly an advantage to the community at large. There can be no doubt but that one of the causes leading to this depression of trade was the continued friction in the relations between capital and labour. The policy of Trade-Unionism has two conflicting objects which it has to reconcile as best it can—to keep up wages to the highest point, and at the same time to compel the employment of the largest number of men. Hence the attempt to place all workers, irrespectively of intelligence or capacity, on a level, and to shorten hours, as well as to restrict the amount of work which each man is permitted to do. No doubt continuous labour which produces exhaustion is a bad thing, not only for the immediate victims, but for society at large; but an artificial and wanton cutting down of industrial power simply for the sake of providing employment for a superfluous number of workmen is at least equally injurious to the interests of the community.

The beginning of 1876 was marked by a new aggression of Trade Unions upon the rights of employers. A strike had taken place at the works of Messrs. Easton and Anderson of Erith. Its object was to put down, or at least to prevent, any extension of piece-work. *Primâ facie* it would probably strike most persons that nothing could be fairer than the system of "payment by results," whenever the nature of the case admitted of its application; firstly, because that system would afford the master a remedy against what is alleged to be the growing and disastrous tendency, the idleness and "scamping" of work; and, secondly, because it would enable each workman to make the most of his industry and skill. But the long continuance of the dispute, and its unsatisfactory conclusion, clearly showed that these obvious principles have not yet entered into the philosophy of working men. A meeting held in the month of January at Erith enabled the public to learn from the speeches of the men on strike their objections to "piece-work." The chairman declared that "the society held as a matter of principle that piece-work should be kept at a minimum." He cited the case of a certain trade, the

boiler-makers, who "were frequently kept waiting two or three days each week before they were set on to work. Their rate of pay had been reduced as low as possible through piece-work, and thus when at work their whole powers were kept up to straining point. Frequently under the piece-work principle, men were obliged to give up a job because they could not make a living." According to the same speaker, the workmen were often compelled to sacrifice their "detention money," viz. 10 per cent. kept in hand by the masters on the work begun. But statements of this character hardly convinced the public of the utility of the strike, even for the interests of the men themselves.

One of the most questionable claims of the Trade Unions was strikingly exemplified in the month of October by some workmen in the employ of the well-known firm of Doulton. The supposed offence, against which the men struck work, was that Messrs. Doulton assigned certain terra-cotta work to plasterers, which should properly (according to the view of the men) have belonged to bricklayers. Now there could be little question that the Messrs. Doulton were the best judges as to the relative efficiency of the respective branches, and therefore the claim put forth by the men was simply that the master should entrust a certain work to the less skilful rather than the more skilful workman!

The short-sighted policy pursued by our working men and their advisers has also been evinced in the way by which the salutary Acts for regulating the employment of children are systematically evaded. A curious report was published by Mr. Blenkinsopp, one of the Sub-Inspectors of Factories in the Black Country, from which we make some extracts:—

"The enforcement of the law respecting the employment of females under sixteen in brickworks has been attended with the utmost difficulty. Oldbury, one of the chief brickmaking places, has a population of about 16,000, and the hand of almost every man, woman, and child has been against me. The moment I get out of the train news is sent to every brickyard, a watch is kept, and the girls concealed on my approach. I had to try various methods, the most successful one being to go to a station at a distance, and drive in a closed carriage by a circuitous route. Even thus I can, as a rule, only get to one brickyard unknown, for word is at once sent to the others. It is the interest of all concerned to employ little girls. One day last May (1875) I found two little girls concealed under some hay in the loft of a stable in a brickyard; so I searched the rest of the place. There are three flued sheds one through the other. At the top of the innermost one, in a dark corner, there were some bricks neatly arranged, about 5ft. high, as though placed to dry, but which eventually proved to form a sort of box for concealing children. The occupier was with me, and as I approached the place he said, 'You need not look there, Mr. Blenkinsopp; they are only bricks placed to dry.' Then I knew the scent was warm. I looked over

the top of the bricks, but I could see nothing. Fortunately I had a box of matches with me, and lighted one and put it over. Immediately seven children stood up and began to cry furiously. I tried to pacify them, telling them I would not hurt them and asked for their names. They only cried the more, for both masters and parents frighten the children by telling them that the Inspector will take them to prison, or eat them. This they do in order to make the children look out sharp for me, so that the poor things bolt like rabbits. It was necessary for me, however, to have the names and addresses of these girls, otherwise the magistrates would not have convicted. In the midst of the noise the occupier vanished: news was sent to the parents, some of whom, together with the brick moulders, rushed upon me. Before I was aware, they seized me from behind, pulled down the bricks, and rescued the children. Though I was somewhat ignominiously hustled about, I stopped two of these children till I obtained name and address, making four caught in this work. The rest of course escaped, and I could only recognise one of the persons who obstructed me: this one I prosecuted. The fines and costs on the occupier amounted to about 16*l.*, and on the parents to about 17*s.* a piece. The fines and costs on another firm caught a few days previously amounted to about the same, so that for the time being a comparative stop was put to this illegal employment. The opposition was an organized one, for the masters had promised the parents to keep a look-out for me, and to pay half their fines if their children were caught. One firm, when the Act came into force, railed their brickyard round, and put an old Irishman at the gate, who always shammed to be deaf, or that he did not recognise me, and delayed me long enough to let the little girls escape. I might relate many such stories, but the above will suffice to show the spirit with which the Act has been received."

Such experiences as these hardly tend to strengthen the cause of self-government, and perhaps cause not a few people to desire a brief period of paternal despotism. Much, no doubt, is to be hoped, although patience for a long time is requisite, from the spread of national education; and no small portion of the session, it will be recollected, had been devoted to this laudable object. In the latter part of the year public attention was directed to the approaching elections to the London School Board, and great efforts were made by the respective supporters of the two rival systems to return candidates of their own views. The *Saturday Review* remarked with much reason that "the weeks preceding the elections were not a time to which the real friends of education could look back with much pleasure. During the whole of that time two useful and even necessary classes of persons—the advocates of voluntary schools and the advocates of school board schools—were engaged in challenging one another's statements, and in picking holes in one another's arguments." The common-sense view, remarked the *Saturday Review*, that the main object

of all who are interested in education should be the multiplication of schools giving a sufficiency of useful instruction, and filled to the extent of their accommodation with children in regular attendance was pushed out of sight by an ephemeral controversy as to the comparative merits of two descriptions of schools, both of which are doing useful work, and for both of which there is abundance of room. It is highly probable that the late School Board did not always take as much account as it might have done of the schools it found in existence. New brooms are usually inclined to underrate the amount of wear that remains in the old brooms with which they find themselves associated. On the other hand, the friends of voluntary schools were often unreasonable in expecting that, in schemes applying to a large area, the case of each voluntary school should be considered with as much care as though it were the only school in the district.

Now, one consideration of immense importance was the very rapid increase of the population of London. According to the common reckoning if every child of the proper age in London had his place in school waiting for him to-day, places would have to be found for six thousand more children before the end of 1877. With this tremendous prospect in front of the School Board, it does seem rather unnecessary to lament the too rapid multiplication of schools. If one here and there could have been done without this year, it will probably be wanted next year; if the demand for schools has not overtaken the supply by that time, it will certainly have done so by the year after next. A board which has to decide on questions of this kind must be more than papal in its infallibility if it always decides rightly. There is not the least need to maintain that the late School Board never built an unnecessary school; it is enough to say that there are not very many people in London who have the knowledge which can enable them to pronounce whether the schools are unnecessary or not, and that, even if they were proved to be unnecessary at this moment, they would probably be necessary twelve months hence.

Platforms, newspapers, placards,—all strove to impress one or other of the creeds upon the electoral body. "Save your rates" was the burden of almost all the addresses put forth by the Church candidates. The anxiety *not* to pay any money towards elementary education was for once accepted as equivalent to readiness to bear the cost of elementary education of a particular kind. A great meeting held at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of London, was, in fact, a "demonstration" against school boards, and hopes were confidently expressed that the "voluntary" candidates would be in a considerable majority. The result of the elections, which took place on the 30th of November, proved a signal triumph to the cause of National Education. The "voluntary" candidates were left in a minority, and in only one case did any of their number head the

poll in his division. All the lady-candidates were successful, among others Miss Helen Taylor, known as the step-daughter of the late Mr. J. S. Mill; and Mrs. Westlake, the wife of an eminent counsel, heading the poll for Marylebone. Many attempts were made to explain the defeat of the Church candidates. Some attributed it to the fear of Ritualism, some even to insufficient canvassing and agitation. Probably the real reason was in the excessive acrimony of their attacks on the school boards, and the general belief that these much-abused institutions had, along with, perhaps, a few mistakes, done much good work.

It will be recollected that the year commenced with much popular excitement about the reception of Fugitive Slaves on board our ships of war, and that the Government, after withdrawing two Circulars, one after the other, in deference to public opinion, at length received the report of the Royal Commissioners. It was framed skilfully so as to admit considerable latitude of discretion on the part of naval officers, and avoided the laying down of strict rules. The main principle is enunciated in Section 4:—"In dealing with the question the officer should be guided before all things by considerations of humanity. Whenever, in his judgment, humanity requires that the slave should be retained on board—as in cases where the slave has been, or is in danger of being, cruelly used—the officer should retain him. In other cases he should do so only when special reasons exist." The previous section, however, affords a wholesome barrier against very possible abuses. It declares that "Ships of the Royal Navy should not be made a general asylum for fugitive slaves; and the commander should, therefore, before retaining a slave on board, satisfy himself that there is some sufficient reason for so doing, such reason (when there is no treaty authorizing the release of the slave) consisting not only in the desire of the slave to escape from slavery, but in some circumstances beyond that desire." The report was signed by the President, the Duke of Somerset, and by all the other Commissioners except Sir George Campbell, who recommended the issue of more definite instructions to naval officers, of which he provided a specimen. The report gained in value by the addition of an appendix of papers submitted to the Commission. Of these by far the most remarkable was an essay or opinion on the question of "Exterritoriality," by Sir Alexander Cockburn. In a paper of some twenty-six folio pages, marked by all the learning and lucidity of exposition of which the Lord Chief Justice is so great a master, he examined in detail the position of foreign ships in territorial waters. He gave his reasons, as he explained at the conclusion of his paper, for rejecting the popular doctrine "that there is a right on the part of the slave to the protection of a British ship of war because he contrives to get on board, or that under such circumstances the commander is bound to suffer him to remain." He asked "Is it clear that this quality of exterritoriality attaches to a ship in the

waters of another State to the extent of altogether exempting that ship from the local law when that law has been violated by some one on board?"

This question of exterritoriality came before the judges on a different occasion, and its difficulties were illustrated by the fact that seven judges took one view, and six the other. This was in the case of the "Franconia," in which Ferdinand Kuhn, master of a German ship of that name, stood convicted by the verdict of a jury at the Old Bailey of manslaughter. A point of law raised in his favour was reserved at the trial, and was since argued before the judges. The defendant, as the jury found, with "culpable" or criminal carelessness, ran down the "Strathclyde," a British steamer, less than three miles off Dover, and thus caused the death (among others) of that passenger on the "Strathclyde" whose manslaughter was charged against him. His counsel raised the objection that there was no jurisdiction in the Central Criminal Court to try the charge, on the ground that the accused was a foreigner, and in a foreign ship passing on the high seas, in the exercise of the free right of navigation on the seas, from one foreign port to another; while the counsel for the Crown contended that he was liable, because the sea for three miles round our shores is subject to the sovereignty of the Crown, and therefore to the jurisdiction of our Criminal Courts, and also because the accused, by striking his vessel against the other and so making a hole in its side, did a criminal act on board a British vessel, in which case it was admitted that he would be liable wherever the vessels were. The point of law raised at the Old Bailey was first argued before six judges—Lord Chief Baron Kelly, Mr. Justice Lush, Sir R. Phillimore, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Field, and Mr. Justice Lindley. The Court, as thus constituted, being unable to agree, the question was directed to be reargued, and then came before fourteen of the judges, including the six members of the court as first constituted. Of the fourteen judges, Mr. Justice Archibald had since died; and of the remainder it now appeared that six were in favour of the Crown and seven of the accused. Among the minority, Lord Coleridge was of opinion that the accused was liable on both the grounds relied on by the Crown—first, that three miles of sea from the coast are subject to our sovereignty, and are part of our territory and dominion (although subject to the right of free navigation), and also on the ground that the homicide was as a matter of fact committed on board a British vessel. Sir Baliol Brett, Sir R. Amphlett, and Mr. Justice Grove were of the same opinion as regards the first point, while Mr. Justice Denman gave his decision on the ground that the offence was committed on board the British vessel—in which view it was admitted that the accused would be liable in a British court. Mr. Justice Lindley was also with the minority. The remaining judges, who were against the conviction, were Sir Robert Phillimore, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Justice

Field, Sir George Bramwell, Chief Baron Kelly, and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who in his judgment said it had had the concurrence of the late Mr. Justice Archibald. Sir Robert Phillimore delivered an elaborate judgment, denying that the act of homicide was committed on board the British vessel, and maintaining that though undoubtedly all jurists admitted the jurisdiction of a State, for some purposes, over the sea within three miles of its shores, yet it was only for civil and fiscal or defensive purposes. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn held also that the criminal jurisdiction now claimed by the Crown was utterly unknown to our law. In the absence of all precedent and of any judicial decision or authority applicable to the present purpose, the judges (his lordship said) would not be justified in holding an offence committed under such circumstances as the present to be punishable by the law of England, especially as in so holding they must declare the whole body of our penal law to be applicable to the foreigners passing our shores in a foreign vessel on its way to a foreign port. It was no doubt desirable, looking to the frequent collisions which took place in the neighbourhood of our coasts, that the commanders of foreign vessels who, by unskilful navigation or gross carelessness, caused disaster or death, should be as much amenable to English law as those navigating our own vessels; but the remedy for such deficiency should be supplied by the Legislature, and not by the usurpation on their part of a jurisdiction which the Courts did not judicially possess. There being six judges in favour of the conviction and seven against it, the conviction was therefore quashed.

It cannot be denied that grave dissatisfaction at this result was felt by the public, somewhat relieved, however, by the tidings that Kuhn was to be tried in Germany for the same offence.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EVENTS.—The Prince of Wales's visit to India—Difficulties between Lord Northbrook and the India Office: the Tariff Act, and Lord Northbrook's resignation The case of Mr. Fuller: opinion in India upon Lord Lytton's minute—The general state of India—The Colonies and Federation—Difficulties with British Columbia: Lord Dufferin's visit to Vancouver Island—Australia and New Zealand: the Parliamentary crisis in Victoria; the Free-trade controversy—Disturbances in Barbadoes: trial of the rioters by special commission—Confederation in South Africa: West Griqua-land and the Transvaal Republic; visit of Mr. Molteno to England—Proposed cession of the Gambia—FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Mr. Goschen in Egypt—The Eastern Question: Progress of and changes in public feeling; Speeches of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby: the Guildhall banquet; the Conference, and the mission of Lord Salisbury; Meeting at St. James's Hall.

THE beginning of the year 1876 found the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, and on the first of January he held a Chapter of the Order of the Star of India. He had already passed through great

part of the vast Empire, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, from Bombay to Calcutta. In Bombay his Royal Highness became acquainted with many Chiefs, many nationalities, and many industries. In Baroda he gained his first impression of a Native Court and Government. At Goa he paid homage to departed greatness and power. Thence the Prince coasted along shores studded with churches for hundreds of miles, attesting the missionary zeal and the success of the ancient Christians of the East. He enjoyed the tropical scenery, the hospitality, and the sports of Ceylon. He was obliged to disappoint his own hopes and many expectations in Central India and the Presidency stations, at which great preparations had been made by the Rajahs, the people, and the Europeans for sport and amusement. The Prince was enabled, however, to behold proofs of work done by the churches at Tinnevelly, to explore the wonderful temples and palaces of Madura, and to examine the scenes of famous contests at Trichinopoly. The reception, the native entertainment, the general arrangements, the illumination of the surf at Madras were admirable. With reluctance the Prince gave up excursions in the Presidency, and embarked for Calcutta instead of taking a journey by rail overland.

On the 11th the Prince of Wales and his suite reached Delhi, the ancient capital. On the way they had stopped at Cawnpore, and had visited the scenes memorable for cruel deeds and heroic endurance. At the site of the terrible well, a monument by Baron Marochetti was erected, and there the Prince read the touching words to the memory of "a great company of Christian people, principally women and children, who were cruelly slaughtered here." The entry of the Prince into Delhi, according to the *Times* correspondent, was worthy of the Imperial occasion, but it may be that it partook rather too much of the character of a purely military ceremony, the entry of a conqueror. There was no music, indeed, to enliven the march, and so it could not be said there were strains of triumph. Next, there was nothing inside the lines of soldiery, extending for five miles, but uniforms, swords, lace, plumes, bayonets, lances. Outside sat the multitude on platforms, a crowd of authorities, Lord Napier, his hand resting in a bandage, the Staff of the Army, glittering in gold lace, orders, and medals, and strange uniforms. As the Prince came in sight of the grand flight of steps leading to the grand gateway, the immense multitude, which had been sitting down, rose as by one accord. The effect was wonderful, like the bursting forth of innumerable flowers, for there were many hundreds of native gentlemen and European ladies waving parasols and kerchiefs, and the many-coloured dresses and turbans were all revealed at once.

One of the most interesting episodes was the presentation of a loyal address by the Municipality of Delhi. They were all native gentlemen. As the senior read the address they never removed their eyes from the Prince's face. The Municipality of Delhi said that, on behalf of the whole community, of whatever race or

creed, they esteemed it a privilege to be permitted to give expression to their feelings of profound loyalty and devotion to the person and rule of their gracious Queen, and offered to His Royal Highness a hearty welcome to their ancient city. Since the Viceroy announced to the Princes and Chiefs in Durbar the intended visit, they had been anxiously looking forward to the auspicious event. Delhi, though small, when compared with great capitals, such as Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, could claim attention for antiquities and historic interest. Although no longer the seat of empire, it is flourishing. Three railways converge to it, developing trade and industry. It is still the home of the language of Hindostan and the seat of learning. It is their earnest wish that his Royal Highness may retain pleasing recollections of his visit, and that the remainder of his tour may be as full of interest as the commencement has been. The Prince thanked them for their welcome, and said he had looked forward with pleasure to his visit to their ancient capital, abounding in monuments of the earliest Indian magnificence and recollections of the greatest historical interest. The natural position of the city, in the centre of Hindostan, where so many great lines of railway converge, must ever render Delhi one of the most important points in our Indian possessions. He was glad to meet them there, and much gratified in being able to convey to the Queen his assurance of the appearance of reviving prosperity in a city so famous and beautiful.

Perhaps a slight complaint of monotony might have been made against the arrangements for the Prince's reception. The programmes were nearly identical. A state entry, an address and reply, a levée, a visit of the Chiefs, a grand banquet; and next day return visits, a drive through illuminated streets to a Native entertainment of fireworks, a review, a European ball, and departure. Except the excursion to Baroda, and the supper with the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Prince had been altogether surrounded by Europeans. This was noticed and commented upon by Indian newspapers, but it was not easy to suggest any better arrangements. Social habits keep the two races apart. One Hindoo gentleman has been greatly abused because he introduced the Prince to the ladies of his family. Puttiala sat beside, or slightly behind, the Prince, at his own table, but dared not eat or drink with him. A Mussulman refuses to allow a Christian friend to see his mother, sister, wife, or daughter. The manner in which Indian nobles and gentry regard evening parties and balls, where they see European ladies and gentlemen talking and dancing together, is beyond European comprehension. The invitation of the Prince to Rajahs to visit England produced a strong impression; several expressed a desire to come.

In the last week of his progress, the Prince traversed a vast district. He came from Nepaul to Indore, passing through Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad. He then visited Holkar,

and returned to Bombay, where he arrived on March 11, and from whence, two days later, he started on his return to England. His absence from England had, therefore, not exceeded five months, about the time which was necessary, in old days, to make the single journey to India. The tour had been eminently a success from every point of view; so much so indeed that it seems hardly necessary to notice the various misgivings which some people indulged in. There were estimates of the enormous cost, the ruinous interchange of presents, the army that would everywhere have to surround so precious a life, the punctiliousness of the etiquette to be maintained with countless gradations of rank and position, the dangers of the climate and the possible outbreaks of fanaticism, and, most of all, the demonstrable certainty that the Prince would be either all or nothing in India, and would either eclipse the Viceroy or be eclipsed himself. The uses and objects of the tour were freely disputed, and there were old Indians who set it down to the gross ignorance of Indian affairs alleged to prevail in this country. As it was impossible to meet such objections at every point, and of no use to talk about improving our knowledge of India, or strengthening our hold upon it, quiet people fell back on the simple fact that the Prince wanted to see India, and there was no reason why the wish should not be gratified. And how it *was* gratified can be best judged from the Prince's own letter to Lord Northbrook, which certainly was an accurate reflection of his own feelings, and with which we can fitly conclude this interesting historical event:—

"Her Majesty's ship 'Serapis,' Bombay, March 13, 1876.

"My dear Lord Northbrook,—I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the Queen's representative of this vast empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country. As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the Queen's subjects, in this distant part of her empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interest which have always had so great an attraction for travellers. I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realized by what I have witnessed, so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire. The reception I have met with from the princes and chiefs and from the native population at large is most gratifying to me; as the evidence of loyalty thus manifested shows an attachment to the Queen and to the throne, which, I trust, will be made every year more and more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the Queen's Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may

realise more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well-being of India very sincerely at heart. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing native troops of all branches of the service, and I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an army of which we may feel justly proud. The 'march past' at Delhi of so many distinguished officers and of such highly disciplined troops was a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget. I wish also to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service; and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and the contentment of all classes of the community. I cannot conclude without thanking you and all those in authority for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country; and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me.—Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook, yours very sincerely,

"Albert Edward."

Amidst the universal festivity which had prevailed through India during the Prince's visit, certain important difficulties had arisen between the India Office and the Viceroy, followed by the resignation of Lord Northbrook on January 4. The subject of dispute had been the Tariff Act of the previous year, passed by the Viceroy in Council at Simla, on August 5. Lord Salisbury had sent a despatch on July 15 recommending the repeal of the import duty on manufactured cottons at as early a period as the state of the Indian finances will admit. Before this despatch had reached India, there came a telegram from the Governor-General, dated August 5, stating that an Act for the revision of the Customs duties had been passed that day, the principal features of which were the abolition of export duties, the reduction of import duties generally from 7½ to 5 per cent., the retention of the import duty on manufactured cottons, and the imposition of an import duty on long-stapled raw cotton.

Lord Salisbury replied by telegraph that some of the provisions of the Act were objectionable, and he wished for an explanation why the Act had been withdrawn from the operation of a rule established by Lord Salisbury himself, under which all bills not being "measures of slight importance," or "measures urgently requiring a speedy enactment," are to be explained to the Secretary of State a sufficient time before they are submitted to the Legislative Council, to enable him to address such observations as he may deem proper to the Governor-General.

On August 16 the Governor-General sent the required explanation. The reasons why the bill was introduced and passed without communication with the Secretary of State were, that the revision of the duties had been anxiously awaited by the commercial community; that the Government had received two strong

remonstrances against further delay from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta; that the season of the year was the most convenient for the abolition of export duties; that the condition of trade made it of importance that the relief given by the bill should not be delayed; that prolonged discussions pending a reference to the Home Government would result in an inconvenient disclosure of the intention of the Government; that the measures included in the bill were in accordance with the policy of the Home Government as communicated to the Government of India; and finally, that the rule laid down by Lord Salisbury was professedly a return to older precedents, and that these showed that it had never been the practice to refer alterations of Customs duties for the opinion of the Home Government before they had been passed in the Legislative Council.

On November 11 Lord Salisbury commented on this explanation in a very remarkable despatch. He did not concur with the Viceroy in his view of the urgency of the case. And he requested him to reconsider his legislation on two points, viz. the maintenance of the import duty on manufactured cotton, and the imposition of a new duty on raw cotton of the finer sorts. The latter duty was to be abolished at once; the former as quickly as might be consistent with financial safety. "The entire removal of the duty," wrote Lord Salisbury, "should not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed term of years." Finally he intimated, in no ambiguous terms, his censure of the Viceroy's proceedings, and directed "that in future, when you contemplate withdrawing a measure from the operation of the legislative despatch of March 31, 1874, on the ground of urgency, you will, without delay, communicate your intention to me by telegraph." Two dissents were recorded by members of the Council of India to this despatch, by Sir E. Perry and Sir H. Montgomery, who approved Lord Northbrook's financial policy, while they made no allusion to the higher constitutional point. It will be remembered that notice was taken of the controversy in the House of Lords on two occasions, and that Lord Salisbury succeeded in maintaining the ground he had taken up.

Of course it was natural to connect Lord Northbrook's resignation with this difficulty, but perhaps other causes were effective. The *Pioneer*, one of the leading journals of India, asserted that public grounds had nothing to do with the Viceroy's retirement, and certainly there were not a few reasons why an English nobleman of high position and large fortune might prefer the quiet of home life to the unwieldy grandeur and the vast responsibilities of Indian government.

Some surprise was evinced when it was known that Lord Lytton had been selected to fill the vacant post. Distinguished as a literary man as well as a popular and successful diplomatist, no objection could well have been taken to the appointment. And he himself frankly disclaimed any idea that in future the responsi-

bilities of government were to fall solely on the Secretary of State, or that India was to be ruled by telegraph from Downing Street. The new Viceroy had not long exercised power when a step on his part, strongly approved by English public opinion, excited a storm of disfavour in the Anglo-Indian world. The cause was very similar to that which brought Lord Elgin into extreme unpopularity in Calcutta some fourteen years ago. The Viceroy, then, was firm in his determination that the capital sentence should be executed on a European named Rudd who had been convicted of the brutal and unprovoked murder of a native shepherd.

Lord Lytton's case was less conspicuous but the same in kind, the facts being as follows:—One Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English pleader at Agra, was about to drive to church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door the *syce* (groom) failed to be in attendance, but made his appearance when sent for. For this cause Mr. Fuller struck the *syce* with his open hand on the head and face and pulled him by the hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to church; the *syce* got up, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately. Mr. Fuller was brought before the Joint-Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Leeds, and was convicted of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt." For this offence he was fined 30 rupees—about 50*s.* or so—with the alternative, as a mere matter of form, of fifteen days' simple imprisonment. The amount of the fine, which was at once paid, was ordered to be made over to the widow of the unlucky groom as compensation for the death of her husband. The Government of India, hearing of these events, ordered the Local Government of the North-West Provinces to institute an inquiry, and the Local Government turned the responsibility over to the High Court. The Court, reviewing the depositions and the judgment of Mr. Leeds, arrived at the opinion that the sentence, though lighter than what the Court itself would have been disposed to inflict in such a case, was "not especially open to objection." This report was forwarded to the Supreme Government; and it has drawn from the Viceroy a most severe Minute, in which he censures the Local Government for its apathy, the High Court for the inadequate fulfilment of its duties and responsibilities in the matter, and the Joint-Magistrate who tried the case for his "error of judgment" in presuming to deal personally and summarily with so grave a charge, and for setting a "very bad example" by allowing such an offence to escape "with practical impunity." So emphatic a round of reproofs has seldom been administered by any Viceroy to the Civil Service.

This Minute was read in connection with some remarks made by Lord Salisbury in an address to the students at Cooper's Hill. The Secretary of State warned the young engineers against treating natives with contumely or violence, and more than hinted that the Prince of Wales and his companions in travel had been pained by

some discreditable exhibitions of arrogant race-feeling. Many arguments were employed by the Anglo-Indian press in attempting to rebut Lord Lytton's censure. It was asserted that the man who was killed was suffering from an enlargement of the spleen—a very common disease among the Hindoos; but that Mr. Fuller was unaware of the fact when he struck him. But even the proven offence of "voluntarily causing hurt" was visited with most inadequate punishment. In Mr. Fuller's case, while the provocation was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this only a penalty of some fifty shillings was inflicted. And this was intended to include all the compensation that was to be paid to the family of the victim! An able and eloquent letter which appeared in the *Times*, under the signature "One of the aggrieved," attempted to minimise or refute the general charges implied in Lord Lytton's Minute, while it skilfully avoided the particular case at issue. On the other hand the *Times of India* warmly endorsed the Viceroy's step in the following words:—"Lord Lytton is known there to have taken action with the full concurrence of his Council, and we can state authoritatively that the Secretary of State (as in virtue of his recent utterances he is bound to by-the-bye) has resolved to uphold the Viceroy's view both on legal and political grounds. And the Viceroy's action, we hear, is to receive still more exalted approbation—approbation to which it is hardly so well entitled, under the circumstances. The Prince of Wales's letters to Her Majesty while on his Indian tour urged frequent complaints of the discourtesy of the Political Department in their demeanour towards the native princes and of harsh treatment of the natives on the part of Anglo-Indians generally. These letters, it is represented, were laid before Lord Lytton before his departure with an emphatic request from the Queen herself that his special efforts should be directed towards our reformation."

The ecclesiastical squabbles which cost so much time, paper, and breath in England, were not unfelt even in India. Two Bishops had been appointed to the dioceses of Bombay and Ceylon by Lord Salisbury, and both distinguished themselves soon after their arrival in India. Dr. Mylne of Bombay declared from the pulpit of his Cathedral that Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern Policy had been marked by cynical buffoonery. But the difficulty in Ceylon was more complicated. It was an attempt on the part of the Bishop to exercise an authority over the Church Missionary Society's chaplains, and over the "place, time, and manner of service," in all congregations. Into the merits of the dispute it is not our province to enter; an official decision by the Metropolitan was delayed by the death of Bishop Milman, and his successor had not reached India.

A report published this year throws a very satisfactory light on the progress and condition of India during the previous two years. The story it tells is one of moral and material advance. The people of India are shown to have improved in many ways.

They are becoming more wealthy, more moral, more law-abiding, more loyal, and more educated than they used to be. Much as there is to be done yet on all these points, and particularly on the last, it is at least something to be assured that we have not been stationary. Under the heading of trade and manufactures we find, also, the same kind of statements. The import and export trade of India has risen very remarkably during the three years with which the report closes. From a total of ninety-one and a half millions sterling in 1872-73, it advanced in 1873-74 to a little more than ninety-four millions and a quarter, and again to nearly a hundred millions and three-quarters in 1874-75. Of all this trade, nearly three-fourths is carried on with Europe, and of the European portion more than six-sevenths is with the United Kingdom. With respect to manufactures the report is less favourable. There has been progress in some directions, but it has been accompanied, or followed, by a very marked falling-off in others. The manufacture of the coarser kinds of cotton fabrics seems to be the branch of industry for which India is best fitted, but there is a general complaint that native manufactured goods are being pushed out of the market by cheaper imports from England. The manufacture of silk in India does not seem to thrive as well as we might have expected; but the report speaks hopefully of what may be yet done by better methods, and with the help of European capital. In Bengal we hear of various new manufactures rising up, and giving employment to many thousands of working hands. The result, however, is that the old native industries are being fast displaced, and this, for some time, must be a great set-off to the improvement we might otherwise show.

Turning to the colonial history of 1876, the retrospect is not so satisfactory. In some respects the Secretary for the Colonies fills the most laborious and unthankful office in the Ministry. The policy for which he is responsible to Parliament is made up of the policies of a vast number of communities—some of them practically independent, and all of them asserting as much of independence as they can. Lord Carnarvon's favourite policy of federation does not seem to commend itself to all the States to which it has been offered. South Africa showed no alacrity in accepting it; the Australian colonies hold aloof from the idea; the mere suggestion of it produced serious trouble in the Windward Islands. Even what seemed a successful instance of colonial confederation has been threatened with a grave danger. For a time it seemed more than possible that the stability of the dominion of Canada would be shaken by a secessionist movement in British Columbia. The origin of the controversy is too recent to be forgotten, and it is, unfortunately, connected with a scandalous chapter of Canadian history. British Columbia was not of necessity included in the Confederation of 1867. Separated by nearly half the breadth of the continent from the furthest limits of Canadian colonisation, the Pacific settlements had a career and

a character of their own. But an enthusiastic national spirit was developed a few years ago throughout the whole of British North America, and the grandiose idea of a federation stretching from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island, and rivalling the United States in extent of territory, if not in possibilities of settlement, became dominant in British Columbia as in the Eastern colonies. Yet there were many reasons why British Columbia, isolated as she was, should hesitate to undertake the responsibilities of a union from which clearly she could not for many a day expect to derive much practical advantage. There was and is a strong element adverse to the Imperial connection in British Columbia, and there, more than anywhere else in our North American colonies, was annexation to the United States seriously discussed by sober men. The danger, such as it was, ceased to exist, it was supposed, when, after prolonged negotiations, British Columbia consented to enter the Dominion.

The "consideration," expressly stated and defined, was the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Great Lakes to the sea, and according to the terms of this contract the railway was to have been completed by 1881. Unfortunately, Sir Hugh Allan's operations, the exposure of which involved Sir John Macdonald's Ministry in political ruin, collapsed at a critical period. When Mr. Mackenzie came into power he found himself embarrassed with financial difficulties and growing public discontent in Canada. To appease local jealousies and impatience of taxation in Ontario and Quebec, the Pacific Railway scheme was thrown overboard. British Columbia was curtly informed that the terms of the agreement of 1871 were "quite impracticable," and could not be fulfilled. A revised arrangement was offered, including a promise of a fixed expenditure on railway construction in the province, the immediate opening of a waggon road between the lakes and the sea, and the commencement at once of a local line of rail on Vancouver's Island, between Esquimalt and Nanaimo, which should form the last western link in the transcontinental chain of communication. The British Columbians, bitterly disappointed at the frustration of the hopes held out to them when they entered the Union, were inclined to reject these terms, and Mr. Walkem, the Provincial Premier, came to this country two years ago to protest against the departure from the original bargain. Lord Carnarvon, however, interposed, and procured, with some difficulty, the assent of the British Columbian Government to a modification of the terms proposed by the Government of the Dominion, and the difficulty was thus, it was hoped, finally removed. But this compromise was no more destined to be carried out than the original compact. Mr. Mackenzie's Administration introduced a bill in the Ottawa Parliament, but suffered it to be rejected by the Senate; and this rejection was accepted by them as absolving them from the performance of the contract. The sum of a quarter of a million was offered to

the Provincial Government as "a liberal compensation," a quittance in full of all demands being required in return. Lord Dufferin paid a visit to the Pacific colony with the view of arranging matters, but before his arrival the province took care to define its position. The British Columbians presented the following *ultimatum* :—"That either Her Majesty be requested to grant them the liberty to secede from the Union, or that Lord Carnarvon's terms be carried out in their entirety." The former course was and is a political impossibility; while for the latter (desirable as it was) the Colonial Office could exercise only moral pressure. Mr. Mackenzie's defence must be considered an unsatisfactory one, amounting practically to the axiom that no State need be bound by a losing bargain. He said: —"The frank and honest course is to tell British Columbia that the engagement was improvident, and its fulfilment impossible; to offer reasonable equivalents for its abandonment, and, failing agreement, to intimate our acquiescence in her retirement from the Confederation. She cannot complain that the connection has thus far been injurious to her; she would still remain in the Empire, and subject to the Queen. I do not consider between members of the same Empire public faith can be construed to entail the most disproportionate sacrifices by the greater for the less, even if not involving both in common ruin. Public faith, in my opinion, is in a much more sacred way pledged to the public creditor, and it is certain that an enormous increase of debt, attended by exhaustive taxation, would most seriously affect his position."

Lord Dufferin's mission was hardly likely to be very successful, notwithstanding the superlative ability and tact which he displayed. On September 20 he delivered a speech at the Government House of Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island. Carefully premising that he was making no defence for the policy of the Canadian Ministry, he nevertheless made the best justification possible for them, and that was not probably very convincing to many of his hearers. The gist of Lord Dufferin's argument was to prove that the grievances of which the people of British Columbia complain, however serious, were irremediable; and that in the absence of any sort of redress the colonists would do well to accept whatever the Canadian Government may choose to offer them. He was not able to hold out the least hope that the latest terms suggested by the Ottawa Cabinet will be improved upon. His survey of the situation, though taken from the point of view of an impartial measurer of facts, bore out indirectly the cynical contention of the Canadians that British Columbia must yield in the long run because the Pacific Province is politically powerless in Dominion affairs, and because the Imperial Government is constitutionally bound not to interfere, except by advice that may be safely disregarded, in Canadian politics. Finally, Lord Dufferin declared that the Canadian Premier had not the power of vindicating his honour by resignation. "Canada at large," he said,

"whether rightly or wrongly, approves the vote of the Senate." And had Mr. Mackenzie resigned, Lord Dufferin added that he could hardly, for reasons of public convenience, have accepted his resignation.

Canada had other troubles this year. The stipulations in the Treaty of Washington affecting free navigation of American canals, and also for certain money compensation on account of privileges conceded to American fishermen, remained practically unexecuted. Some time ago Mr. Mackenzie, in yielding to a motion for correspondence on the subject, admitted before the Parliament at Ottawa that "it was almost impossible to obtain an enlightened execution of the treaty from the United States, since they refused to admit free of duty a number of articles the free entry of which had been stipulated by the treaty; and that the United States had also failed to enforce free navigation of the canals." Mr. Mackenzie, therefore, "advised the Canadian merchants to pay the duties demanded on the articles in question under protest, and to appeal to their Government for protection of their rights and interests." There were awkward difficulties too with regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries, with which French cruisers had for a long time interfered in a highhanded way. The appointment of Sir John Glover to the post of Governor, and a visit paid by him to Paris, held out hopes that a satisfactory settlement might be arrived at.

Australian history of the last year presents to us not a few curious pictures of Parliamentary life. A Constitutional crisis took place in Victoria, marked, among other episodes, by a debate which lasted for fifty-six hours—two days and almost three nights. To understand the very extraordinary proceedings of the Opposition in the Victorian Parliament, and the resolution with which they were beaten down by the Ministerialists, we must go back to the beginning of the Parliamentary Session last summer, when Mr. Kerferd's Administration was in power, and Mr. Service brought forward a budget which offended the Protectionists without satisfying the Freetraders. Mr. Kerferd, being beaten on the budget, was desirous of "going to the country" upon the issues raised, but the Acting Governor, Sir William Stawell, refused to grant a dissolution. Accordingly Mr. Berry, who had led the most active section of the Opposition, and who was followed by the extreme Democratic and Protectionist parties, came into office. He produced a budget which was founded on an open attempt to tax the well-to-do for the direct benefit of the penniless and unthrifty. This audacious enterprise united against it every man of property and position in the Assembly, and Mr. Berry was beaten upon his budget, as Mr. Kerferd had been beaten before. He also sought a dissolution from the Acting Governor, and, like his predecessor, met with a refusal. Mr. Berry's resignation was followed by the formation of a Coalition Government, in which Sir James M'Culloch, who had joined in the attack on Mr. Service's budget, found room for Mr. Kerferd and for two or three pronounced Freetraders.

He brought forward a new budget, the third produced in this remarkable session, but he found himself confronted by an extraordinary display of political obstinacy on the part of Mr. Berry's following. Mr. Berry proclaimed his determination to obstruct the progress of public business by every possible contortion of Parliamentary forms unless and until an appeal to the constituencies should be granted. Sir James M'Culloch was at last forced to measures of coercion. The first step was to carry a motion giving precedence to Government business; the second to introduce a new standing order which amounted practically to the French *Clôture*. The minority made desperate efforts to delay the passage of this order, and kept the House continually sitting from half-past four on a Tuesday afternoon till half-past eleven on the following Friday night. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

"The Government party were well disciplined, economising their strength by day and night shifts, always keeping a reserve ready to prevent a count out, however few might be on guard in the Chamber. The Opposition had the talking all to themselves. Nothing that they could say—and they said a great deal that was personally abusive—could win them the respite of an interruption, or break the unrelenting silence of the benches in front of them. All that the Opposition could do to relieve their men was to call one another to order. When the member addressing the House was at his last gasp, he would lay his hand on a book, or give some other signal, upon which a friend would jump and express his regret at having to interrupt a gentleman for whom he entertained so much respect, and explain that he nevertheless felt bound to call Mr. Speaker's attention to a transgression of the rules of the House. In the meantime the transgressor recovered his wind, and was ready to run on for another hour or so. With the help of little episodes of this kind, and of mock questions of privilege, the fight was kept up with spirit until the Opposition were demoralised by a motion which was suddenly sprung upon them by Mr. Murray Smith. When Mr. Berry had used up all his speakers on his first amendment, he was obliged to divide, and after the division he intended to move a succession of amendments and talk out his party on each; but before any of his followers could get to their feet, Mr. Smith caught the Speaker's eye, and rose to move the previous question. With us, as elsewhere, the previous question is generally used to shelve, not to decide the question; but in this instance it was moved to decide the question, and to prevent any further amendment upon it, and it accomplished its object. When the effect of this manœuvre broke upon the Opposition they could not conceal their chagrin, but groaned and shook their fists at the members opposite. After a faint show of further resistance they proposed a compromise. The Government would listen to nothing but unconditional surrender, and had not long to wait for it, for within a few hours of the first division Sir James M'Culloch's resolution was carried by 41 to 20, and it

received the Governor's assent in due course. Thus fell the boasted stone wall. Mr. Berry no longer attempts to prevent the country from paying its debts, and the debate on the budget is proceeding in the ordinary way."

But although Sir James M'Culloch could command on most questions an undoubted majority, public opinion on questions of finance seemed both in and out of the House in a state of chaos. A policy of Free Trade and a policy of Protection seemed alike distasteful. The last of the four budgets of this eventful session was not passed without great changes, sufficient to mutilate it, and only just not ruinous to it altogether. It is also curious to notice some occurrences in which fiscal difficulties almost led to a dangerous riot. A Mr. Stevenson, one of the prominent supporters of Free Trade, was accused of having given premature force to his own private commercial views—in other words, to have evaded the payment of some *ad valorem* duties. A large seizure was made at his warehouse by the Customs officers. But next day the goods were recaptured by Mr. Stevenson, and on a third day's combat he was again victorious, although the officers carried off spoils to the value of about 500*l*. As the *Times* remarked, "The story is really not creditable to the place at which the scene is laid, and it fits in only too well with the late occurrences inside and outside the House of Assembly, in which the two rival parties tried conclusions against one another in sheer physical endurance, while the yelling and hooting of the mob completed the strange conditions under which the issue was at length decided."

In New Zealand a constitutional step of as much utility as importance was being contemplated, in fact a reduction of superfluous legislative machinery. It will be remembered that the division of the country into nine provinces—four in the North Island, which is larger than Scotland by nearly one-third, and five in the Middle Island, which is a little smaller than England and Wales—has long been condemned by the majority of thinking people in New Zealand and at home as a clumsy and wasteful form of Government. The colony at the date of the last census contained little more than 250,000 white inhabitants, and, doubtless, it has at present fewer than 300,000, or about the population of one of our large manufacturing towns. The greater number of the colonists are of necessity busy men, and comparatively few of them have enjoyed a political training. Nevertheless, they were expected, under the system which is now doomed, to provide competent legislative and administrative material for a Central Government and a Parliament of two Houses, and for nine Provincial Governments, each with its Legislative Council besides. So absurd a demand upon the political resources of a colony which is barely one generation old of course resulted in conspicuous failure, and more than ten years ago the expediency of curtailing the large measure of independence conceded to the provinces became apparent to the ablest colonial politicians. This

great improvement was effected in the year 1876 by Sir Julius Vogel, one of the ablest of colonial statesmen. The local administration in the rural districts were to be transferred to "Road Boards," and in the towns to municipalities, the Central Government in each case promising a contribution proportionate to the amount raised by local taxation. These contributions will doubtless prove a heavy charge upon the Central Exchequer, and it was doubted by some whether they would be able to bear the proposed subsidies. Sir Julius Vogel's estimate of the aggregate income under the new system for 1876-77 was 3,126,000*l.*, while the estimated expenditure was 3,097,000*l.* But the most alarming item in the outlay was the charge for debt. The total debt of the colony, when all loans at present authorised are raised, amounts to no less than 18,313,994*l.*, and to this Sir Julius proposed to add a new loan of 2,000,000*l.*, for further railway construction and immigration measures. New Zealand will then owe more than 20,000,000*l.* sterling, or about 65*l.* per head of the white population.

Sir Julius Vogel resigned his Premiership for the post of Agent-General in England, a change regretted by all, as his abilities were much needed to carry out in detail the new Public Works policy.

Early in the year, Parliament and the country were alarmed by news of disturbances in the island of Barbadoes, and strong complaints from the white population against their Governor Mr. Pope Hennessy. The latter, it appeared, had from the time of his appointment warmly supported the idea of Confederation, although it found no favour with the local legislature. Somewhat unwisely, instead of waiting until the suggestions of the Imperial Government had borne fruit in spontaneous action on the part of the colony, Mr. Hennessy pressed the question once more on the Assembly. This action of his was afterwards censured by Lord Carnarvon as "indiscreet," and his words were described by the same speaker as dangerously suggestive of undue construction by an excitable negro population. Certain acts of riot and disturbance took place later, on the part of the negroes, and a panic on the other side gave rise to many deeds of cruel repression. The tidings which reached England were discussed in both Houses of Parliament, and Lord Carnarvon declared that while he could not endorse all the Governor's acts, neither could he accept the wild charges made against Mr. Hennessy by his opponents. In the crisis the former had displayed singular tact and presence of mind; and therefore he had no intention of recalling him, although he would be probably transferred to some other post of equal responsibility and distinction.

The trial of the rioters took place in October, under the auspices of Mr. Lushington Philips, specially appointed as acting Chief Justice by the Colonial Office. It is needless to say that public feeling in the island was excited strongly, and the admirable impartiality of the judge formed a contrast to the findings

of the Grand Jury, which was entirely composed of the land-owning party. The judge's charge caused the immediate liberation of 296 prisoners, but it did not prevent the Grand Jury from ignoring all the bills against planters, even one case of murder, in which, as the Chief Justice afterwards said, the evidence was very strong. During the sitting of the Court on the first day, Mr. James Holtigan Gill, a merchant and landed proprietor, near Bridgetown, who was the prosecutor in a case of riot, was cross-examined by one of the prisoners as to whether the riot in question had not been caused by his shooting a boy. The witness denied having shot a boy, though he admitted having fired his revolver into a crowd of people, and added, "I am only sorry I did not kill someone." The judge made some severe comments on the "disgraceful exhibition" made in court, and expressed a hope that there were few persons in the island capable of expressing such sentiments. On the third day 37 prisoners, who had been six months in custody, were placed in the dock charged with rioting at Springfield Estate. The judge directed 32 of them to be discharged at once, on the ground of their either having been sufficiently punished or of no case appearing on the depositions against them.

Eventually, of the 450 persons in the calendar, while 296 were discharged, 45 were let out on their own recognizances, 15 failed to surrender to their bail, 17 were sentenced to penal servitude, 30 to imprisonment with hard labour, and 35 to imprisonment without hard labour, and the Grand Jury ignored bills against 12 persons. It will thus be seen that out of the immense number in the calendar only 82 were considered deserving of any punishment, of whom some were sentenced only to three months' imprisonment.

Our readers will no doubt recollect fully the circumstances which attended the annexation of the Fiji Islands. Under the very able management of Sir Arthur Gordon, these islands were, notwithstanding the terrible epidemic of measles in 1875, making steady progress. It appeared, however, that there was still a disaffected portion of the natives, between whom and their more civilised neighbours some danger of collision always prevailed. With the object of averting this danger, Sir Arthur Gordon held meetings with the mountain tribes to assure them of the real goodwill of the Government towards them. He insisted, however, that they "must acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they must abstain from murder, they must not carry off women from the Christian villages, they must abandon cannibalism. All these things would be severely punished." At the same time he established a strong camp in a district which, though for the most part heathen, was friendly. Sir Arthur continues:—

"All promised well, and, but for the injudicious meddling of unauthorised agents and the working of certain tribal jealousies, I believe our objects would have been peacefully attained. But

this was not to be, and on the 12th of April a force of mountaineers from the Lower Sigatoka came down on the Christian villages on the edge of the river, and on those situated on the borders of the provinces of Nadi and Nadroga. In the villages of the Baliri, on the Sigatoka river, they murdered and ate 18 women and children. In their attack on the Nadroga villages they met with less success, being repulsed from all but the smaller towns, of which, however, they burned eleven. Almost on the same day they attacked some of the villages in the neighbourhood of the camp at Nasaucoko and committed a few murders, but they got so severe a punishing from the native police by whom the fort was garrisoned that they attempted no more in this quarter. It was clear that these troubles must be put an end to, these outrages punished, and their repetition made impossible. I went down to the district, arranged a plan of campaign, sent to New Zealand for 100 Snider rifles, and proceeded to organise forces. I had a certain number of armed police (native) drilled and disciplined after a fashion, who formed the garrison of Nasaucoko. These, under the command of my *aide-de-camp*, Captain Knollys, I sent to the northern district of the cannibals, who, on hearing of the outbreak below had given assistance to the murderers and fairly declared themselves in revolt. On the Southern Sigatoka a large force was raised under my private secretary, Arthur Gordon. At Nasaucoko the garrison of drilled police was replaced by levies from various provinces, under another of my personal staff, Mr. Le Hunte. These armies were to co-operate and prevent the escape of Kaicolo to the wooded and inaccessible regions of the great central range. The object aimed at was the capture of the Baliri murderers and the subjugation of those who protected them."

This object, it seems, has been accomplished. The force employed broke the power of the cannibal tribes along the whole line of operations and captured a large number of the worst criminals. Thirty-five of these prisoners were tried at or near the scenes of the murders of which they were found guilty. The Governor commuted the capital sentence in the case of the greater number, but 15 were condemned to death, without hope of remission, and all but one, a "professional poisoner," who succeeded in breaking prison, were executed.

Turning to the continent of Africa, once more the question of Confederation appears, but rather on the horizon than in the foreground. The chief topic of the year, which necessitated not a few visits of Colonial ministers to England was the proposed incorporation of West Griqualand by the Cape Colony. It appears that the Dutch settlers were actually or constructively in possession of West Griqualand when the discovery of the diamond fields attracted a large number of immigrants from the neighbouring English colonies. The questions of title and sovereignty which consequently arose were complicated and doubtful, and after a preliminary agree-

ment to refer the dispute to arbitration, one or both parties placed obstacles in the way of obtaining a decision.

President Brand, who fortunately came to England on this and other business, expressed a wish to deal rather with the Imperial Government than with the Cape Colony; and he was probably convinced that an arbitration on the legal merits of the case might not lead to desirable or practicable results. Accordingly it was agreed that the claim of the Orange Free State to the disputed territory should be withdrawn, except that certain farms belonging to considerable persons in the State should be included within its limits. Lord Carnarvon declined to acknowledge either the Dutch title to West Griqualand or the commission of any wrong by the English settlers; but he found in certain peremptory proceedings which had given offence to the Government of the Free State an excuse for offering in compensation a payment of about 90,000*l.*, with a contingent addition if the Free State should hereafter construct certain railways. The money is to be paid by West Griqualand itself, which alone profits by the exclusion of the Dutch claims.

Not long afterwards the Premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Molteno, arrived in England to confer with Lord Carnarvon on the same subject. As the territorial disputes were settled, his mission was limited to the consideration of the manner in which the province was to be governed and maintained for the future. It was obvious that the proffered co-operation of the Cape Government must take one of three forms, viz.:—1, the incorporation of Griqualand West as an integral part of the Cape Colony; 2, the association of the province in a Federation with the Cape; or, 3, the payment to the province of the Customs duties levied in ports of the Cape Colony upon goods consumed in the province; and of these Mr. Molteno inclined to the first. His statements, however, made clear the cause of the opposition which his Cabinet had given to the Confederation scheme. "A South African Dominion," as a correspondent of the *Times* remarked, "is not their desired object but a responsible Government in Capetown, exercising undivided authority over all South Africa. This 'centralisation policy' is the one which, naturally enough, most finds favour in Capetown, but nowhere else. Port Elizabeth and Graham's-town have been protesting against it for 20 years past, trying hard to get 'separation.' Natal, with all its native difficulties, would never give up its present constitution in favour of the predominating influence of the Cape Metropolis, and still less would the Free State Republics abandon their independence for it."

The irregular conflict between the Transvaal Republic and their Caffre neighbours continued this year, much to the annoyance of European settlers. Much was said as to a proposed cession of the province to the British Crown, but no practical steps had been taken. One appointment made towards the close of the year showed that the Government were fully alive to the difficulties of the situation in South Africa, and the need for administrators of

the greatest skill and experience. Sir Henry Barkly retired from the post of Governor of Cape Colony, and has been succeeded by one of the most eminent of our Anglo-Indian statesmen, Sir Bartle Frere.

It is hardly necessary to allude to the abortive proposal of ceding (or rather exchanging) the British settlement on the Gambia for some French settlements in West Africa. The proposal was first made by M. Gavard, the French Secretary of Legation, and appears to have met with at least qualified approval from Lord Carnarvon. But public opinion, both in France and England, looked coldly on the project, and it was ultimately abandoned. Finally, one of the "little wars" had been threatening for some months with the King of Dahomey. It appears that our Ashantee expedition had not established our *prestige* in those parts as much as could have been wished. "No sooner was Coomassie hastily occupied," wrote a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "than there was an immediate return that looked more like a retreat than a march of conquerors. The King of Ashantee was neither taken nor seen, and though it turned out that after the fall of Coomassie he really did try to catch the returning foe in order to sign a treaty of peace, he could not go so fast as those of whom he was in pursuit; and when Cape Coast was reached there was a perfect scramble on the part of our people from highest to lowest to get away. Four officers refused to remain as governors, even for a few weeks, in order to secure some definite termination to what had been done, and at last the post was forced upon poor Colonel Maxwell, 2nd West India Regiment, whose health had throughout made it doubtful whether he could live through the campaign. Like the brave and noble gentleman he was, he patiently accepted the position, but all around him saw he was a dying man, and he proved utterly unfit for his duties. The Ashantee embassy arrived, and after some hours of wrangling and disputing among those present, Colonel Maxwell signed the treaty, and a few days after, by the peremptory order of the doctors, he was taken down to the beach and sent on board a homeward-bound mail steamer, looking far more like a corpse than a living man, and, as was expected, he never reached his home." As to the Ashantee power, crushed as it was, there was no material guarantee taken as to its future subserviency to a civilised power. The result of this was that the King of Dahomey treated the European traders with great brutality, and totally disregarded the warnings, and even the threats, of our naval commander. He was finally blockaded, notwithstanding the danger to the few Europeans remaining in his power. It is to be feared, however, that a costly expedition will be necessary before this savage can be brought to terms of submission.

Foreign affairs had their focus almost entirely in the Eastern Question. It is true that events of an important nature took place in other quarters. The disturbances in the Malay Peninsula occupied Lord Carnarvon's attention at the beginning of the year, and our difficulties with China in relation to the murder of Mr. Margary

were at length satisfactorily settled by the so-called "Chefoo Convention." The object at which our envoy, Sir Thomas Wade, had to aim, was, in the first instance, to obtain an adequate apology and compensation for the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack upon Colonel Browne, and in the next place to insure some protection against such outrages in the future by the issue of stringent instructions to provincial authorities, and by improving the means of intercourse between foreign and Chinese officials. The opportunity was also to be turned to account for the purpose of adjusting some difficulties which had arisen in our commercial relations, and of increasing, if possible, our means of trading with the interior. These objects are secured to us in three documents, which afford a remarkable illustration both of the literary and of the diplomatic skill of the Chinese.

The first point settled by these solemn documents relate, as we said, to the atonement to be made for Mr. Margary's murder. The Imperial Edict recites, in the face of the Empire, that Mr. Margary, being an official acting under the orders of the British Government, and bearing a passport, had a claim to protection, and that his murder was a violation both of the treaties with foreign countries and of the desire of the Emperor to maintain friendly relations. A sum of 200,000 taels is to be paid as indemnity for the expenses incurred in connection with the case and as compensation to the families of all who suffered injury in Yunnan. A special Imperial envoy is to be sent to England expressing an apology to the Queen. These results must be considered satisfactory, when the difficulties of Chinese diplomacy are recollected.

In the East, we may first remind our readers of the position in Egypt after Mr. Cave's mission, the results of which we recorded in a previous chapter. It was with no doubt of his abilities and exertions, that the public in general, and Egyptian bondholders in particular, welcomed the news that Mr. Goschen, in company with a representative of French interests, had started for Egypt. After great exertions and experiences, no doubt sometimes amusing and often disheartening, at last a comparatively successful issue was reached, as much success, in fact, as anyone ventured to hope for. It is true that public opinion rather cooled down from its first enthusiasm, just as before over the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, but there is no doubt that Mr. Goschen effected all that was possible to save the money of English shareholders, and to retrieve the position of the Khedive. He put the short loans into a comparatively favourable position, merely calling on the holders to make a partial sacrifice of the nominal principal. They are to be paid off at an early date, and have the Moukabaleh assigned to them as a special security. He also gave the holders of the other funded loans a partial security of a special character by the creation of a charge on the railways. They, in their turn, are to make a sacrifice: for they are only to get, during a period of nine years, six instead of seven per cent. interest, and their special security

extends to two-fifths only of their principal. Further, Mr. Goschen cut down the bonus proposed to be given to the holders of treasury bonds from twenty-five to ten per cent. He separated the Daira from the general liabilities of the Khedive. He put the Khedive on a fixed allowance of something a little over four millions sterling. He ascertained the real amount of the revenue of the country, and has satisfied himself that it is sufficient to meet the requirements of his scheme. Finally, he put the whole system of Egyptian finance under European control. Europeans are to manage the railways. Europeans are to regulate the collection of all the revenues of the State. Other Europeans are to regulate all disbursements. Other Europeans, again, are to watch over the funds applicable to the payment of what is due to the Khedive's creditors.

One of the chief difficulties was in the person and character of the Finance Minister, who had accumulated a vast fortune under the old system. There was nothing to be done unless the Khedive would get rid of this Minister altogether. Fortunately it was discovered that the Minister had pushed to the verge of rebellion the opposition which he had ventured to offer to the schemes which he feared the Khedive was inclined to favour. The Khedive, in an Oriental manner, took him a quiet drive which ended at the palace, where the guards were ordered to arrest him. A fallen Minister is, in Oriental countries, a ruined man; and the delinquent was immediately despatched to a sort of penal settlement on the Upper Nile.

The next year must show, however, whether the Khedive will follow the prescriptions of his doctors. As to their skill, and the efficiency of their advice, there is no question.

Turning to the subject which mainly occupied the attention of Government as well as of the public, namely, the insurrection in Turkey and its influence on the Eastern Question, we must continue our account from the beginning of the recess. Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage was followed by a close contest for the seat vacated by him, which became in some degree a test of public opinion, and of national approval of his policy. On the 22nd of August, Mr. Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield (although on this occasion he employed the more familiar signature), issued his farewell address to his former constituents. "Throughout my public life," wrote the Premier, "I have aimed at two chief results. Not insensible to the principle of progress, I have endeavoured to reconcile change with that respect for tradition which is one of the main elements of our social strength; and, in external affairs, I have endeavoured to develop and strengthen our Empire, believing that combination of achievement and responsibility elevates the character and condition of a people."

All this time the horror excited by the revelations of Turkish atrocities was rising into an almost frantic indignation, no one was listened to who ventured to hint a doubt as to the total depravity of the Turk, and enthusiastic meetings in every part of the kingdom voted resolutions condemning Lord Beaconsfield's quieter

policy, and advocating measures of armed interference. This cry was not likely to be diminished when a champion of a different class from the ordinary platform spouters joined in it. Mr. Gladstone, who during the session had confined himself to a temperate and guarded approval of Lord Derby's line of policy, and had indulged in a defence of the Crimean War later in the session, now experienced one of those remarkable conversions or awakenings of mind, not unfamiliar to the students of his career. On the 6th of September he published a pamphlet entitled "Bulgarian Horrors," which rapidly passed through countless editions, and a few days later he enunciated the same views at a meeting of his constituents at Blackheath, on both occasions denouncing the Turkish governing body as incapable of reform, and proposing their expulsion "bag and baggage" from Europe. Not long afterwards the publication of Mr. Baring's long-expected report confirmed most, if not all, of the narrative of Mr. McGahan, and there can be no doubt that a general election, taken at this time, would have pledged the House of Commons to a new crusade. It was at this juncture, and only a day before the critical election for the county of Buckingham, that the Prime Minister delivered a speech of great importance at an agricultural dinner at Aylesbury. He told his hearers that he would never have left the House of Commons but for physical warnings that he could no longer do his duty there. The late hours of that House had begun to tell upon one who was no longer so young as when, forty-three years ago, he first addressed the electors of Bucks. He therefore proposed to Her Majesty the Queen that he should altogether retire from her service. Her Majesty was pleased to suggest, however, that he should retain office and accept a peerage, and, as his colleagues unanimously concurred in the suggestion, he had felt it his duty to concur in it.

Passing to the great question of the hour, Lord Beaconsfield frankly admitted that the Ministerial policy was unpopular. He admired the enthusiasm and the sympathy which prompted the cry for vengeance, but he strongly condemned the "designing politicians who take advantage of such sublime sentiments, and apply them for the furtherance of their sinister ends." After warmly defending his friend and colleague Lord Derby from the charge of inactivity in the crisis, he passed on to condemn the Servians for their declaration of war. "Servia declared war upon Turkey. That is to say, the secret societies of Europe declared war upon Turkey. In the attempt to conduct the government of this world there are new elements to be considered which our predecessors had not to deal with. We have now to deal not merely with Emperors, with Princes, and with Ministers. There are the secret societies, an element which we must take into account, and which at the last moment may baffle all our arrangements—societies which have regular agents everywhere, which countenance assassination, and which, if necessary, could produce a massacre. Well, there was an end, of course, to our negotiations." The war went on—"this

outrageous and wicked war, for of all the wars that ever were waged there never was a war less justifiable than the war made by Servia against the Porte. The Porte may have ten thousand faults—I will not say ten thousand crimes, but ten thousand faults—and those faults, its weak Government, and other circumstances, may lead unhappily to crimes. But still there is not the slightest doubt that as regards the relations between Servia and the Porte, not only every principle of international law, not only every principle of public morality, but every principle of honour was outraged."

Naturally this language was not calculated to conciliate the other side, and it elicited the utmost indignation from the platforms. And when the Premier described the conduct of his opponents as "worse than any Bulgarian atrocity," even some of his supporters thought it "protesting too much," and not a few, including the Marquis of Bath, gave vigorous utterance to their dissent. But one result of the speech was satisfactory to the Government, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Freemantle, was returned by a majority of 186 votes.

On the 27th of the same month Lord Derby received a large and influential deputation headed by the Lord Mayor, which conveyed to him the resolutions passed at a recent meeting at the Guildhall. Lord Derby explained that a despatch had been sent to Sir Henry Elliot charging him to have an audience with the Sultan, to repeat in his hearing the facts concerning Bulgaria established by Mr. Baring's report, to denounce by name the leaders in the outrages, and, in short, to make the Sultan realise his obligations in regard to what has occurred. Lord Derby then stated his reasons for rejecting the policy of indifference, the policy for relieving Europe of the governing power of the Turks, and the policy for the independence, except as to a small tribute, of the Sclav States. He maintained, amid some signs of impatience, that to ensure that the peace of Europe should not be broken, and that the Turkish Empire should not be broken, were the two distinct aims of the Government. Evidently quite in ignorance at that time of the renewal of hostilities which was fully reported next morning, Lord Derby stated his belief in the success of the negotiations, and to summon Parliament would be useless, he said. It must either be to support the Government in its negotiations or to censure the Government. If the former, it would be too late, he was sure; if the latter—well, he thought that could be done quite as well in January or February as in November. Lord Derby's remarks were not accepted now as cheerfully as by the deputation introduced by Mr. Bright three months before, and a meeting was held afterwards to declare dissatisfaction with his statements.

It would be difficult to say in which week the tide of public opinion turned, but as the month of October passed on, many unmistakable signs proved that England was awaking to the fact

that there were two sides to this question as to all others. The forty-eight hours *Ultimatum* presented to the Porte on the 31st only confirmed a fear that had before been springing up, and previously staunch Liberals like Lord Fitzwilliam and the Duke of Somerset, boldly denounced what was now familiarly called the "bag and baggage policy." Mr. Forster, who had returned from a tour in the East, declared himself of opinion that autonomy of the revolted provinces would be impossible without occupation, even where the Mussulmans were in a decided minority. Another event which exercised undoubled "leverage" on public opinion was the publication of a work by Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the same energetic American who had contributed to inform the world of the Bulgarian atrocities. This time it was not the cruelty of the Turk but of the Russian that he had for his theme; and he most impartially sketched the forcible means adopted by the Russian troops in their invasion of Turkistan. Naturally the pro-Turkish politicians in England were delighted with these disclosures, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* founded on them a series of effective onslaughts against Mr. Gladstone and his followers, provoking (it is needless to say) retorts of an equally vigorous nature. Mr. Gladstone himself did not disdain to enter the lists against his anonymous assailant, and administered in the *Contemporary Review* some severe criticism on his alleged exaggerations.

But events had been moving fast in the East; the Turkish successes at the end of October, the Russian *Ultimatum*, the armistice, had rapidly followed one another, and finally a Conference of the Great Powers was appointed to be held in December. The annual banquet at the Guildhall occurred at this time (November 9), and afforded Lord Beaconsfield an excellent opportunity for defending the policy of his government in the past, and defining it for the future. The first part of this speech was historical; the well-known events from the time of the Andrassy Note were described. The Prime Minister declared that his first object had been peace; and his second the amelioration of the suffering nationalities. Turning to the state of present affairs, he mentioned the appointment of Lord Salisbury as special representative at the approaching Conference, with a graceful tribute to his skill and his enjoyment of the complete confidence of his colleagues. But in the end of his speech, Lord Beaconsfield alluded to the possibility of war, and the power of England to sustain such a contingency:—"We have nothing to gain by war. We are essentially a non-aggressive Power. There are no cities and no provinces that we desire to appropriate. We have built up an empire of which we are proud, and our proudest boast is this—that that empire subsists as much upon sympathy as upon force. But if the struggle comes, it should also be recollected that there is no country so prepared for war as England—(loud and renewed cheers)—because there is no country whose resources are so great. In a righteous cause—and I trust that England will

never embark in war except in a righteous cause, a cause that concerns her liberty, her independence, or her empire—England is not a country that will have to inquire whether she can enter into a second or third campaign. In a righteous cause England will commence a fight that will not end until right is done."

It was afterwards known (and some strong comments were made on the matter) that a despatch from St. Petersburg had reached England *before* the delivery of this warlike peroration, in which some earnestly pacific assurances from the Emperor of Russia were communicated.

The next news from that quarter was of a different character. Speaking on the following day, and no doubt having been informed by telegraph of Lord Beaconsfield's speech, the Czar was even more warlike in his utterances. "Should I see that we cannot obtain such guarantees as are necessary for carrying out what we have a right to demand of the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently; and I am convinced that in this case the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary, and should the honour of Russia require it."

On November 20 Lord Salisbury set forth on his travels. It was no very rapid course to Constantinople that he had before him, for it was necessary first to visit the important capitals of Europe, and elicit personally the views of the various Kings and Ministers. Paris was the first stage, and if rumour is to be believed, the Duc Decazes was not in a position to promise any aid at all. Whether the French still pursue the dream of a possible alliance with Russia against Germany, or no, they had no motive for any action when their own interests were in no way concerned. Lord Salisbury proceeded to Berlin, and saw Prince Bismarck, whose views were afterwards made public in the German Parliament. The Chancellor appears to have been characteristically plain-spoken to his English visitor, and to have explained to him that moral support was all that he could give, and even that with conditions and reservations. But he appeared hopeful that war might be averted, or at least localised. On November 24 Lord Salisbury reached Vienna, and after interviews with Count Andrassy and the Hungarian Premier, Herr Tisza, as well as with the Emperor, he left two days later for Rome, whence he proceeded at length to Constantinople.

On December 4 Mr. Bright delivered a great speech at Birmingham, and alluded to Lord Salisbury's mission :—"Lord Salisbury is a man against whom a good deal may be said, and a good deal might honestly be said in his favour. Perhaps that is true of most of us. But with regard to his policy at home, I think I have observed in it for many years—and I have watched him and sat opposite to him for many years in the House of Commons—what I should call a hearty unwisdom, that was unfortunate and mischievous. On the other hand I have seen, in his conduct as Minister for India, a great liberality and a great dis-

position to do that which he believes to be just. I can only hope that he leaves his unwisdom for home consumption, and that when he arrives in Constantinople his liberality, his justice, and his strong intellect will have fair play. I hope he will do his country the highest service and himself the high honour by the duty which he has undertaken; but now the special Ambassador has been to Paris, to Berlin, to Vienna, and to Rome, he has seen the Duc Decazes, Prince Bismarck, Count Andrassy, and Signor Melegari. If he has heard what they say, if he has been touting for allies and sympathisers, I expect by this time he knows he has greatly failed to find them. If he will rest upon his own strong sense, he may do great good. If he acts as the subservient representative of his chief—judging his chief by his own language—then I think he may do us a very serious ill."

What were the results of the Conference must be left for the next volume of this work to record. All that was known in England was the holding of a private conference, or series of conferences, in which Turkey had no share, and the report of great cordiality prevailing between the English and Russian representatives. In England the adherents of the anti-Turkish policy made a strong effort to revive the popular feeling of the autumn, and a great meeting was assembled in St. James's Hall for the purpose of discussing the Eastern Question.

The conveners were successful in collecting a list of names eminent in the political, ecclesiastical, literary, and artistic worlds, and including, it must be admitted, representatives of many shades of opinion. The meeting, or national conference as it was somewhat ambitiously called, took place on December 8, there being an afternoon as well as an evening meeting. The chair, on the former occasion, was taken by the Duke of Westminster, who earnestly deprecated "any intention or desire that this meeting should be made an occasion for any attack upon the Government." This remark appears to have been received in silence, but the next observation, "that there were many opportunities for doing this at other times and in other places," was applauded. The Duke summed up the previous history of English policy in the East, and struck what proved the keynote of the meeting by the words:—

"We have heard a good deal of 'English interests' in connection with this subject, which seems to me rather a vague term, as distinguished from other European interests in this great question; but beyond and above those English interests seem to me to arise the great interests of humanity. In former days England was proud to lead the van for the amelioration of the human race, and to lead the van of freedom. She struck off the shackles from the slave; and I beg to ask if these reforms cannot be brought about without actual military occupation, why the fleets and armies of England should not be sent to Constantinople, not to oppose Russia, but to coerce the Turk?"

This suggestion elicited loud cheers from all parts of the crowded hall, and they were again aroused by the subsequent announcement that Mr. Gladstone would speak later in the evening. The first speaker to follow was Sir George Campbell, an eminent Anglo-Indian administrator, who had recently visited Turkey, and had verified on the spot many of the charges of misgovernment brought against the Turkish rulers. However he candidly admitted that "while the Turkish Government I believe to be as execrably bad as it is possible for any Government to be, I was, on the other hand, convinced that the Turkish people are themselves by nature, and in reality, by no means so black as they have been painted. I believe that a great deal of dirt has been thrown upon the Turkish people by their friends in order to exculpate their rulers for those things which, I believe, were the fault of the rulers. On the other hand, oppressed though the Christians no doubt are, I am also in a position to assert that the Turkish Government not being so efficient, not being so severe in some senses, not exercising so severe a police system as some of the despotic Governments of Europe, there has been more personal freedom enjoyed by those Christian people than under the system of serfage to which many of the peoples of Europe have been subjected. I believe, in fact, that they have considerably prospered and considerably advanced, and that they are in a very much better position than we are inclined to suppose."

After Mr. Denton had described Turkey as "a country where five-sixths of the people were perfect outlaws, who had not the advantage of courts of justice," and drew an effective contrast between the former wealth of the Asiatic provinces, and the present comparative poverty, came Mr. Anthony Trollope. The distinguished novelist made a very brief oration, its substance being that the Turk could no longer be trusted, and had neither the power nor the will for self-reformation. Sir T. F. Buxton naturally introduced the question of the slave-trade, upon which he declared the Turkish system of Government to be based, and then the Bishop of Oxford struck a more warlike note by an impassioned appeal for direct military aid to the insurgents. Then followed Mr. Richard, Mr. Howell, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, and Professor Bryce, the two last-named applying themselves to the "third point," viz. "the present diplomatic situation, and the means of averting war." A distinguished Nonconformist, Dr. Allon, now took up the strain. He said:—"I am no admirer of Russia, either in her Government, her administration, or her conquests. Her shameless avowal of plundering the sick man met with a righteous retribution in the Crimean War. Among the nations of Europe she is probably the least civilised of peoples, the most despotic of Governments, the most unscrupulous in her ambition. She has given abundant cause for the gravest suspicion. Probably she would not resist temptation. She has imposed upon Europe the necessity for watchfulness. But this

is no reason for a blind antagonism to everything she may do. Above all things else such a policy creates for her opportunities—plays into her hands. We have made Russia master of the situation by permitting jealousy of her to destroy our sympathy with the oppressed, and to lead us to encourage the oppressor. Jealousy has been proverbially blind, and our blindness has been infatuation. The great question is—Is Russia right in helping Servia, or is England right in abetting the Turk? If Russia is not right, then what right had we to send Wellington to the Peninsula, or our legions to Spain, or our armies to the Crimea?"

This qualified condemnation of Russian policy evoked a reply from Sir Henry Havelock, who warmly defended it, and very strongly deprecated even the chance of a war between Great Britain and Russia. "I know," said Sir Henry, "that it is the feeling entertained not only by myself, but by hundreds of others who are proud of their profession as soldiers, that, in such a quarrel as this, if it comes to a quarrel, none of us could conscientiously draw the sword."

The later meeting was presided over by Lord Shaftesbury, who also tried, although as it turned out, not with complete success, to deprecate all party-attacks on the Government. But he by no means carried the meeting with him when he pronounced Lord Derby's despatch of September 21 to Sir Henry Elliot as "the text on which we may preach." "Lord Derby cannot recede from his own despatch," said Lord Shaftesbury, "and I do not believe he desires to do so, for Lord Derby is a man of great intelligence and honour, and of a strong sense of duty, and we are greatly indebted to him for that despatch. Read it for yourselves, and you will see that he has saved us all an enormous amount of needless discussion about preliminaries and precedent. His whole despatch is a sustained argument against mere political logic. Intervention with the Turkish Government he treats as a matter of course—an indispensable obligation. Read the despatch, and you will see how strongly he pledges himself to great changes. If it be so, let us be prepared to forget and forgive. I am not going to be over-ready, but will you not leave open the door of repentance for all? I say, let us be prepared to forget and forgive and condone the past in the glories of the future. Everything is in the hands of Her Majesty's Government at the present."

If Lord Shaftesbury found his own keynote hardly exalted enough for the enthusiasm of the audience, later speakers were more fortunate. He was succeeded by Canon Liddon, who displayed on the platform all the gifts of stirring eloquence which are so well known in another sphere. The main evils under which Turkey labours, said Dr. Liddon, consist in the insecurity of life, property, and justice for Christians. What were the possible remedies? Lord Palmerston's letter to Lord Clarendon in 1855, should suggest them. The distinguished statesman had said:—

"What remains to be done for the Nonconformists in Turkey would be, I apprehend, speaking generally—

"1. Capacity for military service by voluntary enlistment, and eligibility to rise to any rank in the army.

"2. Admission of non-Mussulman evidence in civil as well as criminal cases.

"3. Establishment of mixed courts of justice (with an equal number of Christian and Mohammedan judges) for all cases in which Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans are parties.

"4. Appointment of a Christian officer as assessor to every governor of a province when that governor is a Mussulman; such assessor to be of suitable rank and to have full liberty to appeal to Constantinople against any act of the governor, unjust, oppressive, or corrupt.

"5. Eligibility of Christians to all places in the Administration, whether at Constantinople or in the provinces, and a practical application of this rule by the appointment of Christians at once to some places of trust, civil and military.

"6. The total abolition of the present system by which offices at Constantinople and in the provinces are bought and sold, and given to unfit and unworthy men for money paid or promised. Such men become tyrants in their offices, either from incapacity or bad passions, or a desire to repay themselves the money paid for their appointments.

"There ought not only to be complete toleration of non-Mussulman religion, but all punishment of converts from Islam, whether natives or foreigners, ought to be abolished."

To these suggestions Canon Liddon proposed to add the disarmament of the Mohammedan population. These sweeping reforms involved, he admitted, a complete revolution; they needed a complete change in the administrative *personnel*; above all, they needed an armed intervention, if possible by England.

"There is an old proverb," said Dr. Liddon, "that if a man wants to have a thing done he had better stand by and see that it is done, and that proverb, translated into the practical language of the situation, means that you must occupy these provinces with a military force until the old law has been deposed from the tribunals, and till a new law and a new set of administrators have been put in its place. I wish with all my heart that it were possible to hope that England might be sufficiently clear in her convictions and disinterested in her purposes to undertake this work to say, 'I will occupy these provinces with 50,000, or 80,000, or 100,000 men; I, who have made myself responsible since 1856 for the protectorate of these Christians, and I who have been wronged—wronged more than Christians themselves, because the promises virtually made to me have been broken—I will occupy these provinces, and will see that justice shall be done'; and I believe, that if that were done, you would satisfy—I do not know about the Russian diplomatists, but I believe firmly you would satisfy the Russian people."

The eloquent Canon's oration was ruthlessly but impartially cut short by the president, as the rules of the conference wisely restricted each speaker to a limited time. He was followed by Lord Waveney, Mr. Trevelyan, Lord Arthur Russell, and Mr. Freeman, the last-named once more rousing the audience from the comparative quietude caused by his immediate predecessors. "Will you fight for the integrity and independence of the Empire of Sodom?" exclaimed Mr. Freeman,—"Will you fight that the wrongs of the oppressed may be prolonged for ever, that the chains of enslaved nations may never be broken, that they may still be denied, not only the rights of freemen, but the common rights of human beings? Will you go to war to hinder Christian nations from being at last set free from the abiding martyrdom of ages? Will you go to war to hinder the most glorious temple of the Christian faith from again beholding the rites of Christian worship? Shall we who have compassed sea and land to put down the slave-trade and to break the bonds of the slave, go to war in order that the wicked traffic in human flesh may still go on to supply our barbarian ally with the victims of his hideous lusts? It is for objects such as these that you, Englishmen, Christians, countrymen of Canning and of Wilberforce, are called upon to fight. But we are told that treaties bind us to fight for them. I do not so read those treaties; but, if that be their true meaning, then I ask why, while all other treaties are forgotten, the only one to be remembered should be the one which binds us to wrong. To keep such a treaty as that would be to follow the morality of Herod; it would be to act like the king who, for his oath's sake, sent a righteous man to the slaughter."

In the same strain of impassioned rhetoric, Mr. Freeman spoke of the material interests connected with our Eastern possessions, which some had alleged as a reason for upholding Turkish independence. "Perish the interests of England, perish our dominion in India," said Mr. Freeman, "sooner than we should strike one blow or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right." This well-meant outburst was not unnaturally seized upon by the adherents of the other side, and it enjoyed with Mr. Gladstone's famous "Bag and baggage" the honours of frequent if not always admiring quotation.

Professor Fawcett began by disclaiming any assent to the Chairman's pacific exhortations, and declared that as a politician, he could only make a political speech on such a topic. As to the injunction to "forgive and forget," he felt the same insuperable objection. "I am not," observed Mr. Fawcett, "of an unforgiving disposition, but with regard to our present rulers, that policy, I frankly say, I am not prepared to adopt. Forget and forgive! Forget their want of moral courage! Forget their want of statesmanlike capacity! Forget that they did everything which they could do (and they would be doing it now if we would let them) to associate the name of England with the most abominable

cruelties that ever disgraced Europe, and with the most detestable Government that ever afflicted mankind! Forgive! There is one Minister, at least, who ought never to be forgiven, and that Minister—(I like to speak plainly)—is the present Prime Minister. When an English Minister comes forward and says that men who have rendered illustrious and never-to-be-forgotten services to their country have done worse things than those abominable crimes of which we have heard, you, Mr. Gladstone, may forgive it, but not we. You know that I have not been always an entire and thorough-going supporter of yours; but if the political differences between us had been a hundred times greater than they have been, I say I should have been wanting in every feeling of generosity and magnanimity, in every sentiment of gratitude to one who has rendered great services to my country, if I did not take the opportunity of one of the largest and perhaps one of the most influential assemblies of my countrymen that I shall ever have the privilege of addressing, to say that the author of such charges ought not to be and cannot be forgiven."

As all those present were aware that Mr. Gladstone was shortly to address the meeting, but scant attention was given to the intervening speakers, who considerately abbreviated their utterances. On Mr. Gladstone's rising he was greeted with immense cheering. He began by declaring that the Conference refuted the common assertion that public opinion in England had cooled in the last months. He believed that no reaction whatsoever had taken place. Next, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to justify the conveners of the meeting and those who were taking part in it from the possible charge of hampering the action of Government. This was the reason for conduct which, under other circumstances, would be reprehensible. "We think—and I believe it is probable that every man in this room thinks, and every speaker who has spoken from this platform to-day has said or implied it—we think, and I may say we know, that the power and reputation and influence of England have for a long period of time within these last twelve months, and in regard to this enormous question, been employed for purposes and to an effect directly at variance with the convictions of the country."

Mr. Gladstone reviewed the Premier's speech towards the close of the Session, and also those delivered at Aylesbury and at the Guildhall, and pointed out that it was not until the last of these utterances that Lord Beaconsfield appeared conscious that England had duties to perform towards the Christian populations of Turkey. "In that speech," said Mr. Gladstone, "I recognise first of all this admission that we had duties towards the subject-populations,—an acknowledgment which we were never able to obtain during the Session. Not one word, not one syllable, to that effect, could we draw from the lips of the Minister. The first declaration of it, if I remember aright, was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, in some speech in the North, in which he

said, "Of course, we are all aware of our duties to the Christian population of Turkey." I am extremely glad that they were aware of it; but I am not the less sorry that during the whole Session of Parliament, and during the whole of the correspondence that filled the Blue-Books, the recognition of that obligation is, so far as I know, nowhere to be found."

Turning to the mission of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone expressed a fervent hope that his instructions did not bind him to the spirit of the Guildhall speech, but that his own clear sight and generous instincts would have free scope at the Constantinople Conference. He hoped also that the Plenipotentiaries would not hesitate to take the one indispensable step in their course of action, viz.: to insist on the future independence of the Provinces, or at least of such a mediate autonomy which would ensure them against arbitrary injustice and oppression. To aid in this work was, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, not merely a worthy deed, but an absolute duty. "It is a case, therefore, of positive obligation, and under the stringent pressure of that obligation, I say that, if at length long-suffering and long-oppressed humanity in these provinces is lifting itself from the ground, and beginning again to contemplate the heavens, it is our business to assist the work. It is our business to acknowledge our obligation, to take part in the burden, and it is our privilege to claim for our country a share in the honour and in the fame. This acknowledgment of duty, this attempt to realise the honour, is what we at least shall endeavour to obtain from our Government, and with nothing less than this shall we who are here assembled be, under any circumstances, persuaded to say 'Content.'"

To this record of political utterances at the Conference may fitly be subjoined a quotation from the characteristic letter sent by Mr. Carlyle to its conveners. The eminent writer expressed his high admiration for the Russian national character and policy, and denounced as wicked insanity any possible war against that country. He believed that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, although a somewhat drastic remedy, was yet the only hopeful one; and a scheme of partition between England, Austria, and Russia—(Germany being recompensed by Austria's German provinces), a possible solution. "The thing to be desired is concord among the three Great Powers, and if, as we do hope, there is a mutual trust grounded on honesty of intention on the part of each, none claiming more than in the nature of things belongs to him, we may confidently expect that the difficulties of the business cannot prove insuperable. It seems to me the advice of Prince Bismarck—a magnanimous, noble, and deep-seeing man, who has no national aims or interests in the matter—might be very valuable; nay, were he appointed arbiter where difficult dissidences arose, what but benefit would be likely to result? But on this portion of the subject I am not called to write. The only clear advice I have to give is, as I have stated, that the unspeak-

able Turk should be immediately struck out of the question, and the country left to honest European guidance, delaying which can be profitable or agreeable only to gamblers on the Stock Exchange, but distressing and unprofitable to all other men."

But, on the other side, frequent demonstrations of confidence in the policy of the Government were evinced, not only from the ranks of their immediate supporters, but from many of independent, or even Liberal views. And the English public at large appeared content to await the result of the Conference, and to afford a fair chance to the Government. It was obvious that the Ministry had been in some measure converted; that it had been brought to recognise the possibility of active interference with the Turks should advice fail; and above all, in the reality of grievances which had once been doubted. These things being manifest, the sense of the country appeared to prefer the orderly progress of statesmanship and diplomacy to the heroic measures and uncompromising ideas by which it had been attracted but a few months before.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE.

The Government and the Elections—Letter of M. Casimir Périer—Marshal Mac Mahon's Manifesto—M. Gambetta at Aix—The Elections: victory of the Republican party—Resignation of M. Buffet—The new Ministry—The Second Ballots: the Bonapartist family feud—Finance and the Budget: election of M. Gambetta as chairman of the Budget Committee—Debates on the Amnesty: Speech of Victor Hugo—The University Bill—Scenes in the Chamber of Deputies—The French Clergy. Speech of Mgr. Dupanloup—Reception of M. Simon at the Academy—Death of George Sand, Casimir Périer, Felicien David—Debates in the Chamber on Civil Funerals: Ministerial crisis—Resignation of the Dufaure Ministry: M. Simon, Prime Minister—Political prospects at close of the year.

THE opening of the year was marked by considerable political agitation, conjectures concerning the probable attitude of Marshal MacMahon with a view to the future elections chiefly occupying the public mind. An important letter from M. Casimir Périer, published in the first days of January, clearly expounded the view of the situation adopted by a clear-sighted experienced politician, who recognised the necessity of the Republic without relinquishing his preferences for constitutional monarchy. "You are going," wrote M. Périer to his constituents, "to form the first Parliament of the Republic—some of you are summoned to elect the two Senators of the Department, all of you to select the Deputies of your respective *arrondissements*. Candidates of diverse origin will offer themselves to you in a country shaken by so many revolutions. To have been in former times attached to other forms of Government cannot be a ground of exclusion, but the declarations of adhesion to the existing institutions must be frank and clear, the pledges without ambiguity or reticence. These will be your guarantees; and still more so, personal character and rectitude of conduct. The Monarchy has been shelved before the insurmountable obstacle of two irreconcilable principles. The Empire, overpowered by the weight of its blunders and disasters, would be fatally condemned to seek an impossible rehabilitation in a fresh war. I have a right to appeal here to the recollection of all those—and they are very numerous—who at the time of the elections of 1869 heard me predict the madness and catastrophes which threatened us. The event, much exceeding my gloomiest forebodings, has too quickly and too cruelly confirmed me. . . .

Let us respect and make respected the Constitution and the rights it confers on the valiant soldier who, having become President of the Republic, has freely and loyally accepted the protection of the trust confided to his honour. Let us give our votes only to those who, Republicans of the eve or of the morrow, want that Republic to be irreproachable, strictly bound up with Conservative interests, never sundering democracy from liberty, or liberty from order. Let us ask candidates to declare expressly that the right of revision is in their eyes a means of improving and consolidating our institutions, and not a weapon for destroying them. Two-thirds of the Senators to be elected this year will be still in office in 1880, and all, moreover, as well as the Deputies elected in 1876, may have to decide on the revision if the President of the Republic proposes it before 1880, and if the two Chambers accept it. It is indispensable, therefore, that candidates explain themselves on this point. General and vague professions of faith, high-flown words devoid of meaning are now no longer in season. France is tired of ambiguities and reserves. Everybody should clearly show what he is and what he wants. You can insist upon it, and you will resolutely set aside whoever disguises his idea, for he will try and deceive you."

The Buffet-Dufaure ministry felt the difficulties of their situation, especially with regard to the manifesto which it was now incumbent on them to publish. But day after day passed without any agreement as to the terms of the manifesto being agreed upon. M. Buffet and his colleague brought to the Cabinet Council addresses which were not only rival but contradictory. Hours of discussion failed to make the ministers agree upon a single point. When the Vice-President (M. Buffet) brought a proclamation intended to fuse both addresses, M. Dufaure protested against the very first sentence, and declared he would not sign such a document. Seeing the hopeless confusion, the Marshal, as the *Times* remarked, intervened with a compromise which "marked the simple directness of a mind trained in camps. He determined to put forth a Proclamation in his own name, while the Ministers could continue to fight among themselves so long as they should support him." It ran as follows:—

"French Republic.—Frenchmen,—For the first time during five years you are summoned to take part in a general election. Five years ago you wanted order and peace. At the price of the most cruel sacrifices, amid the most terrible trials, you obtained them. To-day you still want order and peace. The Senators and Deputies you will elect will be bound with the President of the Republic to strive to maintain them. It will be our duty to apply together with sincerity the constitutional laws, of which I alone have the right till 1880 of proposing the revision. After so many agitations, strifes, and misfortunes repose is necessary to our country, and I think our institutions ought not to be revised before having been loyally worked. But to work them as the

safety of France demands, the Conservative and truly Liberal policy which I have constantly aimed at making prevail is indispensable. In order to sustain it, I appeal to the union of men who place the defence of social order, respect for the laws, and devotion to the country above party recollections, aspirations, and engagements. I invite them all to rally round my Government. Under the shelter of a strong and respected authority, the sacred rights which survive all changes of government, and the legitimate interests which every government should protect, must find themselves in full security. It is necessary, not only to disarm those who might disturb that security in the present, but to discourage those who menace it in the future by anti-social doctrines and revolutionary programmes. France knows that I never sought nor desired the power with which I am invested, but she may rely on my exercising it without feebleness; and, in order that I may fulfil to the end the mission which is confided to me, I hope that God will help me, and that the co-operation of the nation will not be lacking to me.

"Marshal De Macmahon, Duc de Magenta,
President of the Republic."

This proclamation caused a great and salutary effect on public opinion. The plain-spoken—almost commanding—tone pleased the Conservatives, while the personal honesty and disinterestedness of the writer conciliated even the large party in the country who had been advocating the "anti-social doctrines and revolutionary programmes." There was, in fact, a chorus of approval from such very different quarters as the *Débats* and the *France*, the *Dix-neuvième Siècle* and the *Evénement*, the *République Française*, *Siècle*, and *Rappel*. The truth was that the organs of the Left and Extreme Left had been so completely prepared for a reactionary manifesto that the actual proclamation was an agreeable surprise, showing that the liberal proclivities of M. Dufaure had not been without their due influence.

M. Gambetta delivered a speech at Aix shortly afterwards, in which he strongly inculcated the necessity of moderation in tone on the part of sincere Republicans. He remarked that the circumstances in which they met were a fresh proof of the sad condition of a country not yet enjoying, in spite of so many revolutions, the most elementary guarantees of free peoples. In two days they had been deprived of the most natural right of entering into relations with their fellow-citizens on the eve of operations most serious for the welfare of the country. The policy which inspired such measures was already judged by public opinion, and universal suffrage in a few weeks would deliver them from it; but this did not console him for the humiliation he felt as a Frenchman at finding such attacks on right possible. Let not the lesson be lost upon them in the future, and let them remember that the most detestable thing in such a policy was that it enfeebled the authority of any Government. He had intended at the

proposed large gathering to examine the 25th of February Constitution, so has to show all its advantages for the future and for the progress of Republican Democracy, and to impress on them his conviction that this Constitution, so much criticized at the outset, might be the best, being the most practical, yet devised for French traditions, manners, divisions, and customs. Time not allowing this demonstration, he should confine himself to the impending election of the Upper Chamber, the consequences of which would be decisive for the welfare or misfortune of the nation. Alluding to the co-operation of every Commune in that election, M. Gambetta proceeded to say:—

"It has been said that this was a scheme which would overpower the towns by subordinating them to the villages. That result might have been sought twenty or fifteen years ago. But after the villages had been shaken under the blow of our misfortunes; after the last levies of men they had to raise and protect the fortunes of France; after the milliards which the shames and follies of the Empire have cost us, the spirit of responsibility has penetrated into the remotest hamlet, and to question the peasant on his interest sufficed to elicit a response conformable to that interest."

Remarking that the municipalities had not the function of choosing Senatorial Delegates at the time they were elected, and that they might, therefore, exhibit some hesitation and have to feel their way, M. Gambetta expressed his conviction that future municipal candidates would be closely questioned as to their opinions, candidates for the posts of Delegate and Senator being similarly interrogated; that time would show what a Senate would be worth issuing from such a series of trials and elections. He went on to say:—

"It is time to put an end to declamation on social peril and revolutionary programmes, to give up the monopoly of the title of Conservative union, which is only a lure and a deception in the mouths of those who pronounce it. None of the questions of property, liberty of conscience, public order, and the family are called in question by the party to which I belong, and which has gloriously defended these principles when attacked. A truce to this obsolete rhetoric. I recognize as Conservatives only those who are prepared to defend the laws, the Constitution, and the Republic. As to those intriguing to bring back a king of the elder or younger branch; conspiring to saddle us with one last disgrace, under which every sentiment of national honour would disappear, by bringing back I know not what creature of chance under the name of Cæsar, they are the enemies of civil and social peace; they are false Conservatives. A true Conservative is attached to all that has been created by the first Revolution, and which has for 100 years been the patrimony of French society. A Conservative upholds the absence of privileges as organized by the Code, liberty of conscience as proclaimed in the declaration of

the rights of man, liberty of thinking as of praying, the family as settled by the abolition of *majorats* and primogeniture, equal eligibility and protection for all. Political equality exists not where wealth flows forth for all, for human societies are not made to ensure good fortune, but where there is justice for all. To deny the national sovereignty and social, civil, and political equality; to restore an aristocracy without root, and families to whom the country has so many times done justice by its sufferings, losses, and revolutions; to want a dominant religion, the revival of mortmain, and I know not what hierarchy of forces combined against the principles of '89, is to be the Conservative of a bygone age, whose mere spectre makes the heart of France beat with anger. It is they who would bring the real social peril, for there is no greater peril than that of arming a young and growing society against the revivers of former systems. Let them renounce their usurped title of Conservatives, which belongs only to us. Not that we wanted a monopoly, for we have no exclusiveness. We are too anxious to repair the losses of France to exclude any Frenchmen from the task of raising up the country. They must not, however, enter the Republic with a mask and with deceitful words, for we will never tolerate hypocrisies. To those who were not with us in the hour of trial we offer a privileged *rôle*, for they have leisure, education, and social influence, and they may exercise their aptitudes for the benefit of all—a legitimate exchange for their position in a past which excluded the democracy that now welcomes all sincere men."

He concluded by drawing a forcible contrast between the only two possible *régimes*, the Republic and the Empire:—"I am sure what will be the answer of France when asked to change a system which helped you to get out of the hands of the foreigner, enabled you to pay the milliards of ransom, has made peace and industry prevail, brought nearer together various social strata, and reconstituted the military power of the country. When asked to change this system for the sake of a Prince, a dictator, or an adventurer, let us confound our calumniators by our conduct, and thus pave the way for a revision in the sense of Democratic progress, and let the generous population of the South, defamed as seditious and turbulent, set the example of calmness, moderation, and firmness. It has been held up to terrify France. Let it be an example and guide."

By way of a proof that Republicans were not always capable of M. Gambetta's statesmanlike breadth and moderation, Victor Hugo published at the same time a characteristic address in the *Rappel* to his 36,000 fellow Delegates, from which we quote a paragraph:—

"What France is now founding is the liberty of nations. The work is more than national—it is Continental. Europe free will be Europe immense. She will have no other toil than her own prosperity, will attain the highest stature which human civiliza-

tion can reach. We are accused of meditating revenge. It is so. We are meditating a revenge—a profound revenge. Five years ago Europe seemed to have but one idea—to abase France. France now replies, and she also has but one idea—to make Europe great. The Republic is nothing but a great disarmament, to which there is but one condition—reciprocal respect of right. What France wills one word is enough to express—a sublime word—Peace. From peace will issue arbitration, and from arbitration the necessary and legitimate restitutions. We do not doubt it. France wills peace in consciences, in interests, among nations: peace in consciences by justice, in interests by progress, among nations by fraternity. This will of France is yours. Complete the foundation of the Republic. Make such a choice for the Senate of France that the peace of the world will result from it. To conquer is something, to pacify is everything. In the presence of civilization contemplating you make a desirable Republic—a Republic without the state of siege, without the gag, without exiles, without political galleys, without a military yoke, without a clerical yoke. A Republic of truth and liberty. Turn towards enlightened men; send them to the Senate. They know what France needs. Order is made out of light; peace is light. The hour of violences is past. Thinkers are more useful than soldiers. People are disciplined by the sword, but civilized by the idea. Socrates is greater than Themistocles, Virgil than Cæsar, Voltaire than Napoleon!"

We may conclude our excerpts from these electoral proclamations by two brief quotations from the addresses of MM. Buffet and de la Rochefoucauld, as representing the Right and Centre. The former contented himself by echoing the phrase concerning the "Conservative and truly liberal policy" which had occurred in the Marshal's manifesto, the latter urged all Conservatives to rally together, and, "above all, to support the illustrious Marshal Macmahon."

The elections for the Senate took place at the end of January, and resulted in the return of 148 Republicans, 24 Constitutionalists (*i.e.* supporters of the Septennate), 26 Orleanists, 24 Legitimists favourable to the Government, 21 "*Légitimistes intransigeants*," 45 Bonapartists, and 13 "Clericals." This result did not by any means confirm the anticipations raised by the choice of Delegates. It was then said that the "Conservatives" had gained a large majority of votes, and by Conservatives were meant supporters of M. Buffet. It was also feared that among them would be found a powerful minority who would seek the restoration of the Empire.

But these calculations were falsified. On the contrary, the marked feature of the returns was the censure indirectly passed on M. Buffet, all the more severe because he had spared no pains to make the elections seem like a personal contest between him and the Republican party; and the humiliation was increased by his

personal failure. His nomination for a seat in the Senate was naturally more closely watched than that of any other person, and of course he could not have prevented his officials from using their influence in his favour, even if he had been willing. Yet he was rejected by the electors of the Vosges. On the other hand, his colleague, M. Léon Say, was elected. M. Thiers was also successful; and among the other prominent Republicans who gained seats were MM. Challemel-Lacour, Pelletan, Jules Favre, and Freycinet. Most of the seats fell to men of the Moderate Republican class; the three candidates elected for Paris at the first ballot were of the same political character; Victor Hugo did not obtain a seat until the second trial, and Louis Blanc was not elected at all.

The more important elections to the Chamber of Deputies took place on the 20th of February, when out of 532 seats, 421 members were elected, the remainder being undecided. Of this number no less than 295 belonged to different shades of the Republican party, 149 being Liberal Republicans, or what is technically known as the "Left;" 70 belonged to the Left Centre, and 76 to the Extreme Left of ultra-Radicalism. Again the adverse verdict on the policy of the Buffet Cabinet was unmistakable, and again coupled with a personal defeat. The Prime Minister had contested no fewer than four seats, and in all he was defeated. This event could have but one constitutional sequel: M. Buffet gave in his resignation of office to the Marshal-President, and was succeeded by his former colleague, M. Dufaure.

Candid and impartial men, while recognizing the change in public opinion, and the necessity for M. Buffet's retirement, did not join in the chorus of detraction which followed the fallen minister into retirement. They gave him credit for having sincerely, if not successfully, carried out his own views, and also those of a large portion of his countrymen, and that the period of his Ministry had been an indispensable *stadium* between the Broglie Government and that of the Liberal Republic. An able writer in the *Times* remarked:—

"We shall not attempt to disentangle the various complications of party passions and party tactics which placed M. Buffet at the head of the Ministry, and which probably induced him to continue, in the main, the policy of his predecessor in office. Nor is there any sufficient reason for respecting the sincerity of M. Buffet's motives. It is certain, however, that he used without scruple all the forms and instruments of power which his position as Minister of the Interior put within his reach to prevent, if possible, the organization of the French Republic. By a series of accidents which some men might call fate, which others would regard as Providence, it came to pass that the National Assembly, greatly against its will, organised 'the public powers' upon a Republican basis. It was M. Buffet's desire to stifle the offspring which had been born of the necessity of the times. His failure in accomplishing the

object he seems to have had in view was complete. Personally and politically he was everywhere beaten. By an impolitic miscalculation of his own influence he was excluded from the list of life senators elected by the National Assembly. By his unyielding and imperious tenacity of will he provoked and secured his rejection from the Upper Chamber by the provincial constituencies to which he had addressed himself. And, finally, he found himself not only personally ostracised by the electors in whom he had placed most confidence, but he found also his policy and his party unhesitatingly and heavily condemned by the country."

A fortnight later the second and decisive ballots took place. Of these the most important were naturally those of the city of Paris, and especially that of the 8th *Arrondissement*, where M. le Duc Decazes and the eminent Imperialist, M. Raoul Duval, were in conflict. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had issued a temperate address, from which we quote a portion :—

"You urge me to maintain the canvass which at the first ballot obtained the relative majority of votes. I thank you for this fresh mark of confidence, and accept it. You perceive that there was no room for any kind of ambiguity either in my ideas or in my words, and you feel also that I have now nothing to change in my former declarations. I can only therefore repeat, I am firmly resolved never to abandon the defence of the great moral and social interests the security of which is necessary, not only to the prosperity, but to the very existence of France. I reckon on the Constitution of February 25, and the institutions founded by it, to convince all at home and abroad of the moderation and stability of the French Republic and the strength of its Government. Neither those institutions nor the illustrious soldier who watches over them will be wanting to their mission. The country will support them in that task. The wisdom and patriotism of all good citizens will ensure its success. That mission of conservation, pacification, and consolidation which I should receive from you I should accomplish loyally without reserve."

M. Decazes was elected by a majority of nearly 4,000 votes, and the success of Republican candidates throughout the country was almost uniform.

One of the elections furnished some amusement to the outer world by revealing the internal dissensions of the Bonaparte family. This was in Corsica, where M. Rouher and Prince Napoleon opposed one another before the constituency of Ajaccio. The first "move" on the part of the Prince Imperial was the publication of a letter addressed to M. Pietri, in which the young Prince denounced the conduct of his relative, and declared that "an agreement between us could only be sincere if the Prince gave up pursuing a political conduct other than my own ; it would only have been durable if he had abandoned all idea of candidacy for the Assembly. Unforeseen incidents of debate would have placed him in presence of reso-

lutions on which no previous decision would have been come to between us. His votes would have been the source of fresh differences, the more serious as their echoes would have been greater. When the Emperor was living his authority was not questioned in the bosom of his family. As for me, I have the duty of establishing mine."

But a far more interesting publication, a little later, was that of a letter from the late Emperor to his cousin, written in 1863, on the occasion of one of the famous speeches in the Senate, by which Prince Napoleon was wont to announce his independent position. The Emperor wrote :—

"Since the morrow of the day when I was elected President of the Republic, you have never ceased by your words and actions to be hostile to my policy, whether during the Presidency on December 2 or since the Empire. How have I avenged myself for this conduct? By seeking every opportunity of putting you forward, of making you a position worthy your rank, and of opening an arena for your brilliant qualities. Your Crimean command, your marriage, your dotation, your Ministry of Algeria, your *corps d'armée* in Italy, your admission into the Senate and Council, are manifest proofs of my friendship for you. Need I recall how you have responded to them? In the East your discouragement made you lose the fruit of a well-opened campaign. People have a right to be surprised that you never hold Receptions, and that your name never appears in any charitable effort. Your Algerian portfolio you sent me back one fine day on account of an article in the *Moniteur*. As for your speeches in the Senate, they have never been otherwise than a serious embarrassment for my Government. And yet you complain of my conduct towards you. People are astonished rather that I have so long tolerated in a member of my family an opposition which alarms and casts hesitation among the partisans of our cause. The *Times* not long ago, speaking of you, said that if an English prince followed in England the same line of conduct as you, he would be disavowed by public opinion. Be assured that it is the same in France, and that, except a few flatterers of no account, people disapprove an attitude which has all the appearance of rivalry."

It is hardly necessary to say that the Imperialist cause was not benefited by these squabbles, and the Corsicans returned Prince Napoleon to the Chamber of Deputies, where he ultimately took his seat on the left.

M. Dufaure's Ministry was constituted as follows: he became himself the Vice-President of the Council, and Minister of Justice *et des cultes*. M. Ricard became Minister of the Interior; the departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs were retained by MM. Say and Decazes respectively; M. Teisserenc de Bort became Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, after the resignation of the Vicomte de Meaux; General Cissey and Admiral Fourichon

assumed the departments of War and the Admiralty; M. Christophle the Public Works; and, finally, the important post of Minister of Public Instruction was placed in the hands of M. Waddington, an old friend of M. Thiers, who had been educated at Cambridge, had rowed in the First Trinity boat, and was imbued with a thorough spirit of practical reform.

No small advantage accrued to the new Ministry and to the country by the retention of M. Say as Minister of Finance. A hereditary economist, and at the same time a practical man of business, there was no statesman so peculiarly fitted to fill the responsible post.

M. Say, it will be remembered, was Minister of Finance under M. Thiers, though he was too faithful to orthodoxy in his economical opinions to share the protectionist and other heresies of the ex-President. He was among the Thiersist Liberals who fell before the coalition of the 24th of May, but he returned to power and to his former place a year ago when M. Buffet formed his transition Cabinet. M. Say's influence, then, may be said to have been at least as powerful in the reconstruction of the French financial system since the peace as that of any other individual statesman.

M. Say's budget for 1877 was marked by soberness and caution, and was a satisfactory without being a popular one. If he could have promised a great reduction of taxation, the Budget would have been more generally welcomed and discussed; but as any considerable diminution of the public burdens was impossible, he rightly preferred not to disturb the public mind with small alterations in the incidence or application of existing taxes. In the preamble to his Financial Bill, M. Say remarked:—

"The Budget for 1877 estimated income at 2,672,000,000f., and the expenditure at 2,667,000,000f., thus reckoning upon a surplus of 4,843,000f., which enabled the Government to promise that no new taxes would be proposed and no existing taxes augmented. The estimate of revenue as compared with those of 1875–76 exhibited an increase over the first year of 83,000,000f., and over the second year, in which a falling off of the revenue had been counted upon, of 97,000,000f. But the expenditure showed almost precisely an equal rate of increase for the two years. The estimated surplus of 4,843,000f. is nearly the same that had been calculated as a fair margin in the Budgets of 1875–76." Of course these were merely estimates, and according to the practice of French finance we shall have to wait some years for the publication of the figures representing the actual incomings and outgoings. It is sufficiently remarkable that the last 'Budget réglé' accessible to the National Assembly last year, when the estimates for 1876 were voted, was for the year 1869. The whole financial history of France, from the fall of Napoleon to the present day, shows on the average a constant deficit. Under the Restoration the average annual revenue was

39,777,800*l.*, and the expenditure 39,828,520*l.*, the average yearly deficit being about 50,000*l.*; under Louis Philippe the average income was 48,855,040*l.*, and the expenditure 51,072,520*l.*, the average deficit being 2,217,480*l.*; under the Second Republic the average income was 59,918,560*l.*, the expenditure 63,512,320*l.*, and the deficit 3,593,760*l.*; and under the Second Empire the income was 78,507,730*l.*, the expenditure 83,260,040*l.*, and the deficit 4,752,310*l.* But under the Empire, at all events, the Budgets always showed a small surplus, though when the *compte définitif* came to be published many years later the real state of the case appeared. We cannot, therefore, have any assurance that the estimated surpluses of 1875, 1876, and 1877 represent the financial facts of the situation. Nevertheless, the development of revenue has, we may be sure, not been reckoned upon without ample reason by so cautious a financier as M. Léon Say. His estimates, indeed, have already received a partial confirmation by the increased yield of the indirect taxes during January and February, which have brought in 24,500,000f. more than the return for last year. The increase of the public income justified M. Say, as we have seen, in promising an increase of expenditure amounting to nearly 97,000,000f. Of this 85,000,000f. is assigned to the War Department, and an equal sum to the navy, 7,000,000f. to the calling out of the "reservists," 13,000,000f. to public works, and 4,000,000f. for the purposes connected with education and the fine arts.

We may mention here, by way of a commentary on these financial proposals, the receipts for the first six months of the year 1876. According to the *Journal Officiel* of July 25 the revenue from the *Impôts indirects* was estimated in the Budget at 913,035,000f., while the amount received had been 983,298,000f., so that there was an excess of 70,263,000f. This arose chiefly from the Customs, which were estimated at 65,627,000f., and actually yielded 90,956,000f. The duties on liquors showed an excess of 20,274,000f., 193,000,000 having been collected against the Budget estimate of 173,000,000. The receipts from the sale of tobacco were 158,000,000f.—that is, 14,000,000 more than was expected. Registration fees on mortgages, which supply the largest item of the revenue, had raised 234,906,000f.—that is 10,000,000 above the estimate. The chief items which showed a deficit were the duties on Colonial sugars, 20 per cent. less, and those on salt and candles. Compared with the receipts of the first six months of last year, those of this year exhibited an increase of 14,993,000f., or 4 per cent. on the amount of 1875, imposts not raised in 1875 being deducted. The increase, of course, mainly coincided with the cases of excess already given. As regards the *Contributions Directes*, the receipts of the first six months exceeded the 5-12ths due June 30, 1876, amounting to 218,000,000f., by 45,000,000f. The tax on the income from *Valeurs Mobilières* has returned of the total amount 35,174,000f. The Budget esti-

mate for the whole year was 18,800,000f.—that is, little more than a half. These were the main and promising results of the half-yearly return.

One of the first fruits of the new Parliamentary Government was the institution of a Budget Committee, intended to examine carefully the resources of taxation, and present the same consultative check on the Minister that our own Council of India affords to the Secretary of State. The elections to this body took place early in April, and M. Gambetta was elected to the responsible post of President by 16 votes against 13 given to M. Bardoux.

MM. Germain and Albert Grevy were elected Vice-Presidents; MM. Turquet, Proust, and Waddington were elected Secretaries. M. Gambetta, on taking the chair, said :—

"Gentlemen,—I am touched by the honour which you have done me, and I thank you heartily for it. Before our deliberations begin it seems useful to me to point out in what sense the Chamber of Deputies has proceeded to nominate the Budget Committee. Young new-born of a movement of Republican opinion without precedent in our history, the Chamber has from the very first wished to dissipate the interested apprehensions of mortified or hostile minds. As business is developed before it, as it is called upon to decide financial, economical, and commercial questions, it will increase the proofs of the changes operated in the national policy. We have at the present time a Government giving all security to legitimate interests; a wise, regulated, progressive Republic, giving all those guarantees which disorderly minds could alone find insufficient. Having left the militant period, and unembarrassed by problems of pure policy, we ought to bring all our care and efforts to develope those material and moral interests without which the Republic would not answer to the legitimate requirements of that French nation which is so brave in its adversity, so astonishing in the prodigious efforts which it has made in five years to repair its losses and to make its credit the first in the world. We wished to enter the Budget Committee to put ourselves face to face with realities, to study more nearly the details of our financial system without illusion or precipitation, solely inspired by a spirit of economy, maturity, and wise reform. We will take care to trust nothing to chance, persuaded that in these delicate matters neither the age nor public opinion can be distanced. It is with these thoughts, Gentlemen, that I have the honour to open your labours."

The late Assembly had a most weighty duty to discharge; it was called upon to raise an additional revenue sufficient to meet the increased charge for debt and the other increased expenses consequent on the war, and it did raise an additional revenue of 25 millions sterling. But the whole of this sum was practically raised by indirect taxes, to the neglect of direct taxation. Out of more than 25 millions sterling, to which the produce of new taxes amounted in 1874—the last year of which an official analysis has

been published—the sum raised by so-called direct taxes was no more than 1,710,000*l.*, and this small total was obtained by an increase of 43 per cent. on trade licences. It is obvious that the whole sum was in fact raised by indirect taxation. Reasons of more or less weight were assigned in defence of this method of procuring the necessary revenue, the best being that many Departments were so exhausted by requisitions and direct war charges when the late Assembly met, that it was impossible to extract any further taxation from them. But this plea was evidently of only temporary force.

The policy of M. Gambetta and his colleagues was to rectify the imperfections of the system of taxation as sanctioned, and perhaps necessarily sanctioned, by the late Assembly. The first thing to be done was to procure a revision of the Cadastral Survey, or, in other words, to obtain a new valuation of the land; and, as it appeared that the last valuation was nearly thirty years old, the reasonableness of the project could hardly be contested. No country changed more than France under the Empire; accordingly, the existing valuation abounded in anomalies. A re-valuation in itself involved an increase in the *Impôt Foncier*, but M. Gambetta favoured the proposal of an Income Tax. It was clear that an increase in the *Impôt Foncier* and the adoption of an Income Tax, in however modified a form, would furnish the means of abolishing many of the indirect taxes which now press heavily on the consumer in France. But M. Gambetta was also bent on economizing expenditure. One of his proposals was the reorganization of the Administrative Services: another was the arrest of the policy which had pledged the resources of France so deeply in aid of public works.

It is interesting to notice how far the plans of the Budget Committee had been successful, after they had been in operation for a month. The total "ordinary" Budget amounted to 2,700 millions of francs. From this must be subtracted that part of the expenditure which the Committee did not desire to retrench. This part consisted of the interest of the Debt and annuities—that is to say, pensions, gifts; (2) the normal Army Estimates; (3) the normal Navy Estimates; (4) extraordinary Army Estimates; and (5) expenses of collection, including the purchase of tobacco and the manufacture of postage-stamps. When from this Budget of 2,700,000,000f. the sum of 300 millions as expenses of collection was deducted, a net revenue of 2,400,000,000f. remained. From this net amount 1,100 millions, in round numbers, had to be subtracted as interest of Debt, 535 millions as the normal Army Budget, 185 millions as the normal Navy Budget, 150 millions as the extraordinary Army Budget—in all 1,970,000,000f., for no diminution could be made as regards the interest of Debt, and it would have been out of the question to ask a reduction of the Army and Navy estimates. It was true that the expenditure of the Ministry of War excited some criticisms, but those criticisms

turned on procedure or application of the money, not on reductions. In short, out of a net Budget of 2,400,000,000f., a sum of 1,970,000f. could not be meddled with, and there remained only 430,000,000f. on which reductions could be attempted.

A new loan was issued in the month of July for the city of Paris. It amounted to 150 millions of francs, to consist of 258,065 bonds, at 500f. each, to be issued at 465f. The interest to be 20f., or 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The expectations of buyers were hardly realized by these conditions, for the premium of 17f., at which the bonds sold before their announcement, fell to 12f. subsequently. It had been thought that the issue price would be the same as that of the loan of the former year—440f. Still there was every prospect at the time, and the result confirmed this view, that the loan would be subscribed many times over, as indicated by the high premium.

One of the first acts of the new Legislature was the raising of the State of Siege, which had now lasted for nearly five years. It was voted on April 3, and took effect two days later. But no response was made, and wisely, to the appeals for a return of the Legislature from Versailles to Paris. While the temper of the denizens of Villette and Belleville remained as it undoubtedly was, and while the machinations of the Imperialists were supported by an important fraction of the Press, prudence by no means counselled such a step.

The sittings in the early part of the Session were mainly devoted to the work of discussing election petitions, and the party votes taken on these questions naturally were seldom favourable to Legitimist or Imperialist candidates. That of Avignon, where it appeared on the clearest evidence that M. Gambetta had been defeated by the extreme violence employed by his opponent, the Maire of the town, who hired a mob of "roughs" to assist him, was obviously destined to be cancelled. Another interesting case was that of Pontivy, where the Comte de Mun, the hope of the Legitimist and Clerical circles, had been returned by a narrow majority, at the second ballot, over the Abbé Cadoret, a Bonapartist. The Comte de Mun was one of the most remarkable of the younger men who had entered the Chamber, and, apart from the technical right of his election, much sympathy was evinced for him by many of widely differing opinions. He had been a cavalry officer in the French army. Impressed with the danger of the propagation of Socialist tenets, and the influence of the International among the working classes, he resolved to oppose Democratic Workmen's Clubs by Catholic Guilds, and he made himself the apostle of this idea. He set himself to preach up the rehabilitation of labour as an inevitable condition of every human society. "I have frequently heard him," wrote the correspondent of the *Times*, "at opposite extremities of Paris—now before an *élite* gathering who cheered him beforehand, now before a fractious, hostile, almost threatening crowd, assembled to protest, and going away with the conviction of

having listened to a man of sincerity. His words I have always found simple, persuasive, and persuading. His manner was sometimes less simple than his matter, and more picturesque than his doctrine. He is young, thin, and graceful. His black hair shades a broad and powerful forehead, his eyes are full of force and expression, his mouth made for command, his complexion dark, his gestures impressive and chastened. Before quitting the army he appeared on the platform or in the pulpit clad in a dark military cloak, his attitude calm and proud, and during a few seconds, amid the solemn silence prevailing in the immense multitude before him, preserving the motionless aspect of preachers who are meditating on the struggle which they are facing. Then, with a sudden gesture, he flung back the cloak which enveloped him, and, like the ancient God of Battles, victorious in advance, he appeared in his brilliant officer's uniform. It is thus that he went from one end of the country to the other. His speeches must be reckoned by hundreds, and his disciples by thousands. To tell the truth, men listened to him for pleasure and women through conviction; and his most numerous conquests have been made among those who were convinced beforehand. Then arrived the elections. On all sides he was entreated to offer himself. Amid the dangers which menaced the Church it was necessary to have in the Legislature an eloquent champion destined to secure the triumph of its imperilled cause. The arrondissement of Pontivy, in Brittany, was selected for him. The Bishop of Vannes gave him his support, the Pope decorated him, the clergy undertook a campaign for him. Unfortunately, the Bonapartists, who shrink from nothing, saw in him only a Legitimist candidate, and put up against him the Abbé Cadoret, formerly a naval chaplain. The contest was warm, but at the second ballot Comte de Mun was elected by some hundreds majority. The priests intervened, the Bishop mixed himself up in the struggle, the clerical papers were ardent supporters of the layman against the priest. The strife waxed very hot. The return was disputed. As chance would have it, M. Brisson, a great Masonic dignitary, had to draw up the report on this ecclesiastical election. It was presented yesterday, and was to be discussed to-day. Imagine, therefore, the crowd. The Senate not sitting, half its members pressed into the galleries; and the Bishop of Orleans, seated between the Duc de Broglie and M. Depeyre, with the Comte Daru, M. Lambert de Sainte Croix, and twenty others behind him, followed the debate with feverish anxiety.

"The sitting began by the voting, without discussion, of the raising of the State of Siege. The Comte de Mun was then called on, amid a religious silence. I append the summary of the debate, and must record that, setting aside the frankness of the Count's declaration, and the honesty of his admissions, there remains nothing in to-day's speech of the orator cheered by docile crowds. This narrow contest, in which only himself was in question, and in which he could with difficulty raise the debate to the level of a discussion of

principle; this novel auditory, the interruptions emanating from the Left, the protests he provoked, the frantic applause he elicited by quoting a passage of M. Gambetta's Lille speech—all this disturbed the speaker and deprived him of his habitual power. On his leaving the Tribune the Right applauded, but the victory was not a master-stroke. M. Brisson followed him, and, oddly enough, while the Comte de Mun had spoken as a man of the world, M. Brisson's speech was delivered in the tone of a sermon. M. Keller replied to him. His defence was more ironical than the Comte de Mun's had been, and the most striking feature of it was the coupling the attitude of the Left with the persecutions of which the Catholics are the object in Germany. M. Gambetta next rose, and in a brief, moderate, clever, and eloquent speech represented the proposed inquiry as a measure in the interest both of the dignity of the Assembly and the independence of the clergy. Rarely has the great orator been better inspired or more self-controlled, and the prolonged applause when he concluded was only a tribute due to his ability. After such a battle the issue could not be doubtful, and the inquiry was ordered by 142 majority."

The following was M. de Mun's speech:—

"The facts contained in the report against the confirmation of my return are all general, save the alleged false news of the retirement of the Abbé Cadoret. It is well known that no one supposed the Abbé Cadoret would retire from the contest: but the real accusations preferred are the intervention of the Bishop of Vannes and the Archbishop of Paris, and the decoration which it has pleased the Holy Father to bestow on me. This election has been considered as a vast conspiracy, inspired by the ecclesiastical authorities. It cannot be denied that the nomination of a priest in a country essentially Catholic necessarily called for diocesan authority, for everyone naturally believed that this candidate had the sympathy of the Bishop. The Bishop of Vannes simply declared that M. de Cadoret was not favoured by him. He was able to add his sympathy for the other candidate without exceeding his right. A Bishop invested with a sacred character can never be assimilated to an administrative official. The same may be said of the Archbishop of Paris. As to the decoration sent me by the Holy Father, I am exceedingly honoured by it, and people ought not for this reason to accuse me of being the candidate of the Holy See, when there are still placards on the walls of Paris in which Garibaldi recommends candidates to the electors. As to the sermons preached in my favour, the clergy only used their absolute right. It cannot be supposed that curés and vicars are officials because they receive pay, which after all is but an indemnity. I acknowledge that I received the support of the clergy, and it was for this reason that I canvassed as a Catholic candidate, undertaking to defend the interests of our religion, which is menaced. During the elections people kept on saying that France had always been a nation of free thinkers, willing to repel the clerical spirit.

Well, this challenge was taken up, and the Pontivy election is a striking protest against these doctrines. If Catholics are to be forbidden to present themselves as the champions of religious ideas, the election must be at once invalidated. The sole result of the inquiry will be to deny the right of the clergy to interfere in elections, and thus the public conscience and the country will be agitated. I ask the Chamber to reject an inquiry, and to say clearly whether the election be valid or not."

M. Brisson, the reporter of the *Bureau*, testified to the perfect sincerity of M. de Mun, but said that the rights of the clergy could not be placed above the civil and political law of the country. The gravest phase of the Pontivy election was the report circulated of M. Cadoret's retirement, and this doubtless very considerably influenced the result of the election. M. de Mun had spoken of the interference of the Bishop of Vannes, the Archbishop of Paris, and the Pope as being in the interest of religion, but was not the Clerical party more threatening than threatened? The Bishop of Vannes, after interfering semi-officially in the struggle, publicly declared that M. Cadoret would not be received at the Palace nor be permitted to celebrate mass. Was not the Chamber in a position to weigh such acts? Bishops might not be the servants of Ministerial circulars, but they obeyed orders from Rome coming from the enemies of civil society. It was a question of ascertaining whether the Clerical party was at liberty to *embrigader* the paid officials of the State without the State being allowed to defend itself. If, moreover, the interests of the Church were at stake a decision must be categorically arrived at between a lay champion of religion and a dignitary of the Catholic Church. The *Bureau* had not considered this, for the Democratic Republic was open to all—as much to the guardians of old faiths as to those who dreamed of transforming the world into a paradise, providing that the national independence was not effected. In this sense the Clerical party was threatening.

M. Keller, Clerical Deputy for Belfort, next ascended the tribune. He denied that the report of the retirement of the Abbé Cadoret influenced the result of the election. The proposed inquiry was only calculated to cast generally blame on the action of the clergy in the recent elections. The Bishop of Vannes had the right to state that the Abbé Cadoret was not his candidate—the great clerical conspiracy about which so much fuss had been made was but a phantom. Every Government since the beginning of the century had been beset by this spectre. They had fallen, but the Church had not overthrown them. The persecution of the Church was unpatriotic, and coincided with the articles of the semi-official German press. It was not politic to banish the champions of the Church, and among the friends of the Republic were many who were opposed to this policy.

M. Gambetta, who succeeded M. Keller, said:—"It might have been foreseen that in a question affecting such weighty interests

an attempt would have been made to bring forward considerations based on religious motives. But it is not a question now of defending religion, which no one attacks, nor threatens. When we speak of the Clerical party we mean neither religion nor sincere Catholics, nor the national clergy. Many in their ranks certainly regret that the laws founded under the Monarchy to protect them from the intrigues of the Vatican should have fallen into disuse. What pre-occupies us is the wish to bring back the clergy into the Church, and not to allow the pulpit to be transformed into an electoral tribune, to cause liberty of elections to be respected, and to assure a free fight for political opinions which have nothing in common with clerical passions. In a word, the question before us is not whether we should decide on the exclusion of the young and generous champion of Catholic ideas, and I personally should not think of banishing from this body the brilliant orator who might undertake in this House the part played by M. de Montalembert in Monarchical Assemblies. But we are not here to open and shut the door as we will to enjoy the pleasure of listening to orators. We are here to know if in an electoral struggle, where one candidate is a priest and the other worthy to be one, they have solicited the votes of their fellow-citizens under equal conditions. The inquiry which we demand is directed less against the Deputy than against his patrons, who, misunderstanding their duties, threw themselves into the arena and went farther than the candidate. What we desire is not the annulling of the election, which is evidently desired in order that people may say that force and not the truth has been sought for. What we desire is that an inquiry may allow the Government to say, 'Here are the offences and the offenders.' We ask you to state that in future the pulpit shall not be an electioneering medium, and that the clergy shall understand that their duty is in future to be agents of peace and concord in society. To say that by defending this policy, which is civil and modern, we put ourselves in opposition to such and such a foreign Government is proof that people are obliged to seek afar in support of a cause abandoned by Europe reasons most hateful to our honour."

After M. Keller's amendment confirming the election had been rejected, the Chamber decided by 310 to 168 that an inquiry should be opened respecting the Pontivy election.

We have quoted the speeches on this occasion at some length, as exemplifying very strikingly the spirit of French public opinion at present with regard to the Clerical party. It may here also be mentioned that, upon a legal summons being sent to Mgr. Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, to appear as a witness in this election case, his Grace declined in the following terms:—

"To the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry.—Mr. Chairman,—I have received your letter of April 3, in which you ask me to appear before the Commission charged to inquire into the Pontivy election. During my episcopal life, which is already a

long one, I have always kept aloof from politics. I am certainly not indifferent to the affairs of my country, nor do I think that the rights of a priest to exercise his duties as a citizen can be contested; but, in the midst of the party competitions which distract our country, I deem that the ministers of religion act wisely by avoiding all that might compromise the sacred ministry with which they are invested for the good of all. The Commission of Inquiry, which thinks it necessary to examine me, evidently supposes that I know a great deal about the Pontivy election. The truth is I neither busied myself nor inquired about it during the whole electoral period. His Grace the Bishop of Vannes informed me that it was rumoured in the arrondissement that the Abbé Cadoret was supported by the Archbishop, and that, as a priest living in Paris, he had my consent. I replied to my venerable colleague that in the interest of the sincerity of the vote it was important to contradict those false statements. That is what his Grace the Bishop of Vannes did by publishing a few lines of a letter I wrote to him in reply to his. I will not disguise the fact that my personal sympathy was with the Comte de Mun, a man full of loyalty and uprightness, whose talent will do honour to the French Tribune. I know nothing more, Mr. Chairman, about that election, nor do I possess any information that might interest the Commission. You will not be surprised, then, if I do not obey the summons you have sent me."

It was not to be expected that the important fraction of the Radical or "Extreme Left" side would fail to moot the subject of an amnesty to the exiles and convicts of 1871. Accordingly, early in the Session a proposition in favour of a sweeping and general amnesty even to those implicated in the affairs of the *Commune*, was brought forward by the veteran M. Raspail. The debate on it, postponed until after the Recess, did not take place until the month of May. M. Raspail introduced his motion in a long and rambling discourse almost entirely inaudible to those present; and the few sentences that reached the ears of the President, M. d'Audiffret Pasquier, were of so violent a character that they elicited warnings from him. The debates lasted for three days, and were ably sustained on both sides, although the majority of speakers were distinctly opposed to any wide amnesty in the sense of M. Raspail. Conspicuous by his absence was M. Gambetta, but he made known a suggestion, that the Communist convicts and exiles should be divided into classes, so that the Assembly might proceed by partial amnesties. Finally M. Dufaure rose on behalf of the Government to sum up the debate, and his speech, attentively listened to, and loudly applauded throughout, certainly carried with it the sympathies and convictions of the greater portion of his hearers. He said:—"After three days' discussion I desire to say what is necessary, and nothing more. It is painful to all of us to have our minds turned back

to those days of mourning when Paris, after being separated from France by foreign war, was separated from it by the outbreak of a faction. At the moment we thought order was reviving with the strengthening of Government and laws we see old quarrels revived, former hatreds and misundertandings on the causes of the insurrection, and it is impossible for us to keep silence. You have heard more or less daring attempts to justify that insurrection to excuse the Commune by alleging that it resulted from provocation, and that the responsibility for it must be shared by the Government and the Assembly. M. Marcou, moreover, has argued that it was not an insurrection, but a Communal movement. The Chamber has duly appreciated these assertions. The first act of the Assembly on February 17, 1871, was to proclaim M. Thiers chief of the French Republic, thus proclaiming the nature of the Government it constituted, and between that date and March 18 what did it do to excite the Parisian population? A man of the first order was necessary to extricate France from its position, and if the Assembly had not had that man, the insurrection might have broken out elsewhere. France was saved from the most perilous situation she was ever in, and if she owes gratitude to anyone it is to the Head of the Government. Let us not forget the prodigies of intelligence necessary to save her. Neither the Head of the Government nor the Assembly provoked the insurrection. We were full of respect for that great city, the pride of France, which had supported a five months' siege with a courage which I witnessed and which filled us with admiration. The insurrection claimed quite other things than municipal liberties, for it was the natural sequence of the attempts of October 31 and January 21. M. Marcou denies that the Commune tried to radiate over all France, but he is mistaken. It sent emissaries all over France, and incited the large Communes to rise. What the Federation spoken of as possible would have been I do not know; but I do know that France would have had the fate of Poland, and would no longer have existed. I agree with M. Lockroy that it was not a Socialist movement, but this is what it was. Fifteen hundred foreigners in Paris became in part the arbiters of our destinies. There were 7,000 criminals, many of whom had been in the galleys, and there were many dreamers seeking to rise by overturning society. The Commune was formed by this monstrous combination, as all its acts proved. Was it out of regard for municipal liberties it burnt the civil registers, the State ledger, and the Ministry of Finance, or the Hôtel de Ville, which has been called the Palace of Democracy, where people collected in times of revolution? No, it was the most radical revolution ever undertaken in the world, and to say that France demands the amnesty is to suppose she has forgotten all this, and misconceives the character of the Commune. There were not victors and vanquished after that battle, but insurgents

conquered or taken, and society called on to judge them. All previous Governments had proceeded by transportation *en masse*, but the then Government gave all the accused judges and law, nor was the jurisdiction modified, for the number of courts-martial was simply increased. Their proceedings are above all suspicion. At Versailles I saw the officers charged with the preliminary investigation drawing up depositions in every case. They showed an intelligence and conscientiousness above all praise. Their judgments are not only legally unassailable, but they express the truth. They took account of circumstances: they dismissed 25,000 cases, and, out of 40,000 inculpated, only 10,000 were tried. A great number of the discharged were known to have taken part in the insurrection, but it was considered that they had been led away, and had not committed the excesses of others. A commission, afterwards appointed by the Assembly to consider applications for grace, in concert with the President, examined the depositions on four different occasions of punishment. Will you go further? I see no great difference between M. Marcou's proposal and M. Raspail's, for it is difficult to say what horrors would not be pardoned under the former. He argues, with the casuistry of an Escobar, that to take a musket with the intention of appropriating it is a common law crime, but to take it in order to kill a fellow-citizen is a political crime. Which of the two was it for young men to take butchers' knives with which they killed the hostages, and then cut their victims' clothes to get at their money? As for the massacre of the hostages being indefensible because useless, is a crime to be judged by utility? It matters little that the men murdered had never done harm or caused fear to anybody, and that they were venerable by their character and lives. To say the massacre was a crime because useless is to say you would have approved it, if it had served any purpose. No Government would accept the obligation proposed by M. Marcou of reporting in three months on the execution of his measure. You have no right to say that France has forgotten the crimes of the Commune. The wound she received is still bleeding. Several years more are still necessary to efface the shocking remembrance of the crimes of the Commune. Clemency has not uttered its last word, but it is not with distinctions of categories that it must be exercised, for categories are always too wide or too narrow. There is nothing to prevent the Government from considering the circumstances in which men who were driven and led away by distress found themselves, and it will exercise the right of pardon in proportion as a general amnesty was not insisted on. (A voice on the Left—'*Vous êtes trop bon.*') There are persons who scorn pardon, but among those who took an almost involuntary part in the events, who have reflected and recognized the fault committed, there are some who would be less scornful than those who interrupt me. There are

men who, having been culpable, have repented, and whose conduct has become a reparation that ought to be taken into consideration. But these are not categories to introduce into a law. Either you have confidence in the illustrious President of the Republic and his minister—then you will leave it to them to select; or you have not confidence, and, if so, seek other Ministers. As to those who, free abroad, employ all their activity in cursing their country and exciting hatred against it, or, under the veil of anonymity, speak only of maledictions and reprisals—as for those who preserve all the passions of 1871—they do not accord the amnesty to us; we will not accord it to them."

The result of the division was that 394 voted against M. Raspail's proposition, and only 52 supported it. In the Senate, when the same topic came up for discussion, much curiosity was evinced to hear the long-expected oration of the great poet Victor Hugo.

On the 22nd of May the veteran ascended the tribune, and read his speech to the expectant throng. In brief it was rather an attack on the Imperial *régime* than a defence of the motion in any strictly logical manner. M. Hugo contrasted the *Coup d'Etat* with the deeds of the *Commune*, and asked why one set of crimes should be absolved and another branded. The eloquence, rather than the logic of the speech, however, justifies some quotations. "Clemency is not only useful," said Victor Hugo, "but it is necessary; that is why I demand the Amnesty. I have seen such misery that I am astonished to find so much resistance. I would see the father restored to his child, the husband to his unhappy wife. Hear me with patience. I am an old man, speaking in the cause of women and children. You will still remember that it is a *proscrit* who is speaking to you. Gentlemen, a profound suspicion accompanies all civil wars. I call to witness the official report which declares the obscurity of the movement of the 18th March allowed everybody to see dimly the realization of some just ideas. That is what I have always said. The prosecutions have been unlimited. The amnesty must not be less so. The amnesty alone can efface the proceedings against a crowd which began with 38,000 arrests, among whom there were 830 women and 650 children under 15 years of age. Is there one of you, gentlemen, who now passes through certain parts of Paris without a certain agony of heart? There is under the very pavement that confused clamour of victims which echoes sometimes far into the future. Whether this clamour shall die away depends on you. Close the mouths of the dead and enact oblivion. Pardon and reassure them. Severities which strike populations react on public prosperity. Vote the amnesty, vote it manfully; raise yourselves above traditions of the State of Siege. The Executive Power intervenes and tells us, 'To pardon is my business.' Let us understand one another. There are ways

of pardoning, a small and a great. The old monarchy practised clemency by *lettres de grâces*, which wiped out the punishment, and by *lettres d'abolition*, which wiped out the offence. The right of grace was exercised in the individual interest, the right of abolition in the public interest. The former is now reserved to the Executive Power, the latter appertains to you. You are the sovereign power. Abolition is the amnesty. The Executive Power offers to substitute itself for you. The small clemency will take the place of the large. It is the old *bon plaisir*. What the Executive Power proposes to you a Committee has ingeniously confessed—viz., to abdicate. Thus there is a great act to be done, and you will not do it. You hold from the people the august mandate of extinguishing hatreds, of closing wounds, of founding the Republic upon justice. You will abandon it, you will renounce in the name of the nation the omnipotence of the nation. What! 1830, the Convention, the constituent Assembly granted amnesties, Henry IV. amnestied the League, Hoche La Vendée, and you would give the lie to these traditions. It is by pettiness and fear that you would complete these grandeurs of our history. You would substitute for the long unquestionable labour of partial pardons the seasoned mercy of favouritism, a series of more or less petty *quasi* Royal acts for that immense act, the country opening its arms and saying, 'I no longer know but one thing. It is that you are all my children, the rest I have forgotten.' Do not abdicate. Moreover, pity and mildness are good means of government. To tell men to be good is to tell them to be just. To pardon is to heal. If you vote the amnesty the question is closed. If you reject it the question begins. It is said, 'What! amnesty all?' 'Yes, all;' and the reply is 'Never.' To this I answer by putting under your eyes a page of history."

Up to this point the speaker had been listened to with silence and listlessness, but there was a movement of attention when he sketched the *Coup d'Etat* of 1851, which he stigmatized as the greatest crime in history. The Left applauded, while the Bonapartists refrained from any manifestation. M. Victor Hugo went on to say:—

"Let us leave history. Twenty-five millions borrowed from the Bank, the subornation of the functionaries, the Commissaries of Police turned into evildoers, and arresting the inviolable persons of the representatives of the country, the corruption of the army, judges driven from their benches by corporals, the Palace of the Assembly pulled to pieces, the Hôtel Sallandreuz cannonaded, Baudin and Dussols killed, the Boulevard Montmartre strewed with dead bodies, Bidaurè shot, and others publicly assassinated by the guillotine. The author of all these crimes was a recidivist. He had at Boulogne fired a pistol at an officer in the army. The fact I recall is a crime at common law. Against whom was this crime committed? Against the people. For

whose advantage? For that of one man. Paris twenty years after was shaken by another commotion. After a siege of five months it had the obsidional fever. It passed out of a long siege, heroically sustained, and thereby saved its name as France; but it saved something more even than that—the honour of France. Paris was slighted. It was deprived of its title as the capital. It was then nothing more than the capital of the world. Then the first of cities wished to be equal at least to the smallest hamlet, it wished to be a commune. From anger came conflict, and I will extenuate nothing. Yes, the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Thomas was a crime, like the assassination of Baudin and Dussols."

The two latter were among the victims of the *Coup d'Etat.* Baudin was taunted by a man at the barricades with receiving his pay as a Deputy, when he exclaimed, "I will show you how a man dies for 25f. a day," and mounting the barricade he was shot by the troops. It was in defending some of the persons prosecuted for subscribing for a monument over his tomb that M. Gambetta made his first speech against the Empire which earned for him celebrity. M. Hugo proceeded :—

"The burning of the Tuileries and the Hôtel de Ville was a crime like the violation of the hall of the National Assembly. The massacre of the hostages was a crime just as the massacre of passers-by on the Boulevards was a crime. The deed of the 2nd of December and the deed of the 18th of March throw light on each other. They ought to be judged alike, and if justice is unequal in its decrees it will have reserved all its indulgence for the desperate and feverish population, and all its severity for the adventurer Prince who after the Elysée wanted the Louvre, and who in stabbing the Republic stabbed his own oath. The author of the crime died in his bed, after having completed the 2nd of December by Sedan, treason by incapacity, the overturning of the Republic by the fall of France. As for the accomplices—Morny, Billault, Magnan, St. Arnaud, Abbatucci—they have given their names to streets in Paris. Compare with this the execution ground of Satory; 18,984 condemned to transportation and hard labour 5,000 leagues from home. See in what fashion Justice has chastised the 18th of March, while it swore allegiance to the crimes of the 2nd of December."

Victor Hugo then described the state of the prisoners in New Caledonia. He painted their agony, deplored the continuation of the prosecutions and the last transport of convicts :—

"That is how the 18th of March has been atoned for. As for the 2nd of December, it has been glorified, it has been adored and venerated, it has become a legal crime. The priests have prayed for it, the judges have judged by it, and the representatives of the people, at whom the blows were dealt by this crime, not only

received them, but accepted and submitted to them, acting with all rigour against the people and all baseness before the Emperor. It is time to put a stop to the astonishment of the human conscience, it is time to renounce that double shame of two weights and two measures. I ask a full amnesty for the events of the 18th of March."

After a pause the President said as nobody else wished to speak, the general discussion was at an end. The Senate then passed to the consideration of the articles. M. Tolain had given notice of an amendment, but he withdrew it on account of the silence of the Reporter of the Government. M. Paris rose, but there were numerous cries of "No, no; don't reply."

The President—"The text of Article 1 of the proposition is as follows:—'All who are condemned for acts relating to the events of March, April, and May, 1871, are amnestied. Prosecutions for acts as to the events are and remain null and void."

Art. 1 was rejected by a large majority.

"Art. 2. This full amnesty extends to all press offences, as well as to all sentences pronounced for political acts since the last amnesty of 1870."

Art. 2 was also rejected. Only about seven hands were held up for the amnesty.

In the course of the discussions on the amnesty the Minister on whom much responsibility in connection with the question devolved, M. Ricard, died suddenly of heart-disease. He was succeeded in the Ministry of the Interior by his former undersecretary, M. de Marcère, a man of tried administrative abilities, and whose political opinions were as soundly Republican as those of his predecessor. The appointment gave general satisfaction among adherents of the Ministry.

The next measure of importance was introduced by M. Waddington on behalf of the Government, and was calculated to conciliate the more extreme of its supporters on the Left. This was a University Bill, the main purpose of which was to repeal the license granted in the former year (1875) to all universities to grant degrees, and to re-vest the monopoly in the State Faculties. It was notorious that the narrow majority which carried the former measure was in no way representative of general public opinion in France even then, and at the present time there could be no reason for not retracting a false step. M. Waddington, in a temperate speech, disclaimed all intention of assailing or persecuting the Church. He saw no reason why the Church and the Republic could not get on together, but he drew a distinction between the "Church militant, which is always complaining and always aggressive," and true religion. The speakers who advocated liberty was reminded by M. Jules Ferry of what their great champion, M. Louis Veuillot, wrote not long ago. "When the Republicans are in power," said the Ultramontane editor, "we demand liberty,

which is their principle; and when we are in power we refuse it, as it is not ours."

One of the most amusing episodes of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies was the speech of the eminent duellist M. Paul de Cassagnac in the character of Catholic champion. He insisted that the question was a religious and moral, not a political one, and he laid stress on the fact that all the old Universities had been founded by the Church. He insisted that, deprived of the power of conferring degrees, the free Universities would be left without professors or students, and that the money subscribed for establishing them on the faith of the Act of last Session would become useless. The State, he maintained, would thus commit a breach of contract. He charged the University with materialist tendencies, and insisted that many parents had a just distrust of some of its professors, who held opinions which ought not to be taught at the expense of the State. He referred to Michelet's funeral as an irreligious demonstration, and spoke of the proposal to hold a Students' Congress and to fraternize with German students. He remarked that one of the most violent speakers at the Students' Congress at Liége in 1856 was a member of the Chamber. Being called to order for quoting M. Germain Casse's speech on that occasion, M. de Cassagnac said he should not have done so had he not thought that words uttered out of door would be adhered to in the Chamber. The President informed him that he had a right to cite the speech, but that the way in which he dwelt upon it had a tendency to irritate, which was to be regretted. M. de Cassagnac said he should be more moderate but for being interrupted, but the President rejoined that he had appeared to do all he could to provoke interruptions.

The measure ran no dangers from the effect of M. de Cassagnac's eloquence, and was finally adopted by 388 votes to 120. On being discussed in the Senate, however, another fate was in store for the measure. There the Clerical and anti-Republican influences had more scope than in the lower chamber, and the senators having no fear of constituents before their eyes, rejected the bill. Its reintroduction and ultimate success another year may, however, be confidently predicted.

The debates in the Chamber of Deputies were marked, we are bound to relate, by almost as many "scenes" and "incidents" as in former years, or as the mind of the casual visitor could desire. The young statesman to whom we have already referred, M. Paul de Cassagnac, took a distinguished place at once as the frequent instigator and prolonger of these spectacles. On one occasion, when a discussion as to the validity of an election was taking place, M. de Cassagnac surpassed himself. The whole scene is so characteristic of French parliamentary habits, that we reproduce the official report.

M. de Cassagnac alleged that the defeated Republican candidate, M. David, had written against the Church and had advocated pardon for the Communists, but was nevertheless backed by the Government, and that the Marshal had been tricked into appointing him mayor shortly before the election, an appointment made capital of as indicating the Marshal's direct support of him. At the time of the Commune, he said, M. David held language hostile to the Versailles Government, and the Marshal had been deceived in appointing as mayor an accomplice of the Commune, whose conduct in 1871 was stigmatized by M. Dufaure himself. Here the Left, calling on him to keep to the question, M. de Cassagnac said M. Dufaure alone had a right to demand this, whereupon M. Dufaure, amid the applause of the Left, said he wished M. de Cassagnac to have his say. The latter rejoined that M. Dufaure had changed his opinion often enough to be now with the Republicans, after having held office under Louis Philippe and Prince Louis Napoleon. Hereupon the President said it was not allowable to attack so unjustly the head of the Ministry, and offensive personalities were not relevant to the question. M. de Cassagnac, proceeding with his speech, explained his charge against M. David by stating that in 1871 he was the first to sign a resolution of the Auch Municipality demanding an amnesty for the Commune and the dissolution of the Assembly. He made some caustic remarks on the annulling of Bonapartist elections and on the covert practice of recognizing official candidates under the Republic, a system which the Empire openly and rightly practised. He declared that the intolerance of the Republicans had produced union among the Right, and said he had lowered his flag in a spirit of conciliation. Upon this a Deputy of the Left exclaimed, "The Flag of Sedan," and the following scene ensued :—

M. de Cassagnac—"The flag of Sedan is better than the red flag, for it has been borne by soldiers of whom I formed part. Republican intolerance has made a complete fusion on the Right. All its members are united against the common enemy, the Republic."

The President—"The Republic is the legal Government of France, and I invite the speaker to retract his words."

M. de Cassagnac—"France which speaks by a *Plébiscite* must not be confounded with an Assembly which decides by a majority of one. If what I said is thought to apply to the President of the Republic, to whom I have sworn fidelity, I withdraw it. If not, not."

The President—"The speaker has repeated and aggravated his offence, and I formally call him to order. A Government cannot be insulted which France sanctioned so signally by the last elections."

M. de Marcère then ascended the tribune. He said :—"The charge of electoral coercion brought against the Ministry of the

Interior would be serious had it any foundation, which it has not. M. David's appointment as Mayor could not influence the election, for M. de Cassagnac himself telegraphed that it was not designed to recommend his election as Deputy. As for accusations which do not touch me, I shall not answer. An attempt has been made to slip in between the Ministry and the President of the Republic, but the latter has not taken up M. de Cassagnac's platform, but has adopted the Republic. The Marshal has surrounded himself with men animated by the same spirit as himself, whom he had thought worthy to give him counsel and resolved to retain. In the situation he occupies he cannot accept the counsels of those who would drive him from it."

The Duc de la Rochefoucauld—"It was my friends who nominated the President, and the Minister of the Interior voted against him."

M. de Marcère—"If M. David took any part in the Commune, let it be proved, which has not been done. As for the resolution of the Auch Municipality, many besides M. David had the same idea; for many minds, some on the Right, were troubled by those events and conceived similar illusions."

M. Janvier de la Motte, Bonapartist—"You are excusing the Commune."

M. de Marcère—"Nobody in France will believe me capable of excusing the Commune. M. David possesses the esteem of his fellow-citizens, as proved by their electing him to the Municipality and the Conseil Général. The Government did not intervene in the election, and the object in view in this discussion will not be attained, for the President of the Republic will not be separated from his Ministers."

M. de Cassagnac—"M. de Marcère must congratulate himself on the opportunity of contradicting the dissension reported by foreign journals to exist between the President of the Republic and his Ministers. Any party which should want to drive the President from his post before the legal hour would be factious. My friends and I will till the last hour obey the Constitution and the Marshal, putting aside our hopes till the moment when they will be allowable. As to the union of the Cabinet with the President, that is indifferent to me. If the hour of separation should strike, there are groups on the Right which will not sever themselves from an honest man and a great citizen."

Turning to more serious social and political questions, we may now consider the remarkable statement as to the condition of the French Clergy made in the Senate by Mgr. Dupanloup, the eloquent Bishop of Orleans. This was elicited late in the autumnal session by an attempt made to retrench part of the meagre allowances doled out to the Clergy by the State. The interest of the speech, although it was addressed to the Senate, was neither political nor parliamentary, properly so called, but consisted in the striking

tableau of the present position of the French Church as a national establishment, and of the poverty-stricken condition in which the great mass of the Clergy are left. M. Dupanloup said, that in pleading the cause of the army chaplains, he had not done so to create embarrassment; neither did he seek to do so now, for he gave in his adhesion beforehand to all the proposals of the Finance Committee. Still, he must prelude his vote on this Budget by a study of the facts. And, first, he found that there were in France thousands of communes without any supplementary service: that thousands of these priests were needed for the regular work of the ministry; that in this great nation aged priests, the oldest servants of the country, were left without any retiring salary or asylum for their last days; that the clergy of France was the poorest in Europe; that religious edifices were in ruins, and nothing sufficient done to keep them in repair. This was what he had discovered, and what they might discover too. At the moment he spoke there were 2,000 communes, and these, be it observed, selected from twenty-seven only out of the ninety dioceses of France, which were destitute alike of *curé*, of cure, of *succursale*, or vicarage. (The Bishop here gave the names of the dioceses.) Of the other sixty-three dioceses there was not one, perhaps, in which there were not also communes without a *succursale*. He had no hesitation in affirming that, in all, there must be at least 3,000 communes in France without any regular provision for public worship. In face of such destitution, only 27,000 frs. were asked for to organize new services, and they knew what efforts had been required to obtain even that sum. To leave 3,000 communes in such abandonment was not an honourable position for a great country like France. He had approved of it when twenty millions more were voted for public instruction. But there was another great interest as well to be provided for, and that was to give two millions to these communes, to provide a religious service for them; for, after all, they paid taxes as well as other people. They were all country parishes, upon which the land-tax pressed heavily; while the towns reaped far more from taxation than the country. The towns got back most of what they paid to the State in the shape of tribunals, prefectures, theatres, public monuments, functionaries—even by the influx of the country people, obliged to frequent them for their affairs; while country parishes got scarcely anything out of the general taxation except the small stipends of their pastors and schoolmasters. That was an injustice unworthy of France and both Chambers.

His next observation was that 3,493 more priests were absolutely necessary for the performance of religious service in France. And yet this was the moment chosen for suppressing the *bourses* of the seminaries, the sole resource for recruiting the priesthood. These *bourses* were only 400f. each. There was not a Lycée, in any great town in France, whose *bourses* had been allowed to remain

at so low a figure. They were founded sixty years ago, and no allowance had been made for change of prices. The *demi-bourses* were only 200f. Yet even these three hundred wretched pittances had been suppressed. And let him remark that this suppression affected the mass of the people most; for since the Church had lost her possessions few rich persons joined the ranks of the priesthood: it was the people who remained faithful to them, the poor who had confidence in them, who knew that they were their true friends; and it was from among the people that the clergy of France now came. They did not complain of this; they remembered their predecessors; Peter and Paul consoled them for the contempt of this world. But still he asked them, in the names of Suger, of Gerson, of Amyot, of St. Vincent de Paul, the poorest of all, who had adorned the popular annals of the Church of France —he asked them to vote again these *bourses*.

In the third place, he would not say that France was ungrateful, but there were aged priests and servants of the State and country who grew old, and died without a right to any retiring salary or any asylum. Out of 50,000 priests nearly 12,000 were over sixty years of age. Of that age 6,500, of seventy years 2,500, of eighty years 2,000, were still doing duty; while public schoolmasters could retire at fifty-five, and add a new employment to their pension. Only priests had no legal title to a retiring salary. Sometimes, with great difficulty, when totally incapacitated they obtained a pension of 400f. or 500f., or a gratuity of 300f. or 400f. Magistrates, soldiers, engineers, schoolmasters, postmen—all had this right, only priests were not entitled to it. Even the Chapter of St. Denis had been suppressed, with the sneer that they were neither architects nor masons, and the building would get on quite as well without them. Yet solemn engagements had been entered into by the nation; and the Constitutional Assembly, when "placing their property at the disposal of the nation" (in the words of Mirabeau), had guaranteed at least 1,200f. to each cure, equivalent at present to 2,400f. He did not ask for that sum; he only asked for the priest the bread he required, and which he had not. He would ask them just to go over with him the expenses necessary to the bare existence of a priest in his poor presbytery. And let him first make one remark: when discussing the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies a parallel had been drawn between what was called the Catholic Assembly and the Republican Assembly. Now, the truth respecting these two assemblies was just this: that while the Catholic Assembly augmented the pay of the public schoolmaster, the Republican Assembly had been occupied only in diminishing that of the priest. But by going into the details of the necessary expenses of a *curé de campagne*, which he would lay before them, they would see it was simply impossible for him to live on the 900f. which were all that were allowed him. He would put down only 1½lb. of bread per day and 32 centimes for wine;

5lb. of meat per week; 1lb. of butter; 1f. for fish. (Here there were some interruptions, which the Bishop rebuked by saying that "if such details were thought below the dignity of the Assembly, he was accustomed to go into them with his clergy, and aid them when the necessaries of life failed them, and it was the duty of the Legislature to do the same.")

The Bishop's eloquent appeal was not without effect on public opinion, and a very significant phenomenon was the disapproval expressed by M. Gambetta of any further cutting down of the stipends of the *Curés*.

We shall refer later to the Parliamentary crisis which enlivened the Autumn Session, and which finally led to the fall of M. Dufaure's Cabinet. We pass to the narration of some remarkable events of the year of a non-political order. Among these the reception of M. Jules Simon at the Academy deserves notice. M. Simon was distinctly one of the most fortunate men of the year. His election to the Senate and to the Academy took place simultaneously, and before the year was out he was to be Prime Minister of France. Few were found to grudge even this abundant measure of success to a man who had earned it by long years of consistent labour in the cause of those principles which he held to be true, and possessed moreover, as a writer and speaker, gifts of a high order. On June 22 an eager and fashionable crowd invaded the Institute to witness his reception by the Academy. By rare good fortune, succeeding M. de Rémusat, he had to praise a man almost all whose opinions he shared, and those who like to hear questions of retrospective politics treated in classical language and with much subtlety were not disappointed. No allusion, however slight, was lost on the audience. M. Thiers and M. Legouvé were M. Simon's sponsors. The former was warmly applauded on entering in his Academician's costume and wearing the broad red riband. So, too, was M. Mignet, the Father or *Doyen* of the Academy, who has passed his 80th year. There was applause when M. Simon styled M. Thiers "the Liberator of the Territory," and when he depicted the struggles and anxieties of the illustrious statesman with, perhaps, rather excessive gusto. People, turning towards M. Buffet, cheered a passage in which Rémusat was praised for declaring in 1849 that he would never enter a Government for the purpose of combating it. There was also possibly some irony in the applause at seeing both M. Simon and M. Jules Favre in tears, when the former recalled the sufferings of the latter during the negotiations which preceded the Peace in 1871. The Reception was one of the most brilliant and interesting witnessed for a long time, and men of note of all parties—Duc d'Aumale, Victor Hugo, Thiers, Baron Taylor, Prince Orloff, M. de Marcère, M. Pelletan, Jules Garnier, Robert Fleury, Emile Augier, De Lesseps, Cuvillier, Fleury; critics, artistes, ladies of the highest rank, and fashionables of the Faubourg St. Honoré;

Professors, Prelates, Senators, the quintessence of intellectual, political, and aristocratic Paris, crowded the spacious hall, and all, whether detractors, adversaries, or admirers, went away convinced that the new Academician was one of the most unquestionably able men of political France.

A few days later (June 27th) the President of the Republic gave effect to the pledges of his Ministers on the subject of Amnesty by the following letter to the Minister of War :—

"My dear Minister,—A large number of persons having taken part in the insurrection of 1871, and not having been condemned, have lived till now in the fear of being discovered and prosecuted. Yet for nearly two years the military authority has abstained from entering upon new prosecutions, except against individuals who had rendered themselves guilty of crimes at common law, such as assassination, pillage, and theft, or who played an important part in the organization and direction of the insurrection. The statistics you have communicated to me prove that in the course of the year 1875 the number of prosecutions did not exceed 52, and that in the first five months of 1876 only ten prosecutions have been ordered. I remark that 22 of the prosecutions were for assassination, and that 17 were for legal arrest, 13 for pillaging, six for arson, and four only for insurrectionary offences properly so called. It is evident from these figures that the work of military justice as concerns the repression of the insurrection of 1871 may be considered as at an end, except as regards the contumacious. In future no prosecution ought to be instituted if it is not demanded in some way by the unanimous sentiment of all honest people, to whatever opinion they may belong. The public conscience would justly be alarmed at the reappearance in broad daylight of those who respected neither life, personal liberty, nor property, in order to satisfy their vengeance or cupidity, or those who prepared, organized, and directed the insurrectionary movement, when others less criminal have been severely punished. But, besides these exceptional cases, which it would be difficult for a law to specify beforehand, I think we ought to allow all acts connected with the disastrous insurrection of 1871 to fall into oblivion. In order to dispel all apprehensions on this point, and to restore confidence to those who think themselves menaced, I beg you to invite the Generals placed under your orders, and to whom appertains the exercise of public action, to imbue themselves with the distinction I have just laid down, to accord the benefit of oblivion to those who were only exceptional cases, and in all cases no longer to proceed to prosecutions or judgments without previously consulting you. If acts of special gravity coming within any of the categories I have indicated should be called to your attention, you will be good enough to lay them before the Cabinet, and acquaint it with the grounds appearing to you to render a prosecution necessary. I hope we shall thus succeed in allaying all disquietudes by giving the

widest possible share of indulgence and oblivion, without infringing the principles and great interests whose defence is confided to us. Accept, my dear Minister, the renewed assurance of my affectionate sentiments.—Marshal de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta."

On June 8 the literary world, and, in fact, all to whom French literature is known, were startled by the news of the death of George Sand. This distinguished writer, whose real name was Dudevant, was a descendant on the paternal side from Marshal Saxe, her father being Maurice Dupin. She was born in 1804, married, in 1822, M. Dudevant, by whom she had a son and a daughter, separated from her husband, and assumed male costume, in order to move about Paris freely, especially at the theatres. Her first novel, written in concert with M. Jules Sandeau, who dropped the second syllable of his name on the titlepage, Delatouche, the editor of the newspaper in which it appeared, gave her the *pseudonym* of George Sand, which she thereupon adopted altogether. Even to enumerate all her productions in the course of more than forty years would be too long a task. It was inevitable that she should occasionally repeat herself: the apprehension of that may, as a critic in the *Times* remarked, have tempted her to some of her indiscretions; yet she never came near to writing herself out. The most conclusive proof of this is that she contributed some fifty novels to the fastidious pages of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. It is true that for a time these intimate relations were suspended, but that was merely owing to a casual misunderstanding. Within the last year or two that periodical published for her as vigorously as ever, and the last four stories, which were dashed off one after another with all the facility of her earlier years, did nothing to prejudice her reputation. In fact, a fertility that almost surpassed that of Lope de Vega, followed by the swift and steady flush of success, must always cause her to be remembered as one of the rarest of literary phenomena. Her genius soared to extraordinary heights, seldom, very seldom, sank below a high standard of merit. This was the more to be wondered at, as she almost invariably sought her subjects in pure fiction, and did not make romance out of ready-made history, like Dumas—work which must always be comparatively easy for a fluent author with a tenacious memory and brilliant imagination. No doubt she had the advantages of a far more versatile training than generally falls to the lot of French women, and her mind and her convictions passed through a succession of transmigrations which supplied her with the materials for an infinity of psychological studies. Brought up as a girl in aristocratic seclusion on the domain where she has been buried, she familiarized herself at the same time with the habits and ways of thinking of the peasantry in a very primitive Province. Sent for her education to a convent, her thoughtful mind received strong religious impressions,

which she subsequently shook herself loose from, to resume them again—although with marked modifications. Her birth, connexion, and marriage brought her into relations with those forms of social respectability which always weighed upon her. When she betook herself to the pen, after her unhappy differences with her husband, she was launched in a new and more congenial world. She lived among the princes of literary Bohemianism, forming those intimate friendships with some of the chief among them which gave chameleon-like changes of colouring to different groups of her writings. Set free from embarrassing restraints, she asserted the extreme liberty of opinions which were more aggressive than independent. But it was characteristic of her irrepressible versatility that, in spite of the strongest influence of the moment, she never cramped her powers in any particular groove. She gave up much of her time and thought to the education of children, whom she loved tenderly, and she had her reward even in the literary point of view by keeping alive those holier and more innocent affections which inspired the engaging pathos of some of her most touching characters and passages. She would withdraw for months to the quiet solitude of the château in Berri where she had spent the days of her childhood, or with such companions as Musset she would pass her summers in the most romantic scenery of foreign countries; and although she submitted successively to the influences of various minds, more or less commanding or congenial, yet she showed herself as independent in her habits of thought as in her disregard of the social *convenances*. Living much among people who were either indifferent to religion or in antagonism to it, the momentous issues involved in the truth of the Christian revelation continued to occupy her earnest attention. At the time she wrote her "Spiridion" and "Les Sept Cordes de la Lyre" she seemed to have given herself over almost entirely to theological speculation; and her admiring intercourse with the author of "Les Paroles d'un Croyant" made her a constant contributor to *Le Monde* so long as it was the organ of Lamennais. It followed almost necessarily, as much from the tendencies of her nature as from the times in which she lived, that she threw herself with ardour into political discussions, adopting ideas that were often extreme and impracticable. Her fervent imagination biassed her judgment, and her wishes outstripped her sober expectations. One may read the history of her life and opinions in the novels she has left behind; but, perhaps, it is fortunate for her literary reputation that when she became most feverishly in earnest she broke away from fiction altogether to ventilate her views in the daily journals. Nothing can speak more strongly for the reality of her genius than the steady increase of her popularity, notwithstanding her strange views, and often distorted ideas of life. She ingeniously adapted her fanciful dreams to the exigencies of every-day existence; assuming the certainty of her

paragons of intelligence and virtue governing their happy lives on those Communistic principles which would subvert existing society altogether. She wrote extravagances with a serene assurance very likely to impose on the careless reader, assisted as the illusion was by the fascinating realism of her detached episodes and the wonderful freshness of her style. She was versed in the ways of men and women of the world, although she would insist on operating marvellous transformations in them by the influence and example of their virtuous inferiors. She threw herself into the aspirations and mental struggles of the most sensitive natures with all the sympathy of melancholy experience. Yet, perhaps, she never showed herself so thoroughly at home as with the very humblest of her country people—with the rude peasant who had seldom passed the borders of his own commune, or with outcasts like the little Fadette, who had neither home nor family. No doubt she endowed such young girls with native tact and refinement that might have been the miraculous gifts of some good fairy; yet she managed to work out the development of their lives so that these qualities did not sit unnaturally on them. It was marvellous how she succeeded in bringing her imagination down to the level of their minds, and how she identified herself with the most delicate humour in their very modest ambitions.

Nohant, where Madame Sand died, and where she almost constantly resided during the last years of her life, is eight *kilomètres* from La Châtre, not far from the high road leading from that town to Châteauroux. It was not, strictly speaking, a château, but rather a large country house, surrounded by a park. The body was borne to a small country cemetery attached to the church of Nohant, the resting-place of the deceased's ancestors. When the priest had pronounced the last prayers over the open grave speeches were read by two of George Sand's oldest friends—M. Perigois and Doctor Vapet. The latter read the following address sent by Victor Hugo:—"I mourn one of the dead; I salute an immortal. I loved her, I admired her, I revered her: now, in the august sereneness of death, I contemplate her. I congratulate her, because what she has done is great. I thank her, because what she has done is good. I remember writing to her once: 'I thank you for being such a great soul.' Have we lost her? No, such grand spirits disappear, but they do not vanish."

Another death, that of Casimir Périer, was deeply regretted by large sections of political society. Although the deceased statesman had never, like his famous father, been entrusted with the supreme direction of a cabinet, he had already sufficiently marked himself out by ability, consistency, and strong principle. He was one of those rare characters with whom moderation did not mean indefiniteness of programme, and who could steer their way between adverse factions without compromising their position by flattery or invective.

It would be difficult to discover a more entire contrast than

between the father and the son. While the father expended the last remains of his strength against his former allies, the son entered the diplomatic service, and, as Secretary of Embassy at London, Brussels, and the Hague, or as a Chargé d'Affaires at Naples and St. Petersburg, acquired that reputation for mildness, amiability, and politeness which he retained till his death. He quitted the diplomatic career in 1846, sat thenceforth in the Chamber of Deputies, formed part of the majority of the Assembly of 1849, figured on the Permanent Committee, had the honour of being sent to Mont Valérien as opposed, not to Louis Napoleon personally, but the *Coup d'Etat*. He thereupon withdrew from public life, published some financial works, sat in the Conseil Général of his Department, and being defeated, to the chagrin of Liberal France, in 1869, did not really re-enter the political arena till 1871.

In 1835, at the age of 24, he had married the present Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier's sister, and constantly moved, as it were, parallel in politics to his brother-in-law—diverging from him, indeed, in 1873, but again approximating to him since the last elections. A private friend of M. Thiers, M. Casimir Périer was once his *protégé*, and afterwards his protector. It was under M. Thiers's influence, as well as that of paternal traditions, which he had never lost sight of, that from 1871 he pronounced for the Liberal-Conservative policy of the Left Centre, to which he remained faithful till his death. For the first time after the events of 1871, he accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, at M. Thiers's entreaty, and as such performed an act of energy long called for by the Conservatives in suspending M. Valentin, then Prefect of the Rhône and now a Senator. But all the energy he possessed must have been required for that step, to which he had pledged himself on taking office. He was not energetic enough to continue the daily struggle, and he seized on the pretext of a discussion on the return of the Chamber to Paris to make it a question of portfolio and resign. This, however, he had really resolved upon as soon as he found M. Thiers would not leave him master of his own Department. Thereupon he became, not the leader, nor one of the directing men of the Left Centre, but a man to whose side it was proud to rally—one of those who most reassured public opinion against Republican excesses. In 1873, when M. Thiers had read his famous Message, when the Conservative party, during the Easter holidays, had manifested its hostility after the election of M. Barodet; when, in fine, M. Thiers could not agree with M. de Goulard; and when he decided on modifying his Cabinet by separating from M. Jules Simon and M. Goulard, pulling, as he said, one feather from the Right, one from the Left, he sent in haste for M. Casimir Périer to entrust him with the Ministry of the Interior. The latter had decided on refusing, but he could not resist the entreaties of M. Thiers. He agreed to join this

ephemeral Ministry, which lasted seven days. He defended himself successfully against the interpellation of the Duc de Broglie, who gave the signal of M. Thiers's fall, and he underwent the undeserved hardship of sharing the blow struck at his chief and friends. After that he remained invincibly attached to the Republican Opposition. When in August, 1873, the Comte de Paris made his famous journey to Frohsdorf, M. Casimir Périer had to undergo assaults in the street to get him to join those who were planning the return of the Monarchy by the fusion of the two branches. All the friendships of his childhood, his relations, his own son-in-law were in the camp of the Fusionists, and for the first time for forty years the name of Casimir Périer did not figure beside that of De Broglie, Pasquier, and Decazes. The Comte de Paris himself, before starting, wrote him a letter telling him how sensible he was of an abstention which appeared to him to augur ill. M. Casimir Périer stood firm, and in an emotional and resolute letter explained the causes of his abstaining. When the fusion was wrecked he resumed his *rôle* of mediator, and on July 15, 1874, brought in his famous Bill to found the Republic. He had reckoned on success, and the day before the discussion he showed an utter incredulity to those who ventured to predict a minority of 40. The next day, however, when the division justified this prediction, he was the first to go up to him who had made it, offer his hand, and smilingly say, "One never sees clearly in one's own cause." When the Republic was at last voted he unreservedly rejoiced at it, liking to recall that he had been one of the first to enter on that path. He retained this effective but quiet *rôle* in the Left Centre, and it was with respectful spontaneity that his name was placed on the victorious list of Life Senators.

On the fall of M. Buffet it was to him that the Marshal applied to enter the new Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, but M. Casimir Périer made his acceptance conditional on two members of the pure Left entering with him—two hostages, as he said—and this condition made the negotiations miscarry. After this he was everywhere considered destined to figure in an early Cabinet, and his thorough-going partisans, flattering both his personal taste and their antipathy to the Duc Decazes, willingly pointed him out for the Foreign Office, recalling the fact that he was interim Foreign Minister under M. de Remusat, and succeeded in several difficult questions; but latterly his name suddenly ceased to be much heard of. Illness rendered necessary a retirement, which indicated his disability for active politics.

Another personage well known, not only in the literary but also the political world, whose death occurred in 1876, was M. Alphonse Esquiros. He was born in Paris in 1814, and, after an unsuccessful volume of poems, published two novels, "Le Magicien" and "Charlotte Corday." His next work, "Evangile

du Peuple"—a philosophical and democratic commentary on the life of Christ—brought on him, in 1841, eight months' imprisonment and 500f. fine. From Ste. Pélagie he issued "Chants d'un Prisonnier," and afterwards some semi-socialist essays and the "Histoire des Montagnards." He entered the Assembly in 1848, and on being proscribed by the *Coup d'Etat* took refuge in England, where his sketches of English life and manners in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* earned him celebrity. He was for several years Examiner in French at the Examinations for Commissions in the English Army. Taking advantage of the amnesty, he gained a seat in the *Corps Législatif* in 1869. On the fall of the Empire he was appointed Administrator of Bouches-du-Rhône, where he suspended a Legitimist paper, expelled the Jesuits, and sequestered their property. The outcry against these arbitrary measures obliged M. Gambetta to supersede him, but for a fortnight he held his post, setting the Provisional Government at defiance. His resignation and departure were the signal for disturbances, which the National Guard suppressed. He voted steadily with the Extreme Left in the last Assembly. By his own direction there were no religious rites at his funeral. M. Challemel-Lacour delivered a eulogium, and M. Louis Blanc was one of the pall-bearers.

This year was also distinguished by the number of public funerals, which, if they are in any way connected with popular politics, invariably attract a crowd in Paris. The largest for many years was drawn together when the remains of Michelet were transferred to the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. The streets as well as the cemetery were thronged on this occasion, every available position being occupied, and a large police force was fully engaged in pressing back the thousands who awaited the arrival of the procession. At the announcement of its approach there prevailed the utmost stillness. Speeches were made by M. Bertot, director of the Normal School; MM. Laboulaye, Havet, Challemel-Lacour, and Quicherat followed; and lastly a Roumanian, a Neapolitan, and a Parisian student spoke a few words in the name of their respective fellow-students and countrymen.

The muster of students in Paris to attend Michelet's funeral led to the proposal of an International Students' Congress, such as was held at Liège in 1865, when the most extravagant tenets were put forward. At a meeting convened to promote this scheme an address was read amid much applause, of which we quote a few passages:—

"We congratulate you upon the happy and generous thought that has led you to send delegates to attend the funeral of our great Michelet in our beloved and noble Paris. It is with pleasure that we have seen the youth of Universities beyond our frontiers by our side on that solemn occasion, considering it as a duty to take part in that great anti-clerical demonstration, and declaring their sentiments in giving, so to speak, triumphal

honours to the remains of one whose whole effort was directed toward the dechristianization of the Latin races. . . . In two years a Universal Exhibition will draw to Paris again representatives of all nations. It will then be just a century since France and the world saw Voltaire and Rousseau die. You wish to send delegates to do honour with us to those two great apostles of science and liberty, and thus to attest before the *élite* of the world that the youth of the Universities remain faithful to the spirit of the eighteenth century, the spirit of the French Revolution—that is, to the worship of justice. You wish to participate in that grand mental festival, you wish to do solemn homage to the precursors of that third age whose advent Michelet so impatiently expected forty years ago to unite once more in honouring the names that after a century has closed upon them still shake the foundations of obscurantism."

It seems that when one of the speakers at the meeting exclaimed, "Let us stretch a friendly hand above the ruins of Strasbourg to our brothers of Berlin," many of the Paris students and all the provincial delegates left the room, and a protest against any such overtures was immediately signed by more than 600 students. After stating that the students present at the meeting had no right to speak for any but themselves, they said:—

"Our conscience obliges us to protest in particular against a proposition which adopted the idea of an international congress to which German students would be invited by us. The proposed association can have no other aim than to establish bonds of sympathy and brotherhood with the university youth of countries with which it is allowable for Frenchmen to fraternize. We cannot understand, therefore, we Frenchmen, how, as long as Alsace and Lorraine are trampled under foot by the invaders, the idea can occur to any of us of establishing an interchange of friendship with the German youth who stifled the voice of Jacobi, who still daily applaud that victory of might over right, and lose no opportunity of manifesting their hatred for France. Let us refrain from irritating them, if you like, but it is not for us to extend them the hand."

A crowd almost as large attended the funeral of the celebrated composer Félicien David, which was also conspicuous for the absence of all religious rites. M. David had been an officer of the Legion of Honour, and it is the posthumous privilege of such dignitaries to have their funerals attended by a guard of honour. In recent years, however, many funerals have been conducted without any religious rites, and military etiquette had prevented the appearance of the guard on such occasions, although the exact law on the subject had not been defined. The Ministers proposed a compromise by which military honours were to be confined to soldiers; but the Assembly rejected the arrangement; and M. de Marcère, having consequently been authorized by the Government

to withdraw the Bill, was afterwards accused by some of his colleagues of exceeding his commission by the acceptance of a motion proposed by the Republicans.

But difficulties of a far more serious order were to attend the steps, and finally to cause the fall, of the Dufaure Cabinet. It came into serious collision with the Conservative majority in the Senate on an Amnesty Bill, which had been adopted as a compromise in the Assembly. In the earlier part of the year the proposal of an amnesty had been rejected by a large majority; but M. Dufaure now consented that future prosecutions should be confined to certain classes of the accomplices of the Commune. The vote of the Senate probably indicated rather a feeling of ill-humour than a definite policy of opposition to the Government; but M. Dufaure and his colleagues determined no longer to continue a struggle which was reproduced in the form of internal dissensions in the Cabinet. They accordingly placed their resignations in the hands of the President, who was at first indisposed to accept, under the pressure of the Left, a Ministry of a less Conservative character. In the negotiations which ensued it appeared that the main object of the Republican leaders in the Assembly was to obtain for their party a larger share in the local administration. Many prefects and sub-prefects, notwithstanding the establishment of the Republic, are still Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists.

The General Election proved that the influence of public functionaries has been greatly diminished, but the mass of the population still attributes to the Government whatever political opinions are favoured by its local agents. It is scarcely just to compare the anxiety of political parties in France for the appointment of prefects of Republican or Royalist tendencies with the modern American practice of assigning the spoils to the victors. It is not as a reward for party services, but as an instrument of government, that Frenchmen attach importance to the disposal of executive patronage. M. Dufaure would have consented to retain office, on the invitation of Marshal MacMahon, if he could have effected a reconciliation with the leaders of the majority. At one time there seemed to be some risk of a collision between the Marshal and the Assembly. The Republicans insisted on the strict interpretation of the constitutional principle, long recognized in England, that the Ministers should be virtually the nominees of the dominant Parliamentary party. In accordance with the English doctrine, they required not only the disposal of the Ministry of the Interior, but the removal of General Berthaut, who, as Minister of War, had with professional instinct opposed the attendance of military escorts at civil funerals. The Marshal at once declared that General Berthaut's services in the reorganization of the army were indispensable; and that he would not allow the vital interests of France to depend on party caprice. To English politicians it appears obvious that in proportion to the

importance of an office is the necessity that it should be held on a Parliamentary tenure: but the Republican leaders had the wisdom and patriotism to avoid a conflict which might have strained the new Constitutional system. The Minister of War was allowed to retain his office with the consent of the majority; and the Marshal, with some sacrifice of personal feeling, consented to the nomination of M. Jules Simon as Vice-President of the Council, in place of M. Dufaure, and Minister of the Interior. M. de Marcère retired; but the remodelled Government belonged, with one or two exceptions, exclusively to the Republican party.

M. Jules Simon, the new Premier, had long been known as a Parliamentary orator, as well as a writer on philosophical subjects. He was one of the first representatives of Liberalism in the old *Corps Législatif*, and became a member of the Government which rose to power in September 1870, on the fall of the Empire at Sedan. Although known as the staunch supporter of certain extreme views on the subject of capital punishment and standing armies, M. Simon took steps to show that they would not interfere with his new position. Accordingly he seized an early occasion to make a speech to the *Garde Républicaine*, in which he assured them and the army in general that he entertained the highest admiration for their character, and the fullest appreciation for the need and value of their services to the State.

Hardly had M. Simon taken office when he was confronted with a constitutional difficulty of the most serious order, in which some professed to see the agency of the other great Republican leader, M. Gambetta.

The history of this Parliamentary crisis was admirably stated by a writer in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, from whose article we extract a paragraph:—"Eight months ago, at the assemblage of the new Chambers elected under the Constitution of 1875, the budget was presented to the Chamber of Deputies, which at once appointed a committee under the presidency of M. Gambetta. This committee approached its labours seriously, and conducted them deliberately, since it was not until the prorogation of August that even a portion of its work could be submitted to the Chamber, and the necessity of having the budget voted gave occasion to the extraordinary session. The zeal of the committee was incontestable; it aimed evidently at accomplishing real services to the country; and since the situation of the country did not allow of the great financial reforms sketched by M. Gambetta in his report on the Income Tax, it made up by diligence in details. Everything was examined, sometimes through fancy, sometimes through party spirit; the Minister of War was deprived of his military almoners, the Minister of the Interior of his sub-prefects; the Minister of Worship lost the *bourses* of the seminaries and other State grants. And this budget voted by the second Chamber after long delay, and in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, had still to pass the Senate, and here arose the grand constitutional point of

controversy, the respective prerogatives in financial matters of the two branches of the Legislature."

Naturally M. de Mazade's own political leanings rendered this account a little partial in its description; but the most cool and unbiassed critics in England were disposed to think that the Senate was justified in its resistance when urged to pass the budget hastily and *en bloc*. M. Gambetta attempted to defend what he declared the exclusive rights of the Lower House in a speech remarkable not less for its wealth of historic precedent than for its eloquence; but his precedents, drawn from the history of former Senates and Upper Chambers, did not apply strictly to one constituted under the laws of 1875. The Senate was itself a representative body, if not so directly as the Chamber of Deputies; and no analogies drawn from English history could connect it with the position of our House of Lords, nor truly represent the present conflict as the parallel of Mr. Gladstone's famous contest of 1860 on the Paper Duties. As M. Simon remarked in the course of the debates, "there is not a higher and a lower House with us, nor even a first Chamber and a second Chamber; we have two Assemblies equally taking their origin in the national sovereignty, and only differing in special conditions of election, age, and temperament."

Notwithstanding the *prestige* of M. Gambetta's name and eloquence, he was unable to obtain a sufficient following in his attempt to silence the Senate. And it would be hardly just to his unquestioned ability and patriotism were it to be supposed that he did not recognize the necessity of not stretching the new Constitution too severely. The prospects of the new Republic appear very favourable, if only a certain amount of harmony be preserved between the fractions of its supporters. They exceed all their opponents as much in ability as in number, and need never dread any very permanent coalition of such mutually hostile elements as the Legitimists, Imperialists, and Orleanists. The last-named party has, indeed, frankly accepted the Republic, and can hardly be counted as a competing element at the present time; the Legitimists are also weak, whether we count or weigh their numbers; and the Bonapartists have yet to reconcile their own dynastic squabbles and the memories of the fall of the Empire. It seems, therefore, that many hopeful signs attend the youth of the new Conservative Republic, and if it should be doomed to eventual failure, such result will be neither owing to paucity of present adherents, want of talent in their leaders, nor friendly encouragement from other European Powers.

We may conclude our sketch of French history during the year 1876 by adverting to some general topics. The subject of population in late years has not been satisfactory. An able writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, contrasting the respective rates of increase in Germany and France, remarked that the quinquennial census, which ought to have been taken in France at the begin-

ning of the present year, will not be taken until next year, the census of 1871 having had to be postponed until 1872, on account of the confusion which prevailed at the close of the war. We are unable, therefore, to compare the growth of population in the two countries since the re-establishment of peace. But it was found by the census of 1872 that the population of France had fallen from 38,067,094 in 1866 to 36,102,921 in 1872, being a decrease of 1,964,173. And as the Departments ceded to Germany contained only 1,597,228 inhabitants, it follows that during the six years there was an actual decrease of the rest of the population, in spite of the immigration of Alsatians, amounting to 366,645 persons. This decrease was, of course, due to the war and the Commune—that is to say, to exceptional and temporary causes. It is not to be assumed, therefore, until we have further proof, that the population of France is permanently diminishing. It is unquestionable, however, that the rate of increase has been slackening throughout the century. If we were to take the rate of increase from 1801 to 1872, we should find that the population of France would not double itself in a shorter period than 1,380 years—a period as far distant in the future, that is, as the colonization of Southern England by the Saxons is in the past. But we ought to exclude the period of the war as altogether exceptional. Even if we do so, we find that at the rate of increase of the period of 1861–70 it would have taken 265 years to double the population, whereas at the rates of 1821–30 it would have taken only 119 years. Between 1830 and 1870, consequently, the rate of increase in France had fallen to one-half. Nevertheless, the apparent consequences do not appear to have made themselves felt. For instance, the enrolment of fit soldiers for the army has suffered no check, and rapid progress is being made to lay the basis of the 1,200,000 men who are to form the French army of the future. A writer in the *Cologne Gazette*, in the course of some interesting and exhaustive studies on the subject, remarked that the great defect of the French army in the late war—the want of an efficient reserve—is being rapidly and completely supplied. The half-pay officers of the line were at first somewhat unwilling to enter the new territorial army; but since it has become evident that these troops are under as strict a discipline as the regulars, and have nothing in common with the National Guard and the Mobiles, this feeling has disappeared, and the number of half-pay and staff officers who volunteer for territorial service is steadily increasing. The regulation, too, under which one-year volunteers are to serve as officers in the territorial army has now become very popular among the young men of the wealthier classes in France. These officers are not, as a rule, taken from the *jeunesse dorée* of the large towns, but from the young farmers, officials, merchants, and manufacturers. There will also probably be a sufficient supply of non-commissioned officers in three or four years, though at present the territorial

army is very defective in this respect. Nearly all the gendarmes, Customs officials, foresters, foremen of workshops, &c., in the country have formerly served as non-commissioned officers in the line, such appointments being usually given to discharged corporals and sergeants. As for the private soldiers of the territorial army, they are on the whole of admirable physique, though the battalions from the northern and western departments and the mountain districts are far superior to those from the southern departments and the large towns. So far as the writer was able to ascertain, there has not been the slightest difficulty in obtaining recruits in any part of France: and all political parties, from the Ultramontanes and Orleanists to the Democratic Socialists, are agreed in approving of the formation of the territorial army. The clergy especially use all their influence in support of this institution, which they hope will ultimately prove the most effective champion of the Church; "the priests in France do more to induce the people to perform their military duties than can be done by all the magistrates and gendarmes in Prussia."

There are very few mounted troops in the territorial army, the French having rightly concluded from the experiences of the last war that the landwehr cavalry is of very little use for combatant service. In the regular army the most important reforms which have been introduced by the present War Minister are the removal of inefficient officers and the provision for a more thorough training of the cadets. Large cadets' schools have been formed, which, it is hoped, will by the year 1880 afford a sufficient supply of officers for the whole of the regular army and much higher acquirements are required in order to obtain a commission than was the case formerly. The number of commissions given yearly to non-commissioned officers, too, is much smaller than it used to be. The experience of the last war has shown that such a system creates two distinct, and often hostile, classes among the officers, and that it is consequently prejudicial to the influence and authority which they ought to exercise over their men. As a rule, deserving non-commissioned officers are not now rewarded by a commission, but by appointments in the arsenals, fortresses, military factories, railways, &c. One result of this change is, that many more young men of the better classes now enter the army as officers than formerly, though this also is partly due to the fact that the Legitimist families, which, under Louis Philippe and the Empire, almost entirely held aloof from the army, now often send their sons to be trained as cadets. The military career, in a word, is becoming very popular in France among all classes.

In the French army, as in that of Germany, it is found very difficult to retain good non-commissioned officers. Under the old system of paid substitutes many efficient soldiers who had completed their service used to serve as substitutes for fifteen or twenty years in succession, thus earning a capital of from 6,000 to 10,000 francs, which set them up in business when they were finally dis-

charged. This inducement to prolonged service no longer exists; and in the present flourishing condition of agriculture, industry, and trade any industrious and able-bodied young man can easily obtain much better wages than the pay of a non-commissioned officer. The consequence is that very few soldiers remain in the army any longer than they are compelled to do. Old soldiers and corporals with three or four chevrons are now scarcely ever seen: both soldiers and non-commissioned officers are almost beardless, as in the German army. The period of service being so short, the work of all ranks has considerably increased. The drills are more frequent than they used to be, and the manœuvring is on a larger scale. The army is kept in constant movement, as in Prussia. The duty in a battalion of chasseurs begins at seven in the morning and lasts till dusk, with a brief interval for dinner; and the result of this continuous work is shown in far greater discipline and steadiness than was to be seen in French troops before 1870. In a few years, when all the contingents raised since 1872 will be liable to serve in case of war, there will be 606 battalions of infantry of the line and chasseurs ready for the field, and 145 regiments of territorial infantry as a reserve. This, supposing it possible to bring the first battalions up to the war strength of 1,000 men, would constitute a total force of upwards of a million infantry soldiers, not counting the Zouaves, Turcos, and the foreign legion in Algeria. Much of the efficiency of the army, as well as many other benefits, were no doubt due to the direct influence and agency of the Marshal President. Seldom, indeed, has a ruler managed to effect so much real good while at the same time appearing to maintain all the dignified reserve of the constitutional monarch. A retrospect of the short period which has elapsed since the fall of M. Thiers amply substantiates this view. The Marshal was called in when M. Thiers had laid down his office, and when there were many who would have welcomed any decided measures that the new President had chosen to resort to as so many proofs that France was not to be abandoned to anarchy. The plan of leaving events to take their course, of accepting the dictates of the Assembly, of recognizing the right and obligation of the country to govern itself, had been tried under M. Thiers, and in the opinion of many Frenchmen who were neither dishonest nor incapable that plan had failed. If the Marshal had accepted their unexpressed invitation he would have encountered no effective resistance, and he would probably have been supported by some of those whose opinions he was most accustomed to respect. The Marshal's choice was at once made, and it was soon apparent to France that the change of President was a change of persons, not of institutions. The Republic was maintained and administered by the very politicians who had forced M. Thiers to resign because he had determined to maintain and administer the Republic. Throughout the monarchical intrigues of the following autumn Marshal MacMahon never deviated but once from the attitude of deference to the

representatives of the country which he had prescribed to himself, and even in this solitary exception he went no further than to tell the Assembly a fact which it was indispensable for them to know, and of which only he could inform them. When the Marshal had closed the controversy about the flag by the simple announcement that the army would never surrender the tricolour, he returned to his old attitude, and has never removed from it since. Ministers have succeeded one another, and at each succeeding change there has been abundance of speculation as to the supposed limits of the Marshal's endurance. He might be persuaded to accept this Minister; he would certainly refuse to accept that one. Rather than endure such and such a man in the Cabinet he would throw over the principle of parliamentary government, and would rule, as Napoleon III. had ruled, by Ministers agreeable to himself. More than once this prediction has been pressed upon him in the shape of specific advice. Journalists have urged him to disregard a legislature which oscillated between factious activity and dangerous impotence, and it may be suspected that similar counsels have not been wanting from men to whom by habit and personal preference the Marshal was peculiarly likely to turn for advice. There is not one of these influences that has made the slightest impression on him. He has in each case taken the Minister who, on a review of the whole situation, has appeared to be most agreeable to the effective majority of the Chamber. Through all the vicissitudes of the long constitutional debate—when it seemed impossible that there should be a Constitution, when a Constitution was created by a single vote, when the first trial of the Constitution thus brought into existence resulted in the overthrow of a Minister in whom the Marshal was supposed to place very great confidence—there was never any variation in the Marshal's policy. From first to last he has shown himself a thoroughly constitutional ruler.

When kings or princes near the throne have played a similar part they have justly been praised for their self-denying indifference to the power which they might possibly have grasped. King Leopold of Belgium and our own Prince Consort were conspicuous examples of this merit. But a constitutional king in ordinary times has fewer opportunities and fewer temptations than a constitutional president in the peculiar circumstances in which Marshal MacMahon was placed. Their parts were to a great extent marked out for them by precedent, whereas Marshal MacMahon had to make his own precedent. To many minds the exercise of a power greater than that which is supposed to belong to you has a peculiar charm of its own, but the Marshal had the opportunity of exercising a power greater than that which was supposed to belong to him, and deliberately let it go unused. He declined to be in any sense an autocrat. He listened to the Assembly as he has since listened to the new Chamber, even when the commands he executed may have appeared less appropriate to the needs of the case than those which he would have preferred if he had consulted his own

judgment. That a nation can only learn the art of self-government by practice in the art has been the unvarying maxim of his political conduct. Yet neither his antecedents nor his associations pointed in the direction of such a policy. He had won his fame as a soldier under Napoleon III., and the Empire was not a school in which respect for legislatures was either taught or practised. The *Coup d'Etat* of 1851 had given France repose for nearly twenty years, and it would not have been strange if Marshal MacMahon had argued that a similar measure undertaken from purer motives and under more favourable conditions would give France a similar benefit unaccompanied by similar drawbacks. The politicians with whom the Marshal lived were not believers in the Republic; on the contrary, when they were not actively labouring to upset it they were asserting with more or less of sincerity their conviction that it must shortly fall from its own weakness. But neither a false logic of events nor the disheartening counsels of friends had any influence on the Marshal's conduct. He has from first to last acted with absolute honesty and straightforwardness, and he will have his reward in the knowledge that but for him France would probably now be still unemancipated from the absolutism which breeds anarchy and is again engendered by it.

The foreign policy of France during the year 1876 was chiefly concerned with Eastern topics, at first with Egypt, later with the Turkish complications. As in the case of England, the affairs and interests of the creditors were espoused by the State to the extent of granting important powers to the various commissioners who went to report on and prescribe for the financial difficulties of the Khedive. At first a certain jealousy of English policy tended to neutralize the efforts of both nations, and the plans of the scheme directed by M. Pastré proved abortive. But later, when the identity of national interest was more fully recognized, and M. Joubert and Mr. Goschen had thoroughly matured their plans together, a successful issue was ultimately achieved. For this we must refer our readers to a later chapter of the present volume.

The share taken by France in the Turkish difficulties will also be found treated elsewhere. We may mention, however, that the often-proved abilities of Comte Chaudordy enabled France to occupy a far more prominent and influential position at the Conference than she has done since the disastrous war of 1870–1. There is no doubt that the possibility of an alliance between France and Russia was a contingency painfully visible in the sight of Germany, and to gain which the first-named country would make no small exertions. But at the same time France was not unmindful of her duties as co-signitary of the Treaty of 1856, and the Duc Decazes was far from evincing any desire to abdicate the duties enjoined by this position, or to make the influence of France the mere echo of Russian interest.

It had been proposed in 1875 to hold another International Exhibition in Paris, and to invite all nations to witness the rapid

recovery of the country from its sufferings. The idea was welcomed on all sides, and in this year it assumed a tangible form. It was to be held in the year 1878, and after much dispute the site of the *Champ de Mars*, together with the adjacent *Trocadéro*, was selected. A large subsidy for the expenses of erection was voted, and doubtless no exertion will be wanting to make the Exhibition worthy of the city and of the nation. One unpleasant incident tended to mar the general harmony. Upon invitations being issued to other countries to contribute specimens of art and manufacture the German Ambassador, after some hesitation, was instructed to inform the Duc Decazes that his countrymen would be unable to be represented. It is understood that the numerous insults and annoyances to which, unfortunately, German residents in France are still exposed, and the impossibility of affording any effectual guarantee against their recurrence, necessitated the step. Possibly, however, the German Government may see their way in the course of the year 1877 to another course.

A very satisfactory report as to the condition of Algeria was presented this year by General Chanzy, the Governor. It had the advantage of containing some useful suggestions as to its future administration, as well as information about its present condition. General Chanzy deprecated the continual changes in the administrative *régime* of the colony, as being calculated to retard its development and create confusion. He held that the aim of the Government should be to extend as much as possible the civil territory and increase the number of communes possessed of complete municipal privileges, which, he said, were already more numerous than those in which prevailed the mixed system, as the compromise between full municipal rule and the paternal administration of the native communes is termed. He stated that within the last year the civil territory had been increased by more than a million acres and nearly 80,000 inhabitants at the expense of the military territory. At present the civil territory comprised eleven and a half million acres, with 1,132,000 inhabitants, of whom 252,852 were Europeans, 32,718 native Israelites who had been naturalized French, and the remainder Arabs or Kabyles. He wished to see the area extended still further, as he considered that the object which the Government should keep steadily in view was the eventual transformation of the entire colony into a civil territory. The whole of the territory is not, however, subject to the same *régime*, for the distinction between the communes in possession of full municipal privileges and those regulated by the mixed system, as explained above, is a marked one. The former, numbering 166, have an area of 3,600,000 acres, with a population of 555,807, of whom 127,321 are French, 32,660 naturalized Jews, 113,018 Europeans of other nations, and 282,808 Mahommedans. These communes occupy a third of the civil territory, and possess half the population. The communes under the mixed system number sixty-three, of which forty-five are in civil and

eighteen in military territory. The former have an extent of 7,400,000 acres and a population of 576,607 inhabitants, of whom 9,888 are Frenchmen or naturalized Jews, 1,683 Europeans of other nations, and the remainder natives. The eighteen mixed communes of the military territory have an area of 16,000,000, with a population of 138,689, of whom 4,660 are Frenchmen or naturalized Jews, 1,073 Europeans of other nations, and the rest natives. General Chanzy stated in his report that it is to the colonization of these mixed communes, which, as the figures quoted above show, are at present so sparsely populated, that his efforts were tending. But, as a writer in the *Journal des Débats* pointed out, the situation in Algeria is a very complicated one, for, while it is deemed impossible to confer full municipal privileges upon a commune in which a few Frenchmen are lost amidst a host of natives, Frenchmen or other Europeans will not settle in a commune where they do not enjoy local liberties.

General Chanzy further noted as satisfactory, with regard to the administration of justice, that the French magistracy is gaining more and more the confidence of the natives, as the number of justices of the peace augments in proportion as that of the cadis—of whom there are now only 144 as against 204 two years ago—diminishes. Brigades of gendarmerie are being formed, and, as a sign of progress, it is mentioned that there is a growing demand for notaries. It is of more interest to learn that the Arabs are voluntarily sending their children to the primary schools, and that those who have the means place them in French lycées and higher schools. General Chanzy's report of the agricultural progress of the colony is also satisfactory. The extent of land sown in wheat is increasing every year, and, as against 6,700,000 acres, yielding 16,000,000 tons of grain in 1874, the return for 1875 gave 7,200,000 acres, producing close upon 20,000,000 tons.

CHAPTER II.

GERMANY, AUSTRO-HUNGARY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.

GERMANY.—The new Bank Law—Opening of the Prussian Diet—The Financial Estimates: speech of Herr Camphausen—The Penal Code Amendment Act: speech of Prince Bismarck—Release of Cardinal Ledochowski—Prince Bismarck's plan of Railway transfer: debates in the Diet, and ultimate passing of the Bill—Count Arnim and *Pro Nihilo*—Visit of the Emperor of Russia to Berlin—The Berlin Note—Professor Reuleaux on German manufactures—The Old Catholic Synod at Bonn—Wagner at Bayreuth—Opening of the German Parliament—Debates on the Press Law—Prince Bismarck's speech on the Eastern Question.

AUSTRIA.—Position among the European Powers—Death of Franz Deak—Difficulties between the two Governments—Meeting of the Delegations—Meeting of the Emperors at Reichstadt—Austria and the Eastern Question—Financial questions—The *Maros* outrage: satisfaction given by the Servian Government.

SPAIN.—The end of the Carlist War—Martinez Campos—Victory of Primo de Rivera at Estella—Prince Carlos in France—The meeting of the Cortes: the new Constitution—Debates on the subject of Religious Liberty—The suppression of the *Fueros*—Señor Salaverria's Budget—Return of the ex-Queen Isabella—Affairs in Cuba.

PORTUGAL.—Emancipation of slaves—Death of the Princess Isabella—Financial crisis at Lisbon: closing of banks—Death of the Duke de Saldanha.

GERMANY.

ON January 1, 1876, the Bank Law, passed on March 14, 1875, came into force. By this law the thirty-two German Joint-Stock Banks which enjoy the privilege of issuing notes were compelled to confine their business to the State in which they are located, unless complying with certain conditions laid down in the same statute. These conditions are that the reserved fund is to be increased to one-fourth of the capital; that cash is to be kept in hand for one-third of the notes circulated; that no bills are to be discounted for longer dates than three months, and no bill whatsoever unless bearing two respectable signatures; that their notes are to be exchanged for cash in Berlin or Frankfort-on-the-Main; that the notes of other banks circulating in the Empire be taken at the seat of the bank and in branch offices in towns of over 80,000 inhabitants, and that the banks in question resign the right of forcing their notes upon the public Exchequer, and of issuing any notes after January 1, 1891. Banks complying with these terms acquire the right to circulate their notes through the whole German Empire, the amount allotted to each being fixed by law. Should any notes above this amount be issued, a tax of 5 per cent. will be levied upon them. Thirteen banks declared their inability to comply with the law and resigned the right of issuing notes, sixteen others adopting the opposite course and remodelling the issue department in accordance with the requirements of the

statute. Of the two other banks one—the Brunswick Bank—restricts the circulation of its notes to the Duchy of Brunswick, while the last remains to be accounted for. The thirteen banks which have resigned their privilege, formerly having been entitled to issue a total of 22,561,330 marks, this sum is added to the notes of the German National Bank, which are consequently raised to 272,561,000 marks. No bank-notes need be accepted in payment, except by the banks themselves and by the Imperial and State Exchequers; and no notes of private banks may be issued by other banks which have taken them in payment, except at the place of issue.

Simultaneously with the Bank Law the new coinage arrangements came into operation. Under this law the only coins constituting a legal tender are the following:—5, 10, and 20 mark pieces in gold; 20 and 50 pfennig pieces in silver; 1, 2, and 5 mark pieces in silver; and divers small coin in nickel. Temporarily, the 1 and 2 thaler pieces, as also the 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 10 groschen pieces, as well as some of the copper coin of the old currency, pass current; but they will be withdrawn from circulation in course of time. By the same law establishing the gold standard, nobody is obliged to accept a sum exceeding 20 marks in silver or a sum exceeding 1 mark in copper or nickel; but the Government recognize the duty of giving gold for any sums not exceeding 200 marks in silver and 50 marks in copper.

The next event of interest in the history of Germany during 1876 was the opening of the Prussian Diet. This took place in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, at Berlin, on January 16. Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, read the Speech from the Throne. It commenced by regretting the pressure weighing upon trade and industry, but expressed confidence that the Prussian people would succeed through their energy in overcoming the difficulties of the situation. The revenue was not so large as set down in the estimates for 1876, but it sufficed to carry on the Administration in the same manner as formerly, to allow larger grants in various departments, and to give further development to the great public works of construction which have been undertaken. The speech announced that the Budget would be immediately submitted to the Diet, as also Bills for settling the jurisdiction of the newly-created public authorities, altering the regulations for the administration of towns, forming a communal union for the city of Berlin, regulating the question of settlement and legal position of agricultural and forest labourers, completing the laws for the protection of forests, granting a legal sanction to the rules of the General Synod, and regulating the State's right of supervision over the Evangelical Churches. The speech confidently anticipated that the Houses of the Diet would willingly co-operate in assuring to the Evangelical Church an independent organization. It remarked that the preliminary labours connected with the

draughting of a law upon the State right of supervision and administration of the property of Catholic dioceses were approaching their conclusion.

The closing paragraph was as follows :—"May the last session of the legislative period bring to maturity further results of the united efforts made by the Diet and the Government to promote the welfare of the country."

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, on Jan. 18, Herr Camphausen submitted the estimates of public income and expenditure for the current year. Referring to the past year, the Minister observed that owing to the state of affairs in 1875 it was expected that the revenues derived from the State railways would show a deficiency as compared with the estimates of six million marks, and the stamp duties a falling off of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. On the other hand, the administration of woods and forests showed a surplus of six millions, and that of the State mines a surplus of one million. Direct and indirect taxation yield the amounts calculated upon in the estimates. With regard to the present year, Herr Camphausen explained that, notwithstanding the reduced scale of taxation for 1876, the amount anticipated from the class-tax would only be 1,949 marks less than in 1874, the Minister pointing out that the number of persons now liable to pay income-tax exceeds the number liable in 1875 by 21,170. The complete accounts for 1875 would only show a trifling surplus. The gross receipts for 1876 were estimated at 43,010,110 marks less than last year, and the estimated expenditure was reduced by a similar amount. An equilibrium between expenditure and revenue was thereby maintained, both being estimated at 651,488,800 marks. The ordinary expenditure was 619,162,518, and the extraordinary 32,326,282 marks.

The next point of interest was the modification of the Penal Code aiming at repressing abuses of the freedom of the press and as reaching certain offences committed by public functionaries. The clauses effecting the latter result were pressed strongly towards the end of 1875 on the Reichsrath by Prince Bismarck, who was bent on repressing such abuses as those for which Count Arnim was condemned, and the Parliament voted the clauses that he recommended.

The third reading of the Penal Code Amendment Bill was discussed in the German Parliament on February 9.

It having been moved that clauses 130 and 131, which were struck out at the second reading, should be restored, Prince Bismarck rose and delivered a long speech, in which he animadverted upon the misrepresentation of facts and calumnious statements of the press, which last spring were carried to the point of inventing an alleged war-peril in newspapers to which a semi-official character was even attributed. The Imperial Chancellor emphatically denied the existence of semi-official papers. He declared, once and again, that the Foreign Office had no longer any relations with any

paper except the *Official Gazette* and the *Provincial Correspondence*. After this distinct declaration on his part, anyone speaking of semi-official correspondence inspired by the Foreign Office must know that he was telling a lie. If there were any diplomatic intelligence that regularly found its way into the German press, it proceeded from foreign legations accredited to this country. Unfortunately, diplomatists were in the habit of telling correspondents only what they wished to be known, or what they were desirous to make others believe. Hence this flood of misrepresentations and mistakes, hence the constant recurrence of alarming rumours, which had such a deplorable effect, preventing the renewal of confidence and the revival of business. It was true the greed of the public for sensational intelligence was even more to be censured than the spirit that truckled to it. It was this morbid hankering after startling events which last spring invested the warlike prognostications of a Berlin paper with undue weight. It was true no war would be kindled by newspaper articles. All war was brought on by minorities, or in absolute States by sovereigns and cabinets, the majority always being opposed to hostilities; but much money was lost if the public allowed themselves to be frightened into apprehensions of war. He had nothing to do with the alarming article published last spring in the *Berlin Post*. He had never had any article written for that paper, as far as he could remember. Besides, he had to ask them to consider that, even if there were a Minister intent upon war, no war could be declared in this country without the consent of his Majesty—a sovereign too pacific, too old, and too successful in previous campaigns to wish for war. If he (Bismarck) had really intended to go to war with France last spring, on the mere excuse that France was reorganizing her army, the German Parliament would probably have recommended him to a lunatic asylum, and not allowed him any money for the execution of so mad a scheme. Germany had nothing to gain by war with France; and feeling safe and comfortable within her frontiers, was free from any wish to acquire more. What aggravated matters last spring was the fact that some diplomatists were deceived by persons in high positions, though not officially entitled to represent the German Government. Upon the whole, he must say that political telegrams were generally concocted at places the least likely to know what was going on. They were sent to the Reuter and Havas agencies, those nurseries of sensational *canards*, whence they made the round of the press. Political speculators vied with financial speculators in leading the public astray, and it was therefore a serious and important question to consider whether the propagators of such rumours should not be held responsible by law.

From diplomatic spheres Prince Bismarck then passed on to a very different region of the social universe—Communism. Socialistic journals, he said, had recently done immense harm, and had done so without let or hindrance. The poor people who

subscribed for socialistic papers read but one journal, and were perverted by that one. They had an indistinct idea that they were badly off, which was no doubt true, and they, therefore, were ever ready to believe the insane promises held out by the socialistic journals. The result was that the German operative no longer worked as much and as well as did the English and French, and that German manufactories could no more compete in the great markets of the world. A nation that had been industrious and steady to a proverb had, by the incessant agitation of the socialistic press, been brought to this sad pass. If Parliament were really determined to throw out the Bills submitted to them; if they really thought that these things should be tolerated in future, some other Bill, he hoped, would be introduced next session and a compromise effected on this urgent question.

Socialism disposed of, the Chancellor proceeded to the concluding topic of his speech. The German press, he contended, had lately displayed such a want of urbanity and such marked predilection for calumny and personal innuendo, that something should be done to stop these dishonourable doings. Ministers had been infamously accused of following the dictates of personal interest when acting on behalf and for the good of the State. A Berlin journal had artfully circulated these calumnies in a form which, while it was perfectly intelligible, precluded prosecution. He could not help saying that anyone subscribing for such a paper was indirectly assisting in the propagation of disgraceful lies. If the public would only form a league and render these excesses impossible, by condemning them, as they deserved, much might be effected without applying to the law courts.

This ended his long and discursive speech. Two gentlemen rose to reply, an Ultramontane and a Socialist. The latter used very violent language while defending his party against the charges made by the Prince. No member of the Ministerial party, though they rejected the Bill almost unanimously, stood up to say a word on the subject.

February 3 is an important date in the history of the conflict between Prussia and Rome. On that date Cardinal Ledochowski was released from prison, his sentence having expired. It will be recollected that in 1866 he was elected by the chapters of Posen and Gnesen as the successor of Archbishop Przyluski; in 1871 he was entrusted by the Pope with the negotiations for the restoration of the temporal power, as a return for the recognition of the German Empire. The mission of Ledochowski remaining fruitless, the Curia recognized that a conflict between Protestant Germany and Papal Rome was inevitable, and therefore took all necessary precautions. The Ultramontane Centre party was formed obviously for the purpose of supporting the interests of the Church, indirectly causing the "pulpit" clause and the subsequent May laws. The next inducement for differences with the Archbishop of Posen was an ordinance of Government decreeing that religious

instruction in the schools of the Grand Duchy of Posen should be given in German, and not in the Polish language, as hitherto. The archbishop was opposed to this, and for some time religious instruction was entirely omitted. The promulgation of the May laws, which the archbishop refused to acknowledge, led to imposition of fines, which on non-payment led to his imprisonment, and finally terminated in his deposition by the Ecclesiastical Court.

Prince Bismarck (whose history appears to include that of Germany), not finding sufficient outlet for his restless energy in Falk laws, Arnim prosecutions, and Penal Code amendments, not to mention the whole foreign policy of the Empire during the most disturbed period of European politics, set on foot at the beginning of the year a gigantic scheme for transferring all the German railways to the Central Government, by which he apparently hoped to deal a deathblow to Particularism. At the very outset, however, he encountered such a determined opposition from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden, and the minor States, that he had to restrict his plan to Prussia, where of course his will was supreme. In this modified form the importance of the change is not very obvious, unless one considers that it was distinctly intended to lead the way to the accomplishment of the larger scheme, of which, however, there seems but little prospect at present. The Bill, as presented to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, on March 25, consisted of two clauses authorizing it to conclude conventions with the Empire for transferring to the latter the State railways, as well as all the rights and powers of the Prussian State over private lines and its right of control over the different railway administrations. The Bill also provided that certain points of the agreements to be concluded should be reserved for the sanction of the Diet. The Bill passed the Lower House in the early part of May by 216 votes against 160. The majority consisted of the Free and New Conservatives and National Liberals, only six of whom dissented, although the voting was expressly made no party matter. The Old Conservatives, the advanced Liberals, the Ultramontane Centre, and the Poles voted against the Bill. The Bill was accepted without any material alterations. The four days' debate, however, in which Prince Bismarck and the leading Prussian Ministers took part, offered many interesting points. Strange to say, the discussions were almost confined to the political advantages of the Bill, economical considerations remaining almost unnoticed. Even the Minister of Finance did not trouble himself to make any explanations as to the manner in which the Prussian State railways were to be transferred to the Empire; whether Prussia would receive a rente or immediate payment. Herr Eugen Richter's speech made a great impression on the House. He spoke nearly two hours and a half, and used all the arguments in his power to bear against the Bill, especially dwelling on the evil arising from a disunion among parties otherwise favourably disposed towards the Empire. Prince Bismarck,

who repeatedly took part in the debate, spoke very quietly, and seemed almost convinced that his idea of centralizing the railways under Imperial power, even if not immediately realized, would not disappear from the political stage. His revelations on the opposition, led by the Prussian Minister of Commerce, to an Imperial railway bill and a common tariff were very interesting. His assurance that, according to his opinion, the Empire could not deprive individual Governments of their railways without their consent was of great importance for the middle States. Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, emphatically declared that he would never have given his assent to the Bill, if it had proposed a complete absorption of private railways, but he made no remark on the powerful influence the Imperial administration, once in possession of the Prussian State railways, would exercise over private lines. It subsequently passed the Upper House with little difficulty, most of the Old Conservatives voting in its favour.

Prince Bismarck again comes prominently forward in connection with the second prosecution of Count Arnim.

It is no doubt unnecessary to recall that on December 19, 1874, Count Harry Arnim was condemned to nine months' imprisonment for having wilfully abstracted official and confidential documents. This sentence was never enforced, owing to the Count having prudently left the country.

The new offence consisted of the publication of the celebrated pamphlet "Pro Nihilo," which contains what are alleged to be false statements concerning the Emperor and his Government, and (it is said) makes known to the detriment of the State what was entrusted to the Count in official confidence. However this may be, it exasperated the Chancellor more than ever against his enemy, so a new and more serious prosecution was decided on.

The proceedings were based on the 92nd clause of the Penal Code, which contains the following prescriptions:—

"Whosoever intentionally informs another Government or openly publishes State secrets or such documents, acts, or intelligence of which he knows the secrecy with regard to another Government is necessary for the welfare of the German Empire or a Federal State, or whosoever carries on affairs of State with which he is charged by the German Empire or Federal State with another Government to the detriment of that one administering the charge, shall be punished with imprisonment in a penitentiary for a term not less than two years. If extenuating circumstances are allowed, confinement in a fortress may be imposed for not less than six months. Furthermore, the property of the accused may until the close of the *procès verbal* be sequestered."

After many delays the trial ended on October 12, when Count Arnim was found guilty by the High Court of State on the charges of betraying his country, offending the Emperor, and insulting

Prince Bismarck and the Foreign Office. The sentence awarded was five years' penal servitude.

The foreign politics of the year were chiefly connected with the Eastern Question, in which the influence of the German Empire was distinctly, if not demonstratively, exercised. A narrative of the events preceding the "Berlin Note" of May, its presentation to the English Government, and the refusal which followed, will be found elsewhere.

Great excitement and considerable indignation was aroused in Germany towards the end of July by the publication of Professor Reuleaux's report on the manufactures of his country, as exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Herr Reuleaux is a professor of kinematics in a technical school at Berlin, and has already acted as commissioner in several of the great Exhibitions, and on this occasion was appointed chief commissioner for the whole German Empire. The professor in his official report pronounced the manufactures of his own country inferior to those of other nations. He declared that Germany was positively going backward in art, manufactures, and trade; in every department her articles were coarse, stupid, and vulgar, adapted to the lowest tastes. She did not even turn out that good workmanship which in England so often redeems inherent badness of design. Her ideas of art consisted chiefly in an infinite reproduction of statuettes of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck in every variety of material—soap being the favourite.

These strictures were naturally received with a storm of indignation by the "officious" press, the remarks on the Bismarck statuettes being considered almost treasonable; but most reasonable people acknowledged that there was a great deal of sound truth in this unpleasant document, and indeed the position and character of Professor Reuleaux enforce respect for what he says, no matter how unpalatable.

This was followed shortly afterwards by another blow at the confidence of Germany in her material prosperity. In 1873 the Chambers sanctioned a loan of 360 millions (marks) to enable the Government to buy up a number of private railways. Of that sum 100 millions were offered to the public through a *consortium* of bankers. It was a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan, and was offered at 97, but out of the 100 millions 24 millions only were taken. This was felt as a defeat, particularly when about the same time the newspapers reported that the Loan of the City of Paris had been subscribed fifty times over. Prussia has always been famous for its thriftiness. Its financial administration is believed to be most perfect. Its public debt is comparatively small, and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per. cent. State Bonds stand at 105. Nevertheless, at a time when Prussia was threatened by no one, and notwithstanding the consideration that if there should be another war between France and Germany the payment of the interest of the Paris Loan would

probably be at least as precarious as that of the Prussian Loan, people, not only in France, but all over Europe, were anxious to subscribe to the Paris Loan and kept aloof from the Prussian Loan. It is quite true that the Prussian Government itself did not suffer. The bankers had to find the money, and did find it. But the financial credit of the country received a slur which was deeply felt throughout the Empire.

The third Synod of the Old Catholics was held at Bonn at the beginning of June. There were present 31 priests and 76 delegates from Old Catholic communities. After the usual ceremonies Dr. von Schulte read the report of the condition of the movement. According to it there are now 35 communities in Prussia, 44 in Baden, five in Hesse, two in Birkenfeld, 31 in Bavaria, and one in Wurtemberg. The whole number of persons belonging to it is 17,203; Bavaria 10,110, in Hesse 1,042, in Oldenburg 249, in Wurtemberg 223. The number of Old Catholic priests is in Germany 60. The rest of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of regulations regarding the ritual.

On June 28 the Ecclesiastical Tribunal at Berlin pronounced judgment in the Government prosecution against the Archbishop of Cologne, Dr. Melchers. The decision of the Court was to the effect that the defendant be deposed from his office, his conduct being incompatible with public order.

The Prussian Diet was closed on June 30 by Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, in the name of the King.

The Wagner festival at Bayreuth, although more properly belonging to the musical and dramatic history of the year, must be mentioned here, on account of the intense interest that it excited throughout Germany.

The festival was opened by the performance of "Das Rheingold," the prelude to the Nibelungen trilogy, on August 13. It was witnessed by the German Emperor, the Emperor of Brazil, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of Saxe-Weimar, and the Dukes of Anhalt and Saxe-Altenburg; besides these reigning princes the great families of Germany were very fully represented, and a number of the most celebrated artists, especially painters, were present at the opening night.

The performance was received with great enthusiasm, which rather increased than diminished at the representation of "Die Walkneric," "Siegfried," and "Die Goetterdaemmerung," which formed the remaining portions of the work.

Towards the middle of September the results of the last census taken on December 1, 1875, were published by Dr. Engel, Director of the Statistical Bureau at Berlin. It was found that on December 1, 1875, the total population of the German Empire numbered 42,726,845, while at the preceding census of December 1, 1871, the number was 41,023,095. Thus the increase of population amounted to 1,703,749 in four years, being slightly over 1

per cent. per annum. The Franco-German war, it is calculated, cost the nation not far from a quarter of a million of men, and consequently the four years from 1871 to 1875 covered the loss nearly sevenfold.

The rates of increase of population from 1871 to 1875 differ in a very striking manner in the various States of the Empire. The rate was largest in the two free cities of Bremen and Hamburg, amounting to over 16 per cent. in the former, and 14 per cent. in the latter; but this was, in reality, not so much a general increase of population as a feature of that prevailing movement from rural into urban districts conspicuous not only in Germany, but all over Europe. As regards the principal States of the Empire, the increase of population was greatest in Saxony, which had 2,556,244 inhabitants in 1871, and 2,760,342 at the census of 1875, showing a growth at the rate of close upon 8 per cent. in the four years. Next to Saxony stands Prussia, the population of which increased from 24,605,842 in 1871 to 25,693,688 in 1875, or at the rate of 4·40 per cent. during the period. The three Southern States exhibit a very inferior growth of population. In Bavaria the number of inhabitants was 4,863,450 in 1871, and 5,024,832 at the census of 1875, showing an increase of but 3·10 per cent. The growth was slightly larger in Wurtemberg, which had 1,818,505 inhabitants in 1871, and 1,881,505 in 1875, the rate of increase being 3·42 per cent. In the adjoining State, Baden, the population was 1,461,562 in 1871, and 1,506,531 in 1875, the increase being at the rate of 3·08 per cent. in the four years. There was, as already mentioned, an abnormal increase of population in the two free towns of Hamburg and Bremen, as also in the Duchy of Brunswick, but it was more or less slight in nearly all the minor States of the Empire, some of them showing an absolute decrease of inhabitants. Alsace-Lorraine lost—not by decrease of births, it would appear, but by emigration—20,330 souls in the four years; the population of the Reichsland falling from 1,549,738 in 1871 to 1,529,408 in 1875, or at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in four years. Three other States showed a decrease of population in the census returns of 1875. The little Principality of Waldeck decreased from 56,224 to 54,673; the two Grand Duchies of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin and Strelitz, the administration of which remains semi-feudal, lost, the first 3,973 and the second 1,334 souls in the four years. To summarize the returns of the census of 1875, it may be said that the increase of population was mainly in the Northern States of Germany, more particularly in Prussia, the eastern provinces of which stand prominent in this respect, and in Saxony. In other words, the boundary lines of large increase fall in, to a marked degree, with those divisions of the Empire inhabited by Protestants. Germany here is typical of the whole of Europe.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated throughout Germany on September 2 by festivities of various characters.

The newspapers had leaders in honour of the day, most of them pointing out that the Germans celebrate not so much a victory over the French army, but rather the restoration of the German Empire, which dates from that day. A tone of conciliation towards France was remarkable in almost all these articles.

Towards the middle of October was published the German Navy List for 1876, which enumerates the German war navy as follows:—Ironclads — 8 frigates and 3 corvettes; cruisers — 14 corvettes and 9 gun-boats of the first class; vessels for coast defence—2 ironclad gun-boats and 5 ironclad gun-boats, 11 torpedo-boats, 8 gun-boats of the second class, 6 avisos, and 2 transports; school ships—1 ship of the line, 1 sailing frigate, 4 corvettes and 3 brigs; vessels for harbour service—9 steam-transports, 3 vessels serving as barracks, 5 pilot-boats, and 10 vessels for the transport of coal.

An alphabetical list of German merchant-vessels officially registered as carrying the national flag shows the total number of such vessels to have been 5094 in January 1875.

The German Parliament was opened on October 30. The Emperor being unwell, the Speech from the Throne was read by Herr Hofmann, President of the Imperial Chancellerie. The opening passage of the Emperor's message expressed his regret at his inability to open the session in person, as he had intended. The message went on to enumerate the measures upon which Parliament would be consulted. Among the principal Bills announced was one on judicial reforms, necessitated by the rapid development of civil relations coming under the cognizance of the courts, more particularly a reform of the bankruptcy law. Notwithstanding a difference of views which had become apparent among the State Governments on this subject, the Emperor hoped that the question would be satisfactorily settled.

The speech next referred to the Budget, and to a Bill providing for the better inquiry into casualties at sea and shipwrecks. It glanced at the general depression of trade and industry, prevailing not only in Germany but throughout the world, and stated the object of the commercial policy of the Imperial Government to be to protect German industry from the prejudicial effects of one-sided Customs regulations in foreign countries. The Imperial Government would keep this object specially in view in its impending negotiations with other countries for the renewal of treaties of commerce.

The Emperor expressed his acknowledgment for the proofs of sympathy and loyal allegiance which had been so readily and generally accorded to him on his latest travels.

Turning to the relations of the German Government to foreign Powers, the speech said:—"The foreign relations of Germany are, notwithstanding the present difficulties of the political situation, in full accord with the pacific policy pursued by his Majesty. His Majesty's constant and assiduous endeavour is to preserve

friendly relations with all Powers, especially with those connected with Germany by ties of neighbourhood and history, and, as far as peace may be endangered among such, to preserve it by friendly mediation among them. Whatever the future may have in store, Germany may rest assured that the blood of her sons will be sacrificed or risked only for the protection of her own honour and her own interests."

In its concluding passage the speech said that the Empire proves itself from year to year more equal to its constitutional task of protecting right and fostering the prosperity of the people, and that it is proving itself more and more a firm bulwark against dangers both abroad and at home.

The passage referring to foreign politics was received with great applause.

The session was chiefly remarkable for the passing of the Penal Code Bill, which has had the indirect effect of producing a complete split between the Moderate Liberals and the Progressists; the former, indeed, having seriously endangered their popularity by the course they adopted with regard to this measure, and which resulted in their losing a number of seats at the recent elections.

The great battle was fought on the proposal of the Committee that press offences should for the future be tried by juries. This proposal, which was embodied in clause 59, was carried on November 22 by a large majority, in spite of a strong speech by Dr. Leonhardt, Minister of Justice, opposing the proposal of the Committee in the name of the Federal Governments.

Having achieved this victory, the Moderate Liberals appeared frightened at what they had done, and when it was hinted that Prince Bismarck was very angry and might possibly resign, they thought it better to come to a compromise with the Ministry by which they gave up nearly all that they had gained. It is true that the Government made certain concessions. In the first place, though press offences in the greater part of Germany will continue to be tried by learned judges, the three Southern States retain the jury for all derelictions committed with the assistance of pen and ink. Again, the Administrative Board whose consent has been hitherto required before an official could be prosecuted for abuse of power is abolished, and the preliminary decision as well as the trial of the culprit left to independent judges. The Public Prosecutor, too, is divested of his exclusive privilege, the public being allowed to appeal to the Bench if a criminal charge is dropped by the prosecutor. In return for these concessions the Liberals allowed the Government to retain the much-prized right of subpœnaing editors and appointing assistant judges to serve for a time in courts where there is a press of business. They also left lawyers under the control of the Government, and they renounced the absolute demand of damages for false imprisonment.

The Bill as amended according to the compromise passed its

third reading on December 21, when also the Civil Code Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and all the Judicial Bills were voted in their entirety.

The primary elections for the Prussian Lower House took place on October 20, and the final results were known on the 28th. They show a slight increase of the Moderate Liberals, at the expense of Conservatives and Ultramontanes. Upon the whole, however, the aspect of the House is the same as in the last session: a numerous host of Moderate Liberals, willing to support the Government, but intent upon amending Bills proceeding from the more Conservative members of the Cabinet; a compact body of Advanced Liberals, on questions of principle, mostly seconding the Moderates, and giving them a sure majority; a legion of Ultramontanes, strong, yet too weak to carry any measures without the assistance of other parties, and not likely to receive it; a wholly insignificant fraction of Conservatives and Poles. It is especially remarked that the Ultramontanes have lost four or five seats, and that the Liberal minorities against them have nearly everywhere considerably increased.

Towards the beginning of December a great event occurred. Prince Bismarck expounded his views on the Eastern Question. They were contained in two speeches, the first of which was delivered at a Parliamentary dinner on December 1. The reports of this speech were very vague and in some instances conflicting, but this was rendered of little consequence by his delivering an improved version of it in the German Parliament on December 5.

The occasion of this latter utterance was an interpellation by Herr Richter, a member of the Democratic party, with respect to a recent Russian decree ordering all import duties to be paid in gold, which is equivalent to raising the tariff by 30 per cent.—a proceeding naturally injurious to German commerce.

Prince Bismarck, in reply, declined to talk finance, which he would leave to his colleague, though he admitted that, in his opinion, Russia, in her customs policy, had entered upon a wrong path. But, as the speaker had trenched on the general political domain, Prince Bismarck did not shrink from the interpellation, which, however, he considered to be inconvenient and detrimental to the efforts he had hitherto made for the maintenance of peace. He then proceeded to state in the plainest words the opinion of the German Government. It was, he said, erroneous to suppose that Russia asked great favours of Germany. That was by no means the case. "Russia does not aim at great conquests. The Emperor Alexander has ever been a loyal ally to us, and Russia only asks us for our co-operation at the Conference for the improvement of the position of the Christians in Turkey—a purpose to which our Emperor and our nation willingly offer a helping hand. That we shall support this object is beyond all question. This support is justified by sympathy for our co-religionists and for the purposes of civilization." Should the Conference not lead

to any results, continued Prince Bismarck, warlike action on the part of Russia is probable. "Russia does not, however, ask our assistance for that purpose, although no one will expect us to interpose our veto against it, since objects are concerned for which we are ourselves striving." Having protested against the mingling of commercial and political questions, Prince Bismarck continued as follows:—"If the object of the interpellation was to bring about discord between us and Russia, as has already been aimed at before this, it is to be regretted. As long as we stand upon this place you will never succeed in making a rent in our friendship with Russia, a friendship which has lasted for centuries, and is based upon history. Be assured that the alliance of the three Empires is still entirely deserving of its name and continues to exist. As with Russia, so with England also, we have maintained amicable relations for centuries. As regards the Eastern Question, we have set ourselves the task of mediating between the Powers and of maintaining peace in so far as depends upon us. Though the present situation involves no question of war for us, it yet demands of us an extraordinarily cautious attitude. We must maintain good relations with the Powers, and can only actively interpose if one of our friends is imperilled by another Power. Our friendly position towards all the Powers has been recognized by all, and it will, we hope, contribute to localize the war. That is the end and object of all our efforts. We believe that an understanding on all differences which may possibly exist between Russia and England will be attained." The Prince concluded with these words:—"Our task is, therefore, in the first place, to maintain peace, and, in the second, to mediate between the Powers in order to dispel existing differences, and to localize a war which is perhaps inevitable. Should our efforts in this direction prove futile, then certainly a new situation will arise, upon which people may form conjectures, but upon which I cannot at present give any information."

The words "we can only actively interpose if one of our friends is imperilled by another Power," when interpreted by his previous speech, are supposed to refer more especially to Austria.

This speech had a reassuring effect throughout Europe—an effect which was distinctly exhibited in the money market.

The Emperor William closed the German Parliament on December 22. His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, reviewed the results of the legislative period just completed. He enumerated the more important measures which had become law, and expressed his sincere gratification at what had been accomplished by the House. The Emperor thanked the Parliament for the completion of the Judicial Law, by which considerable progress had been made towards the desired end of national legal unity. His Majesty continued:—

"A common legal development will strengthen the consciousness of solidarity in the whole German nation, and will give an

interior support to the political unity of Germany such as no former period in the history of our country can show. It will be the work of future sessions to effect legal unity in the whole domain of the civil law."

The Emperor proceeded to thank the Deputies in very cordial terms for their assiduous and successful labours, and expressed himself firmly confident that on the re-assembling of the Reichstag it would be enabled to direct its exclusive attention to the peaceful task of developing the national judicial system.

His Majesty, adverting, in conclusion, to foreign affairs, said: "The negotiations of the Powers upon the Eastern Question, as far as they have hitherto proceeded, justify the hope that my efforts and the mutually conciliatory and peaceful intentions of the Powers immediately concerned will be successful in solving pending questions without prejudice to the good relations now existing between them. Germany will continue by friendly and disinterested mediation to lend her co-operation for the attainment of this end."

The speech was several times interrupted by applause, especially when mention was made of the Judicial Reform Laws and the foreign policy of the Empire.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The year 1876 has been remarkable amongst other things for a complete change in the position of Austria with regard to general European politics.

For a time the immense successes of Prussia followed by the establishment of the German Empire appeared to reduce her former rival to a position of complete insignificance. This was, however, a merely temporary eclipse. An empire of the importance of Austro-Hungary cannot be permanently cast into the shade. So it cannot excite surprise if in what is popularly known as the Andrassy Note we find her taking the lead in the most serious question of the day.

The death of the great Magyar patriot and statesman, Franz Deak, was one of the most important political events of the year. It took place at Pesth, on the evening of January 28. All his friends agreed (and he had long survived his enemies), that his career had been equally remarkable for its honour and its success, and that his death at this critical period was to be doubly deplored. We extract from the biographical sketch given in the *Times* the following:—

"He was the younger son of an old Hungarian family, and was born in October, 1833. He was educated at Komorn and Raab, and devoted himself especially to the study of law nd juri prudence; but he soon combined a successful career as an advocate with political life in Hungary. In 1832 he was returned to the

Diet, and speedily became a leader of the Opposition. Hungary, like the rest of the Austrian Empire, was then suffering under the repressive and reactionary policy of Metternich, and the efforts of the Opposition were steadily directed to break down the abuses of the old feudal system, and to introduce the popular privileges which had been won by other nations. The Liberal Opposition, of which Deak and Kossuth were prominent members, maintained for years a vigorous struggle in the Diet to abolish these obsolete laws, and they achieved, even before 1848, considerable success. But the Cabinet of Vienna, which maintained its reactionary spirit in spite of the rising tide of Liberalism in Europe, could not but resist the progress of such reforms, and Kossuth was for some time imprisoned. The events of 1847 and 1848 were but the natural culmination of a long struggle. The Batthyany Ministry of the latter year included Kossuth as Minister of Finance and Deak of Justice, and endeavoured to carry out a series of extensive reforms. But the old temper was still strong at Vienna, and the relations between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian Ministry became exceedingly critical. In these circumstances Kossuth soon adopted a policy of violent resistance; but Deak from the first counselled a conciliatory course, and believed in the possibility of effecting a satisfactory compromise. Kossuth, however, prevailed, and Hungary was precipitated into a national contest with the Government of Vienna. It is unnecessary to recount the failure of this gallant struggle, overpowered, not by the intrinsic power of Austria, but by the combination of Absolutism against it. A new period of repression succeeded, in which a deliberate attempt was made to abolish the old Hungarian liberties no less than the reforms which had been passed by the Diet of 1848. In 1860 the Austrian Government, under Von Schmerling, attempted to carry out a systematic plan of centralization; and it was at this point that the great opportunity of Deak's life arose. He counselled with firmness, and supported with admirable skill and eloquence, a policy of steady resistance to this centralizing policy, combined with a willingness to make such concessions, in respect to the relations between Hungary and the Austrian Government, as were necessary to the maintenance of an united Empire. The result of the position he took up was that, at the end of 1861, the Patent of Centralization was suspended, and the Emperor Francis Joseph published a rescript, in which he convoked the Diet for the expressed purpose of assimilating the constitutional rights of the Kingdom of Hungary with the existence and unavoidable exigencies of the Empire.

"It needed the greatest prudence to guide the policy of the Hungarian National party at such a crisis. The service which Deak rendered his country at this time consisted in maintaining, by the force of his personal ascendency in the Diet, at once a firm assertion of the constitutional rights of Hungary, including the laws of 1848, and a disposition to modify them, in a strictly constitutional

manner, in accordance with the present circumstances of the Empire. The struggle was still protracted, and it was not until Austria was forced back upon the support of the Hungarian population by the disasters of 1866 that the Emperor and his advisers were finally induced to yield. But when they gave way they gave way loyally; and in the coronation of Francis Joseph, and his full acceptance of the Hungarian Constitution, the triumph of Deak's long course of political patience was completed."

The funeral took place on February 3, at Pesth. The procession was four miles long. Among those present were the Archduke Joseph, the Archduchess Clotilde, the leading generals of the Austrian army, Count Andrassy, the Prime Minister, and the other members of the Cabinet; deputations from the various institutions and public bodies, 2,000 students, besides a number of deputies, magnates, &c.

At a conference of the members of the Liberal party M. Tisza, the Minister-President, submitted a bill in favour of recording the merits of the late Francis Deak in the archives of the country and of erecting a monument in honour of the deceased by means of a national subscription. The bill was enthusiastically approved.

The internal politics of Austro-Hungary presented at the beginning of the year a most unsatisfactory aspect. The scheme of actual government which had seemed to work so well at the time of its first institution began to display certain defects inseparable from its artificial character. The chief point of disagreement between the Cisleithan and Transleithan Governments was the question of the customs tariff, which at one time assumed so bitter a character that the Hungarians, who considered themselves aggrieved, threatened to break up the customs arrangement altogether. The Hungarian Minister, Mr. Tisza, indeed, tendered his resignation several times, but it was not accepted, and finally a compromise was agreed upon which enabled the two ministries on May 2 to sign an agreement involving all the points at issue.

The Delegations met at Buda Pesth on May 15, and so great was their harmony that a fortnight sufficed for doing the work which in former years has never taken less than a month, and sometimes a good deal more than that.

So small were the differences between the two Delegations who discuss and decide independently of each other that one sitting of the Mixed Committee, which is appointed to remove these differences by a compromise, sufficed to bring about a complete understanding. This result was partly owing to the circumstance that during the last nine years in which the institution of the Delegations has been in operation, the army and navy estimates, based on the military organization introduced in 1868, have assumed a normal character which can scarcely be materially altered until the revision of the military organization itself. The ten years for which the two Legislatures have accepted the present organization close in 1877, when the question of retaining or modifying it will

come before the Legislatures. It was felt on both sides that the political situation, so full of uncertainties and so rich in surprises, was scarcely an appropriate occasion to insist on reductions which might weaken the efficiency of the Army and Navy. So, in spite of the straitened finances, all was granted that was found indispensable to keep up the establishment unimpaired. This did not prevent some reductions being made. Thus the Army Estimates, with 101,479,000fl., or about 10,100,000*l*., show a reduction of 327,000*l*. against the last estimates; while the Navy Estimates, with 932,000*l*., show likewise a reduction of 58,000*l*. against the last year's Estimates. The Delegations closed on June 3.

After the failure of the Berlin Memorandum Austria appeared desirous of still further strengthening that remarkable agreement that the Conference had disclosed to an astonished world. It was arranged that a meeting should take place at Reichstadt on July 8, between the Austrian and Russian Emperors, with a view to a joint policy on the Eastern Question. What occurred at this celebrated interview beyond general demonstrations of friendliness has never exactly transpired, but it is supposed that a strict neutrality was agreed upon at any rate, for the time being, and should any decisive action be required, a Conference of all the powers should be recommended. At parting, the two sovereigns embraced each other in the most affectionate manner.

This meeting, followed as it was by another one at Salzburg on the 20th, between the Austrian and German Emperors, gave great satisfaction both in Germany and Austria, and was generally taken as an assurance that the league of the three Emperors stood on a firmer basis than ever.

As regards the foreign policy of Austria in the latter half of the year, the first point to notice is a declaration made by Prince Auersperg in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on October 27. The Prince, who is President of the Council of Ministers, said, in reply to two interpellations on the Eastern Question, that the policy of the Empire was, above all things, to maintain peace; any aspiration to acquire foreign territory was out of the question.

The efforts of the Government, however, were naturally restricted by the duty imposed on them of protecting under all circumstances the security and interests of the Monarchy. The Minister for Foreign Affairs could not suffer his policy to be influenced by the interests of different nationalities, but solely by those of the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire. He would, however, maintain firmly and resolutely the two ends pursued since the commencement of the troubles in the East—namely, the maintenance of peace in Europe and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

This declaration was followed on November 5 by an animated debate in the Reichsrath, which lasted three days.

The conduct of the Government was severely criticised by

members of the advanced Slavonic party who disproved of the policy followed as favourable to the Turks, and called, in the name of the Slavs of Austria, for an active armed intervention in favour of the Christians of Turkey, and for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The general tone of the debate, however, though marked by a certain discontent at the turn events had taken, was, on the whole, favourable to the Government.

Again, in the debate on the Budget in the Hungarian Diet which began on the 18th, the leader of the Left, Ernest Simonyi, gave vent to the pro-Turkish feeling which had been growing for some time in Hungary by bringing in a resolution to the effect that the nation considered every violation of the territorial integrity and suzerainty of Turkey as detrimental to the interests of the Hungarian State, and declaring in favour of maintaining the *status quo ante bellum*.

The Minister President merely remarked on the inconvenience of such a resolution as tending to hamper the foreign policy of the Government, and the subject dropped.

But, indeed, the domestic affairs of the Empire were in such an uncomfortable condition as almost entirely to engross the attention of politicians and to rob even the Eastern Question of its interest.

It was fondly imagined that the agreement made in the spring between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries had finally settled the difficulties that had sprung up between the two branches of the Empire. Both Ministers had made a general statement on the arrangement made with respect to the Bank question, as well as the renewal of the old Commercial and Customs Treaty made between Austria and Hungary in 1867, reserving the discussion to the time when the Bills relating to these subjects should be presented simultaneously by both Ministries, in January next. According to the general statements made, the terms of the agreement were that one Bank was to be established for the whole Monarchy, with two branches—one for Austria and the other for Hungary; the funds of the Bank being employed in each branch according to the proportion in which Austria and Hungary contribute to the expenses of the common affairs of the Empire. Each branch was to have a certain sphere of action under a Board, elected by the shareholders from among the natives of both sides, at the head of which should be a Governor, appointed by the respective Governments. On the part of each Board, an equal number of Delegates should be sent to the General Board in Vienna, which was to have the supreme direction, and at the head of which should be placed a Governor appointed by the Emperor.

As soon as these terms became known, an agitation was set on foot against the whole agreement, as an attempt on the part of Hungary to gain still greater financial and economical advantages, and during the Parliamentary recess, which soon after ensued, meeting after meeting was held, at which the members of the

Reichsrath who had taken the agitation in hand condemned the policy of the Government in lending a hand to a transaction entailing fresh charges and sacrifices for Austria, some of them going so far as to consider a mere "personal union" between Austria and Hungary preferable to such an arrangement. Above all, the Protectionist Party, which finds its most determined adversary in Hungary, did its best to promote the agitation. The Austrian and Hungarian Governments, on their side, made use of the Recess to formulate the new Bank Statute according to the principles agreed upon, and eventually this statute was handed over to the Austrian National Bank, which was to decide whether it would undertake the establishment of the Bank on these terms, both Governments having agreed to give the preference in such case to the existing society. The Board of the National Bank appointed a Committee of five members to examine the new Bank Statute and to report upon it. Just about the same time the Reichsrath met after the Recess for the chief business of the Autumn Session — namely, the fixing of the Estimates for next year, which is done on the Report of a special Committee appointed for the purpose. It became very soon apparent that the agitation against the new settlement with Hungary, as it had been agreed between the two Ministries, and a corresponding irritation against the Austrian Ministry, were daily increasing.

The crisis was at length brought about by the publication of the text of the Bank Statute in the *Neue Freie Presse*, and almost simultaneously with it the news that the Committee appointed by the National Bank had made its report to the Board, recommending the rejection of the Bank Statute, and that the report of the Committee had been accepted with unanimity by the Board of Directors. All three clubs into which the German Constitutional Party is divided met and resolved to put some questions to the Ministry. The questions put were:—1. Whether the published Bank Statute was authentic. 2. If the Government would take the responsibility for it. 3. If there was a connection between the different points of the agreement with Hungary, so that, if one fell, all the others would fall likewise. 4. Whether the Government, in case of new negotiations, would keep to the same basis. The Minister of Finance answered in the name of the Government. Only the first point received a precise answer—namely, that the text published was authentic. With respect to the rest, the explanation was made that the stipulations with the Hungarian Government could not at that moment be stated; when the Committee of the National Bank had given its opinion, or else proposed modifications, the Ministry would enter into negotiations with the Hungarian Government and with the Bank, in order to bring about an understanding favourable to all interests. The answer seemed not to satisfy, and the conference, after a desultory conversation, was closed. Then the Austrian Ministers

of Finance and of the Interior went to Pesth in order to effect an understanding with their Hungarian Colleagues. After several meetings they finally separated without coming to any agreement. And the year closed without the question being apparently any nearer its solution.

A great deal of excitement was produced towards the end of December by the so called Maros outrage, the Austrian account of which is as follows:—

"As the Austro-Hungarian Monitor Maros was passing the fortress of Belgrade on December 19, while manœuvring in the regular fair-way, several musket shots were fired upon the vessel from the fort. These were at first believed to be merely blank cartridges, but it was afterwards discovered from the traces left that they had been loaded with ball. The Monitor was, in consequence, ordered by Prince Wrede, the Austrian Consul-General, who happened to be on board, to proceed immediately towards Belgrade and to take up a position before the town. The German Consul-General, Count von Bray, was also with Prince Wrede on board the Monitor. The vessel had been moored in the afternoon before Belgrade, when several shells exploded accidentally in the turret of the Maros, and upon the report, probably from a mistaken impression that the vessel was firing upon the fort, several fresh shots were fired upon the Monitor from the fortress, without, however, injuring any one. The Servian Minister, M. Ristics, hastened by a special order of Prince Milan to express to the Austro-Hungarian Consul the Prince's most profound regret at the occurrence, and to inform him at the same time that the commander of the fortress had been dismissed from his post."

Not content with this, the cannon of the citadel at Belgrade gave, in expiation of former insults, a salute of honour of twenty-one guns to the Austrian flag, which was hoisted on two Austrian Monitors. A Servian battalion lined the walls of the fortress, and a Servian anthem was played. But even this was not enough; the Servian Ministry were so profoundly shocked at what had occurred that they all resigned. After this, all that Austria could do was to forgive and forget, and Christmas Day saw harmony re-established between the two nations.

SPAIN.

The Carlist war first claims our attention. In view of the impending winter campaign, which both parties to the struggle felt must be the final one, the Legitimist Prince addressed the following letter to his veteran Captain-General Elio, and to his Military Chaplain General.

"Estella, Jan. 16, 1876.

"To the Captain-General Duke de Elio.

"My dear Elio,—The critical moment which your experience had foreseen and for which my heart longed has arrived. I return

thanks to Heaven that it has allotted to me and my army the task of proving that we are worthy defenders of the holiest of causes—that of God and country. Before entering on the struggle, I have, as a Catholic King, implored the blessing of God; as a soldier, I turn my eyes towards the veteran in my cause, to my teacher in the art of war (*a mi maestro en los combates*). Poor veteran; my poor friend. Your physical ailments hinder you from sharing with me and your old companions in arms the toils of war, which up to a short time ago you have sustained with imperturbable serenity. God has so willed it, perhaps He wishes to show in this way that I shall owe the victory to Him alone. But now that you can no longer accompany me, act at least as adviser, so that the honour of the flag to which you have dedicated your life may remain untarnished in every combat, and that with better fortune, though perhaps with less skill, we may bear it triumphantly through Spain, overthrowing every obstacle presuming to obstruct our march. You, who know my sentiments and the valour of my soldiers, are aware that we are capable of doing so. If in your retirement evil news of my campaign reach you, do not be dismayed. The greatest causes sometimes suffer great reverses. Like the lofty cedar, they bow before the blast of the tempest; they do not break, but rise again in majestic pride. If we lose a battle, we shall seek ample revenge. A final triumph without vicissitudes is inglorious. Virtue is all the greater in proportion to the greatness of the struggle. Let us struggle, then, my friend, for God is with us. Pray that He may not abandon me, as I do that He may preserve your life.

"Thy affectionate,

"CARLOS."

"Estella, Jan. 16, 1876.

"To the Military Chaplain-General (*pro tem.*).

"If the army which I command distinguishes itself by its valour, it distinguishes itself no less by its faith. We owe our victories to the faith that the God of battles extends His powerful hand over those who sincerely invoke Him. Let us be grateful for the past, and let us beg for equal favours in the future. On the eve of bloody and perhaps decisive combats, the Christian army and population (*el ejercito y el pueblo cristianos*) should pray fervently to God. I request at least that in these solemn moments, when the fate of the country is at stake, you will invite all the clergy, military and parochial, to ask God for a blessing upon me and my subjects. Then, strong in my right, in the valour of my soldiers and in the protection of Heaven, I will fight without cessation until I obtain the triumph of the cause of God, which is that of justice and true civilization throughout the world. I leave to your zeal and discernment the days and the manner in which these public prayers will be offered up. That God may aid us in the holy enterprise which full of faith we undertake, and that He may preserve you, is the desire of your affectionate

"CARLOS."

Within scarcely more than a month after the day on which these letters were dated, the Carlist cause had collapsed, and the Pretender was a fugitive in foreign lands. The course of the military events which decided the issue being as follows.

General Martinez Campos, who was in chief command and was reputed to have planned the campaign for the Alphonsists, conceived as his central idea the seizure of the valley of the Bidassoa, which, if effected, would drive the Carlists back to their positions in Guipuzcoa, shut off their communication with France, and cut them off from gaining any supplies except by sea. To effect his object he arranged that the other Alphonsist Generals, Quesada, Moriones, Loma, and Primo de Rivera, should operate with separate divisions by way of diversion. His strategy perhaps would not have been practicable had it not been for the "benevolent neutrality" shown by the French Government, which now, instead of favouring the Carlist cause, put every facility in the way of the Alphonsists. General Moriones captured the heights of Garati-Mendi above Guetaria under cover of a feint, on January 25, after which he received an unimportant check before S. Sebastian. Quesada, advancing from Vitoria, pushed the Carlists towards him in the direction of Guipuzcoa, and took Durango on February 5; Loma having taken Valmonade, succeeded in occupying Guernica before February 8. The three Generals then, in the second week in February, made a simultaneous movement upon Guipuzcoa, and meeting at Vergara, were there able to offer a welcome to King Alphonso on his road to Vergara, who, having opened the Cortes on the 15th, on the next day assumed command of the army of the North, and appointed General Quesada chief of the general staff. The Royal head-quarters being transferred from Vitoria to Vergara, King Alphonso at once commenced vigorous operations. Meanwhile General Primo da Rivera gained the most important success of all. After capturing the heights of Monte Jurra above Estella, he took that town itself, the head-quarters of the Carlist party, on February 19. This success eclipsed even the exploit of Martinez Campos, who was supposed to have planned the campaign principally with a view to striking the most conspicuous blow himself, and who on the same day that Rivera took Estella, defeated the Carlists in their positions above Veras after a sanguinary contest.

The game was up. The Carlists withdrew their last battalion from Guipuzcoa on the 20th. King Alphonso was received in triumph the following day at Tolosa, the second capital of the Carlists, where for four years the Pretender had been recognized as Sovereign of Spain. Don Carlos himself took refuge on French territory at St. Jean Pied de Port, crossing the frontier on the morning of February 28, and a few hours afterwards surrendered to the Governor of Bayonne; with him went General Lizarraga and five battalions of his troops. The remaining battalions surrendered on Spanish ground to the generals of King Alphonso;

and cries of "*Viva la pay!*" were heard from the doughty Biscayans who had so long confronted the forces of Government in behalf of him whom they had been led to consider as their legitimate sovereign. The fugitive prince, though received in France with all due courtesy, was not encouraged by the Government of Marshal MacMahon to remain there; and after visiting England, proceeded early in the summer to the United States of America.

Thus the plague of civil war ceased, for a time at all events, to devastate this unhappy country, and having recorded the fact that the Government of King Alphonso proclaimed, on March 4, a full amnesty to all Carlists who should make submission before the 15th of that month, and that this time was subsequently much extended, we may pass on to the opening of the Cortes. About twelve days before the final overthrow of the Pretender, *i.e.* on February 15, the new Cortes, the first in the Alphonsist reign, was opened at Madrid, by the king in person. The elections had resulted in an immense majority for the Ministry: though to hail this as a test of the real popular feeling would be utterly delusive, so much was the art of political manipulation brought to bear on this occasion, as usual, on the choice of the constituent bodies. Never, in fact, it was said, even in Spanish politics had a more artificial and untrustworthy performance been brought to pass, and yet perhaps no Parliament ever met together with a larger book of agenda before them. A civil war, a colonial war, a serious financial difficulty, elementary education, and a religious question of the deepest import to be settled, were no light matters to be met and solved by any Assembly, however gifted or talented might be its members. The king and his sister, the Princess of the Asturias, were received with great demonstrations of loyalty by the assembled members, and the king's speech excited much enthusiasm, particularly one passage in which his Majesty referred to the release of 76,000 slaves in Cuba.

King Alphonso remained in the North with the army from the date of the opening of the Cortes up to March 19, on which day he entered Madrid with Generals Primo de Rivera and Quesada by his side at the head of the army, Madrid being *en fête* and filled with the surrounding population and foreigners from all parts of Europe. The entry was celebrated by religious services, public concerts, and bull fights; the town was decorated, but both the army and the king were but coldly received. The legislative work of the country was now in full swing. On March 27 at the sitting of the Congress, Señor Canovas del Castillo read the draught of a Constitution similar in terms to that drawn up last year by a number of leading senators and deputies. He said that in such cases the right of initiative belonged to the Government. He also read a royal decree authorising the Ministers to submit the Constitutional question to the Cortes. One article of this Constitution, Article XI., ran as follows;—"That the Roman Catholic religion

is the religion of and shall be exclusively maintained by the State; that, within the limits of Christian morality, freedom of religious *cultos* shall be lawful; but no public manifestations other than those of the Church." Small as are the concessions to the principle of religious liberty contained in it, this article produced much bitterness of feeling and party strife between the more liberal politicians and the Church party, whose cause was well served by the Pope, who hurled an inflammatory brief into Spain addressed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, and published, without the sanction of Government, in all the Spanish papers. The following passage will show the tone of this letter:—"We declare that Article XI., which pretends to be able to give freedom of worship to the country, violates every right of truth and of the Catholic religion, annuls illegally the Concordat between the Holy See and the Spanish nation, lays the State open to the charge of wrong-doing, and opens a door to error—error which is but the precursor of a long succession of ruinous ills to the nation, so long and true a lover of Catholic unity." In plain words, the brief simply attacked the Government scheme, and incited the clergy and moderado party to break out into open revolt. Not content with thus urging the Spanish nation to revolt, his Holiness addressed a "Letter to the Ladies of Madrid who have signed the petition in favour of Catholic unity." The mischief and excitement engendered by the Papal letter and brief above alluded to can hardly be over-estimated. Inflammatory sermons were preached in favour of Catholic unity, even in churches within a stone's throw of the Houses of Parliament; while in Barbastro, a town of Aragon, the following riotous scene is said to have occurred:—The preacher of the day openly from the pulpit denounced the liberal measure of the Government, and declared that the faithful, under terrors of excommunication and of hell fire, should not mix with heretics, or aid in supporting the Government measure contained in Article XI. This was on March 29. After this, a blind man, vendor of the liberal papers, was seized and beaten and despoiled of his store by women of the congregation. The Government of Señor Canovas del Castillo was absolutely threatened by the Church which it was supporting all too well, and assailed, in press and pulpit, with a virulence and a violence which knew no bounds. The Pope threatened if Article XI. were passed, immediately to withdraw the Pro-Nuncio from the capital. One of the first fruits of this state of political and religious excitement was the resignation of Señor Durany y Liria, the Minister of Marine. Ill-health was put forward as the plea for his resignation, but there is little doubt that it was entirely due to his unwillingness to be a party to conceding, in the face of the Pope's recent brief, the small amount of religious liberty guaranteed by the much canvassed "Article XI." of the Constitutional scheme of Señor Canovas del Castillo and his Cabinet. He was succeeded in the Cabinet by the Señor Juan Bautista Antiquera, a warm supporter of the administration of the Premier.

In spite of all this agitation and excitement the Cabinet was firm, and announced that it would accept the whole of the Concordat of 1851 with the exception of the clause decreeing "Religious unity." And the strength of the ministerial majority enabled the "Article XI." to be carried in the Congress on May 12 by 221 votes to 83, and finally in the Senate on May 16, by 113 votes to 40. But this enactment by no means put an end to the agitation on the question of toleration. In spite of the narrow and bigoted interpretation put on the clause by which all notice boards and public advertisements of Protestant schools and places of worship were held to be "public manifestations," and therefore against the law, the clergy and church party continued their agitation, of which the following circular issued by the Bishop of Minorca, as late in the year as October, is a fair specimen:—"We renew and reiterate our sentence of the highest order of excommunication against heretics of every sort, kind, and description, against their pupils or adopted children, against their fathers, mothers, preceptors, and all who sit at meat with them. We fully excommunicate all who aid or look kindly on them; we excommunicate the domestic servants of all heretics; we excommunicate all and every person or persons who dare to let a house to a heretic or Protestant for school or services, and every one who gives money, or makes a loan, or leaves a legacy to such persons; we excommunicate every one who lives on terms of friendship with such heretic, and every one who dares to say or write one word in their defence. The clergy of my diocese are commanded to read this out on three successive Sundays during Divine Service, and take good care that all its injunctions shall be carried out to the letter."

Meanwhile the work of reorganising and consolidating the kingdom was actively carried on. Delegates were summoned from Navarre and the Basque Provinces to a conference relative to the suppression of the *Fueros*, or special privileges of those provinces and their participation in the conscription and taxes. This conference opened on May 2, and on the 22nd of the same month the Senate decided to abolish the *Fueros*. By the end of June the new Constitution had been finally settled by a mixed committee of the Cortes, and was promulgated at Madrid early in July.

The Budget was presented to the Cortes by Señor Salaverria, the Minister of Finance, on Saturday April 22. He estimated the revenue at 663,000,000 pesetas, or rather more than 25,500,000*l.* sterling, and the expenditure at 654,000,000 pesetas, or about 25,160,000*l.* sterling; 172,000,000 pesetas were allotted for the service of the national debt, and 157,000,000 pesetas for the war and navy departments; the following extract from Señor Salaverria's financial statement shows the general plan of his Budget:—"It is absolutely impossible to pay the interest on the public debt immediately and in full. In order to devote to this sacred debt all the disposable resources of the country, not only will the extraordinary war taxes be retained, but the land tax will be

increased 2 per cent. and the tax on articles of consumption 25 per cent. The tobacco monopoly will be rendered more productive, and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the salaries and allowances of some public functionaries, including the clergy. Notwithstanding these measures, it will only be possible to commence from January 1, 1877, to pay the yearly interest offered to the public creditors, whose capital will not be subjected to any diminution if they agree to accept the proposed settlement. In order to prepare for succeeding years the means of insuring the observance by the State of its engagements, the Cortes will be asked to grant extensive powers for reforming the general system of taxation. Conventions will be entered into with the Bank of Spain and the Mortgage Bank for the repayment of the floating debt. The first-named bank will for twelve years receive the land tax and industrial tax, and the Mortgage Bank will collect the customs duties. Certain taxes will be reserved, upon the strength of which 6 per cent. bonds will be issued to be redeemed in twelve years by half-yearly drawings. Through the above arrangements the holders of the Three per Cent. Consolidated Internal and External Debt and other State debts will receive from January 1, 1877, a third of their respective interest. Twenty-five million pesetas will be devoted to the redemption of the debt from July 1, 1879, and this sum will be successively increased by the interest on the capital of which the redemption is already effected. From July 1, 1889, the Three per Cent. Debt will be credited with half this interest—namely $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the other State debts with 3 per cent. The Railway Bonds will be liquidated by an agreement with the companies at 50 per cent. of their present value. The interest on the public debt will be paid in full when by the process of redemption the capital of the debt is reduced to such proportions that 180,000,000 yearly shall suffice for all the payments required. It will then be decided at what amount the redemption fund shall be maintained in order to continue extinguishing the capital of the debt. A Committee, composed of the Minister of Finance, the Governor of the Bank of Spain and some other functionaries and deputies, will be appointed to see that the necessary funds for the interest and redemption are regularly secured in order that the public engagements may be carried out."

The general opinion of financiers, however, was that the Minister of Finance had much over-estimated the revenue and much under-estimated the expenditure, and that the holders of Spanish bonds had no very brilliant prospect before them.

The tranquillity of the country was further disturbed by the action of the ex-Queen Isabella, who, recovering from the ill-health from which she suffered at the beginning of the year, began at once to meddle with Spanish politics. The settlement of the dispute with the Vatican was no doubt delayed by a letter addressed by her to the Pope in the month of April, in which she offered to use her influence with King Alphonso, her son, on the subject of

the religious question. On July 30 Queen Isabella arrived at Santander, and was received by the King and the Princess of Asturias; her reception by the people was cold, and on October 13 her Majesty entered Madrid privately, and without exciting any popular demonstration. The few people in the streets were quiet and respectful. The effect of her stay in Spain may be gathered by the state of things at the end of September, when everything in the political world was in a state of restless and feverish excitement, and the disputes between the ex-Queen and the Ministry, about a few thousand pounds, said by the former to be due from the nation to her, brought contempt and ridicule on all concerned in the matter. Martinez Campos and Primo de Rivera were warm supporters, it is stated, of the ex-Queen's claim.

The revolt in Cuba still continued, and volunteers and such money as could for the moment be spared were poured into the island, but without any very marked result, but early in October the Government having succeeded in getting the Cuba Loan on the security of the Customs dues of the Island, found itself with 600,000*l.* sterling in ready cash at its disposal, and either from motives connected with political intrigues at home, or because he was the best man for the post at its disposal, sent the general Martinez Campos to Cuba as Commander-in-Chief with 14,000 men chosen by lot from the regular army, and accompanied by a squadron under the command of Don Francisco de Llano, intended to co-operate with the troops. The General arrived in Cuba on November 3, and was met by General Jovellar, the Captain-General, with whom he concerted plans of action against the insurgents who were reported to be only some eight or ten thousand strong, but to be brave and determined men, and having also to combat the climate which had always been found to have a serious effect on the health of all Spanish troops engaged in the Island.

The close of the year was marked by terrible inundations which caused great distress and serious damage to property.

PORTUGAL.

At the very beginning of the year, *i.e.* on January 16, the Chamber of Deputies decided to liberate all slaves still in a state of slavery in the islands of Cape de Verd and St. Thomas. This liberal measure was confirmed by the Upper House on February 2, but little more of interest was done, and the Cortes closed their sittings on April 2. On the 22nd of that month the Princess Isabella, the great aunt of the king, died at the age of 75, leaving all her property to the directors of the English College of St. Peter and St. Paul, which has been established in Lisbon for the last 200 years, further instructing the Directors (Mgr. Baines, Dr. Duckett, and Father Richmond) to proceed against the

Government for the recovery of 8,000*l.* which she claimed as her portion of King John VI.'s succession.

The Court mourning was postponed till after the visit of the Prince of Wales.

A matter of some interest was the resolution of the municipality of Lisbon to adopt a system of main drainage on the London plan, which was made public in July. The municipality made a contract with an English engineer to study the works for which tenders were to be invited on the completion of the survey.

In August a financial crisis occurred in the North, the result of which was that on the 18th of that month there was a general run on the Lisbon banks which obliged them to close their doors, even the Bank of Portugal being compelled to take this extreme measure. All these banks, however, were said to possess ample assets, and the stoppage of payment was ascribed solely to the scarcity of coin.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed on August 19 as follows:—

"The greatest commercial crisis experienced for thirty years has just commenced. The suspension of the Union Bank of Oporto is announced. Many of the banks are temporarily closed, owing to the run upon them, and among them is the Bank of Portugal. They are short of gold, and are waiting for supplies from London. Public order has not been disturbed. A royal decree prolongs for two months the payment of bills and other obligations. It is considered that the crisis has arisen out of that of Oporto, augmented by groundless panic. In a few days all will be right. The directors of the Bank of Portugal have posted up a notice explaining the cause of the suspension, and promising to resume payment next week. The Commercial Association has held a meeting, at which it advised the Government to take efficacious measures to ameliorate the present state of things. The London and Brazilian Bank is firm, and continues its payments."

On the 24th, however, business had begun to recover from this shock, and in a short time commerce had recovered from its depression.

On November 21 Marshal Saldanha died in London, at the advanced age of 86. The Government sent a vessel of war to England to bring the body to Portugal. The Duchess accompanied her husband's remains, which were buried with great pomp in the royal Pantheon of San Vicente. The deceased Minister, who was born about the year 1790, and was a grandson of the celebrated Marquis de Pombal, was one of the most promising and untiring actors in the affairs of his country from the time he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs by John VI. in 1825.

At the end of the year Portugal suffered much loss and distress from floods, which, as in Spain, caused great loss of life and destruction of property.

CHAPTER III.

ITALY.—Meeting of Parliament—Signor Minghetti's financial statement—Debate on the Grist-Tax question and fall of the Ministry—Signor Depretis forms a Cabinet—The Commission on Electoral Reform—The Italian Railways—Affairs at the Vatican—Death of Cardinal Antonelli—The Mantegazza Case—The 100-ton gun.

BELGIUM.—Political events: debate on the Banque de Belgique—The Terneuzen Convention—Defeat of the Malou Cabinet—The June Elections—Disputes between the Catholics and Liberals: riots at Brussels and Ghent—M. Anspach's speech—The 'Pacification' festival at Ghent—Hygienic Congress at Brussels—The Geographical Conference—Sylvain van de Weyer—Review of the political situation.

HOLLAND.—Politics at home and abroad—The war in Atchin—The Session of the States General: the Ministerial crisis—Home and Colonial Budgets—The North Sea Canal—Proposed draining of the Zuyder Zee.

DENMARK.—Political disturbances—Elections to the Folksthing—Lieutenant Pio's candidature—Renewed Difficulties in December—The Scandinavian Idea.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Parliamentary History—The Arctic Expedition.

RUSSIA.—The annexation of Khokand—The Baltic Provinces—Trial of Dr. Strousberg at Moscow—Commerce and Manufactures—The Russian Army—Saghalien and the Kurile Islands—The Eastern Question: attack on England in the *Golos*—The Czar's speech at Moscow—Prince Gortschakoff's letter—The *émeute* at St. Petersburg.

ITALY.

ON January 20, Parliament reassembled after its short recess, but it only sat for a few weeks, as on February 25 a royal decree closed the session, and Parliament did not reassemble until March 6. In the meantime two somewhat important events happened, the commission charged with the duty of investigating the affairs of Sicily returned, and the budget commissioners passed the draught Bill for the rectification of the Tiber. On March 6, King Victor Emmanuel opened in person the second session of the 12th Italian Parliament, going in State from the Quirinal. His Majesty's speech was to the effect that his relations with Foreign Powers were friendly, that a treaty had been made with Austro-Hungary which had cleared the way for the purchase of the Italian railways by the State, a Bill for which would be brought before Parliament during the session, and that his Government had joined the other Powers in their action in the East.

The next day Signor Biancheri was re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies. On March 16 Signor Minghetti, the Italian Minister of Finance, made his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the administration of the finances in 1875 had closed with a difference between the receipts and the expenditure of only 28,000,000 lire instead of 77,000,000 lire—the deficit which had been anticipated; and this notwithstanding that after the Budget had been passed the Chamber had voted 15,000,000 lire more for railway works and 6,000,000 rente in exchange for

the bonds of the Roman railways. Signor Minghetti proceeded to state the manner in which he had provided for those 28,000,000 lire. He analyzed the accounts of revenue and expenditure for 1875, and showed that all the taxes were yielding an increased revenue. He also entered into particulars with regard to the 20,000,000 which had been economized, and showed that the result was an improvement in the financial situation to the extent of 50,000,000 lire as compared with the estimates—namely, 30,000,000 from the increased revenue and 20,000,000 from reduced expenditure. The Minister then referred to the final estimates for 1876, and entered into an examination of the fresh outlay which might be needed beyond the expenditure fixed in the Budget, mentioning, among other items, the interest upon the capital for the construction of new railways. The Budget for 1876 would show a surplus of revenue over expenditure to the amount of 10,000,000 lire. After referring to the requirements of the Treasury for 1876, which could be served without asking the Chamber for authority to raise money, Signor Minghetti submitted the estimates for 1877, which calculate the revenue at 1,305,000,000 lire, and the expenditure at 1,290,000,000, showing a surplus of 15,000,000. The Minister remarked that there would, moreover, be 11,000,000 lire set apart for the improvement of the *patrimoniuleo*, and that 15,000,000 are put down for railway works, these items increasing the surplus. Signor Minghetti proceeded to argue that the possible future diminution of the extraordinary revenue and the necessity for new expenditure would be compensated for by the financial results of the new treaties of commerce and by the natural increase in the yield of the taxes which had been demonstrated by the experience of the last three years. Speaking of the negotiations opened for the modification of the commercial treaties and the principles which guided the negotiators, the Minister expressed confidence that the new Conventions would be beneficial not only to the Treasury, but also to the industrial interests of the country. Signor Minghetti concluded his review by congratulating the country upon the results achieved, and by declaring that the merit of having thus assured the future of the finances belonged to the Italian people for its willing co-operation, and to the Parliament for the constant efforts it had made. Signor Minghetti also gave an account of the different stages of the question respecting the purchase of the railways. He confirmed the announcement that the additional charge upon the Treasury for the Roman lines would be 5,500,000 lire; there would be no surcharge upon the Treasury for the southern railways, while for the Upper Italian lines the total additional burthen was estimated at 10,000,000 lire. He pointed out the advantages which might be gained by a revision of the tariff and the development of the traffic. With regard to the management, the Minister believed it would be proper to place it in the hands of the Government. He, however, examined four possible plans, but, seeing that neither of them was at present practicable, the management by the State be-

came unavoidable. The working of the lines could be carried on without disturbing the existing boards of administration and without prejudice to the future, an engagement being entered into to present a Bill for the final organization of the system at the expiration of two years. Applying the financial results of these operations to the Budget, the Minister proved that the equilibrium would not be affected.

In spite, however, of this encouraging statement by the Finance Minister, the Ministry was shortly to be overthrown for the Tuscan Deputies in resentment of some grievances affecting themselves, and their constituents joined the opposition in a successful attack on the Government, on the question of the Grist Tax, the result being the resignation of the Chamber; Signor Depretis being charged with the duty of forming a new Cabinet. In this task he was successful; and by March 22 he had formed a Ministry composed as follows: President of the Ministry and Minister of Finance, Signor Depretis; Foreign Affairs, Signor Melagari; Interior, Signor Nicotera; Justice, Signor Mancini; Public Works, Signor Zunardelli; War, General Mezzacapo; Public Instruction, Signor Coppino; Marine, Commendatore Brin; Agriculture, Signor Majoranca Catabiano.

All were members of the Left, or advanced Liberal party. Upon this, the newly elected President of the Chamber wrote to resign his post, and his letter was read on March 29. Whereupon Signor Depretis, President of the Ministry, said he did not think that the position of affairs had been altered to such an extent by the change of Government as to occasion this step. The confidence of the new Cabinet in Signor Biancheri was full and entire, and he hoped the Chamber would not accept his resignation. Signor Minghetti and Signor Crispi also paid a tribute to the rectitude of Signor Biancheri, and said he enjoyed the confidence of all Parties in the Chamber. They joined Signor Depretis in hoping that the resignation of the President would be rejected, and the Chamber thereupon unanimously refused to accept it.

The Chambers were immediately prorogued until April 25.

As to the new Prime Minister, it may be fairly said that he had earned his elevation, and that he was known already beyond the limits of Italy. He entered on his Parliamentary career immediately the Statute of March 4, 1848, was promulgated, was returned for his native town of Stradella, which he has ever since continued to represent, has never abandoned his post, and is now one—with Lanza and La Marmora—of the three survivors of the first sub-Alpine Parliament. He has been three times a Cabinet Minister, having held the portfolio of Public Works in the Rattazzi Administration of 1862, that of Marine in the Ricasoli Government of June, 1866, and that of Finance during the few other weeks that Administration contrived to continue in power after its modification in April, 1867. In 1859 Depretis was sent by Cavour as Governor to Brescia, and in 1860 as Commissary-Extraordinary and Pro-Dictator to Sicily, where he promulgated the Statute.

Since the death of Rattazzi he has been the acknowledged leader of the Left. In his discourse to his constituents at Stradella, to which he made allusion as containing the programme of the Opposition, now become the programme of the Government, he described the Party he led as "His Majesty's Opposition," thus distinguishing it from that small ultra-section of the Left which considers the Republican as the only legitimate form of government. He spoke then of the necessity for gratuitous, obligatory instruction, for absolute liberty in the elections,—for maintaining the full prerogative of the Civil Power, for curbing ecclesiastical intemperance of expression, and for placing the administration of the ecclesiastical property in the hands of the laity.

Of the nine members of the new Cabinet, five—Depretis, Brin, Zunardelli, Melagari, and Coppino, are from the north of Italy—three Piedmontese, one Genoese, and one Lombard. The other four—Nicotera, Mezzacapo, Mancini, and Calatabiano—are from the South—three Neapolitans and one Sicilian.

All the statesmen had established reputations as administrators, although only Signori Coppino and Mancini had ever before held portfolios. Commendatore Brin, the Minister of Marine, who is one of the party who ignore all party differences and only strive for the good of the country, is a distinguished naval architect, and was recommended for his present post on that account by the retiring Minister, St. Bon. The change of Ministry was at once followed by a letter from Garibaldi to Signor Depretis accepting the gift of 100,000 lire presented to him by the nation and the King, his intention of accepting which he had only two months before indignantly denied. In this letter he said that it would enable him to cooperate in the Tiber works. On April 4, the Finance Minister appointed a Commission to prepare a scheme of reform of the Grist Tax, that *bête noire* of Italian statesmanship, and the cause, as we have recorded, of the former Ministry's fall. On the 24th, the day before the re-assembling of the Chambers, a royal decree was published appointing a commission to inquire into the subject of Electoral reform; the decree stated that his Majesty, having taken the opinion of his Ministers upon the proposal made by his Minister of the Interior, Nicotera, decreed the constitution of a Royal Commission, and charged it to collect all the statistical elements relating to the history of political elections in the Kingdom of Italy, and to examine into the various reforms proposed for the regulation and the extension of the electoral rights, for securing their exercise, and for re-establishing a full accord between the electoral laws and those which determine the rights and obligation of the citizens. Secondly, the Commission, when it shall have completed its preparatory work, is to propose within the month of July those provisions which, in his opinion, will most efficaciously conduce to the end of extending the electoral right to all those citizens who, in accordance with the spirit of Italian institutions, should be called upon to select the representatives of the nation.

The Ministry, in spite of its liberal professions and the attacks that the Ministers and their supporters had made on the late Government, when once in office modified their programme, and even put the press laws in force, and determined to adopt though with some modifications the Grist Tax, by opposing which they had raised themselves to power. During the month of May but little of importance took place in the Chambers. There was some discussion of the railway purchase project: and the treaties of commerce with France, Austro-Hungary and Switzerland were prolonged until the end of April 1877.

On June 22, the report of the committee on the Upper Italian Railways Convention was published and circulated among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The report approved the Government measure, and on the 24th the assent of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the modifications introduced into the Basle convention was received. The ministerial Bill was, however, fiercely contested, the Chamber, the Government and their supporters upholding Clause IV., whereby the Government were at liberty to confide the working of the lines to a private company, the Right contending that the work ought to remain in the hands of the Government. Finally, however, the Bill was passed as proposed by the Ministry on June 27, and was passed by the Senate on the 29th, the majority in the Chamber of Deputies being 309 (344 to 35), the debate having lasted five days. A fierce debate took place on July 14 and 15, in the Senate on the question of *punti franchi*, or free stations on the coast, the sitting being finally adjourned to the 26th, when there were 216 members present, the usual number being under 150. The result of the autumn elections was the gaining of many seats by the supporters of the Ministry.

His Majesty re-opened Parliament on November 20, and delivered a speech full of liberal but moderate sentiments. The next day Signor Crispi, the Government candidate, was elected President by 234 votes in a house of 347. Nothing further of importance, however, was done by the Chambers or the Ministry in the last months of the year.

The most important event in Vatican affairs, early in the year, was undoubtedly the interview between his Holiness the Pope and the Marquis of Ripon, which took place about the middle of January when the Marquis, who had recently been received into the Romish Church, took the sacrament from the hands of his Holiness. The Pope received many pilgrims and deputations of faithful followers of the Roman Church from several countries, a deputation from Ireland arriving in the month of January, and others at intervals throughout the year. His Holiness' health was a subject of anxiety to his friends, and many false and exaggerated reports were from time to time circulated representing him as being dangerously ill.

In February some excitement was caused by a rumour that there was an intrigue between the Roman Church and that section

of Anglican clergymen known as the "Ritualist" party; this rumour being denied in England by Mr. Mackonochie, and in Rome by the *Voce della Verità*. The great matter of importance to the Vatican in foreign affairs was the dispute in Spain on the question of religious tolerance, in which the Pope took an active interest. Towards the end of the year the famous Cardinal-Secretary Antonelli died, at the age of 71.

The late Cardinal was born at Sonnino, a small village situate near the Pontine Marshes, on April 2, 1806, his father being, according to report, a woodcutter. He was at a very early age sent to be educated at the Grand Seminary of Rome for the ministry of the Roman Catholic Church. Whilst pursuing his studies here he proved to be one of the cleverest students of the day, and succeeded in carrying off several of the highest honours and most valuable prizes. He shortly afterwards entered the priesthood, and, being favoured by the late Pope Gregory XIV., was made a prelate. In 1841 he became Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of the Interior; three years later, in 1844, Second Treasurer. In the following year he was appointed to the post of Finance Minister of the two Apostolic Chambers. Pope Pius IX. having ascended the Papal throne in 1846, Antonelli was by him raised, on June 11, 1847, to the dignity of a cardinal deacon. In 1848 still greater honours were conferred on him by his being created President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a Cabinet composed of members of the Liberal party, which framed the famous *Statuto*, or Constitution, proclaimed in 1848, the principal articles of which were so soon after contravened. In the same year, when the Romans desired to join the King of Sardinia in his war against the Austrians, the Antonelli Ministry retired, and the Mamiani Ministry came into power. Two years later, viz., in April 1850, Cardinal Antonelli was again appointed Foreign Minister; he, however, tendered his resignation in 1863—a period of thirteen years from the taking up the portfolio—but it was not accepted. On the irruption of Garibaldi and his legion into Viterbo, it was reported that Cardinal Antonelli made an appeal to the Great Powers to assist him against Garibaldi. In the debates of the Œcumenical Council, which opened on December 8, 1869, he took a leading part, displaying great tact and ability in restraining the impetuosity of his somewhat too impulsive master. Two years later, viz. on September 21, 1871, the late Cardinal raised a diplomatic protest against the occupation of Rome by the Italian army, and on October 4 of the same year he issued another protest, this time against the *plébiscite* which had just been taken for the unification of the Italian kingdom. On that occasion there were recorded no less than 133,681 votes in favour of union, whilst only 1,507 votes were recorded against union, out of a total of 167,578 persons entitled to take part in the *plébiscite*, the remainder—35,374—abstaining from going to the poll. On the occupation of the Palace of the Quirinal by King Victor Emmanuel

in 1870, Cardinal Antonelli, on November 10 of the same year, issued another protest against what he termed the "unholy" act. At the time of his decease the Cardinal held the posts of Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, as also of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and of the Consultà; in fact, he was virtually the Prime Minister of the Pope, he having had the control of all formal and official transactions, besides influencing in a great degree all matters relating to the diplomatic intercourse of the Vatican with the outside world. No dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, perhaps, with the exception of the Pontiff himself, has had so many or so great honours conferred upon him as the late Cardinal Antonelli, and by his death the Pope loses a most staunch friend and faithful servant, while the Roman Church lost one of its ablest Ministers.

After lying in state, his remains were placed in the family mausoleum, recently completed, in the Cemetery of Sto. Lorenzo. It had been expected that some part of the late Cardinal's vast fortune would have been bequeathed to the Pope, and that his art collections would at least have enriched the museum of the Vatican. These expectations, however, were not realised; as all the great wealth was left to members of his Eminence's family.

He was succeeded in his responsible post by Cardinal Simeoni, who had previously been Apostolic Nuncio at Madrid. It is stated that this Cardinal came under the favourable notice of Pius IX. through being employed at the Vatican in drawing up Latin letters and briefs. Afterwards, as has been mentioned, he filled a diplomatic post; and he was a *protégé* of Cardinal Franchi, who (it was said) would probably have succeeded Antonelli had he not entertained other views than that of terminating his career as Pontifical Secretary of State.

Early in the month of March the Court of Cassation, or Supreme Tribunal, was opened at Rome with great ceremony. On March 14, the fifty-sixth birthday of King Victor Emmanuel, and the thirty-second of his eldest son, was signalised in Rome by a ceremony of great interest. A new public library, which had been added to the Collegio Romano, and which had received the name of the King, was formally opened by the Minister of Public Instruction. He explained that on the very site of the new building the Jesuits had striven for the triumph of principles against which Victor Emmanuel's career has been an unceasing battle. The library is also the monument of a victory in another respect, for it contains 650,000 volumes which belonged to the suppressed monasteries.

On May 8, the ironclad, "Duilio," was launched at Castellamare, in the presence of the King, the Court, the Ministry, and most of the *corps diplomatique*; the vessel being christened by the Princess Margherita.

In February great excitement was caused by the discovery that bills of exchange to the amount of 200,000f. have been negotiated

under the pretence that they were drawn for the accommodation of his Majesty the King of Italy, and by means of a forgery of the King's name to a kind of guarantee that his Majesty was responsible for them. Many persons were arrested, but were set at liberty on the discovery that the Marchese Mantegazza, of Milan, was the sole author of the forgeries; for this he was put on his trial at Bologna, on August 16, the trial ending on September 1, in a verdict of "Guilty;" the court condemned the speculative marquis to eight years' penal servitude for forgery. Mantegazza had by his own confession negotiated the forged bills and used the other forged documents to assist him in the negotiation; but he affirms that, in the beginning at least, he was not aware of the forgeries, that he had no part in them himself, and that he acted simply as the agent of a person whom he doggedly refused to name, but through whom, he said, he had previously conducted delicate pecuniary operations for the King, and on whose authority he accepted the forged signatures as genuine. The tribunal at Bologna rejected Mantegazza's explanation, but the line taken by the defence produced a great effect upon public opinion in Italy. The Marquis Spinola, the husband of the King's daughter by the lady who is well-known as the Countess Mirafiore, was called as a witness, and was forced to confess that he had been mixed up with Mantegazza in several speculative undertakings, and that he was on terms of close personal friendship with the negotiator, if not the author, of the forgeries. This evidence has excited the most damaging suspicions in Italian society, where the King's embarrassments and the shifts to which he has to resort in order to raise money are talked about as matters of common knowledge. To make matters worse, the prosecution laboured hard to smother the inquiries on which Mantegazza's counsel insisted; and as it is notorious that the forgeries were known to the Court long before the prosecution was commenced, it has been surmised that if he had escaped, and if investigation could have been thus avoided, the King would not have been displeased.

The wrongful arrest of Messrs. Rainford and Monckton, in October, by a brigadier of carbineers in Sicily, and the capture, by brigands, of Mr. Rose, who was ransomed and returned safely to his friends, which event happened in November, caused some excitement both in Italy and in this country.

The last event of much interest in the year was the trial of the 100-ton gun, manufactured by Sir William Armstrong for the Italian Government. These experiments were carried out at Spezia, the gun being mounted on a floating platform and charged with English Government 1·5″ powder. The results as to initial velocity, penetrative power, and strain on the gun were most satisfactory, and there is no doubt but that when this gun is mounted on board an ironclad the Italian Government will possess a vessel which will be able to sink any other vessel afloat before such vessel could fire a shot with any chance of even grazing her.

We may remark, in concluding our narrative of events during the year 1876 in Italy, that general prosperity was a marked feature. Not even the questionable policy of large armaments, of which the great gun, just described, was a striking specimen, nor the difficulties involved necessarily in the struggles of a new kingdom, added to the ministerial crisis, appear to check materially the growing national welfare.

BELGIUM.

It was a satisfactory sign, at the beginning of the year, that the disturbances in the province Hainaut among the workmen began to diminish. Belgium, like other countries, had severe experience of the difficulties between labour and capital and the powers of trade-unionism; and the general depression in the iron trade had been also felt.

Early in February an important question was put in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Rogier asked the Government whether it proposed to take the reserve force of 30,000 men necessary for the mobilization of the army from the Civic Guards, or from among the old soldiers of the army whose time of service is expired. The Minister of War replied that no military man ever thought of calling the Civic Guards to active service in the field, for which they possessed neither sufficient discipline, nor cohesion, and *esprit de corps*. In time of danger the Civic Guards might be called on conjointly with the army for service in fortified places; but to fill the voids which may be caused in the army in the field the King has, in virtue of the law of 1871, which will remain in force till 1880, the power of calling in the ranks an unlimited number of old soldiers who have served in the army. After some further debate the Minister of Finance (M. Malou) declared that the Government would present to the Chambers within a month or six weeks a project of law for the reorganization of the Civic Guards. After some remarks from M. Frère-Orban and other members of the Left, the order of the day, proposed by the Minister of Finance, "The Chamber, associating itself with the intentions of the Government to ameliorate the organizations and armament of the Civic Guards without aggravating the charges on the population, passes to the order of the day," was adopted by a majority, although M. Frère-Orban had pointed out that, the effective Civic Guards being composed now only of 15,000 men, it would be impossible to raise the force to 30,000 men without imposing new charges.

The question of the mode of conferring university degrees was the subject of several days' discussion. In the course of debate, M. Frère-Orban, the leader of the Opposition, combated the principle of examinations, and endeavoured to prove that the two systems of examining juries which have been successfully tried in

Belgium have produced only disastrous results. He concluded that the right of the free exercise of the liberal profession follows necessarily from the right of the liberty of teaching. In support of his opinion, he cited the results obtained in Belgium by the suppression of the control of jewellery and the liberty of trade in money and stockbroking, and also the example of the countries where freedom of the liberal professions exists. M. Frère-Orban proposed, finally, the adoption of the English system. The Chamber, however, voted the maintenance of the present system of examining university juries during the two academic sessions of 1876.

The difficulties of the Banque de Belgique, recorded in former years, had necessitated the formation of a syndicate of bankers, and this arrangement was formally decided in the month of March. The sum to be advanced was stated at sixteen millions of francs. The sanction of the Chamber to the *projet de loi* was given on the 22nd of that month, 83 votes supporting the proposal, and only 4 voting against it. On the previous day, M. Malou, the Minister of Finance, introduced the Bill empowering the Government to pay the Railway Construction Company immediately for the works already executed on the lines in course of construction for State account, instead of awaiting the period at which payment is legally due. The amount—namely, 11,000,000 francs—will enable the Railway Construction Company to repay a considerable portion of its debt to the Banque de Belgique, in the aid of which the Government introduces the present Bill. M. Dumortier moved that the name of the Banque de Belgique should be changed, and that a thorough inquiry should be instituted with the object of coming to a conclusion which would relieve the Government of the necessity of affording assistance to every embarrassed financial establishment. The sitting was suspended for a short time in order that the report on the Bill might be drawn up. On the re-assembling of the House, the report which proposes the adoption of the measure was presented.

A severe party conflict took place in May, and was commenced on the 16th, in the course of a debate on a special credit of 36,000,000 francs, proposed by the Government for the construction of public works. M. Frère-Orban attacked the proposal, and accused the Government of leading the country to ruin, and of compromising it in the eyes of foreign nations. M. Jacobs, of the Right, replied to M. Frère-Orban's charges, and said that with M. Malou at the head of the Cabinet the Constitution ran no danger. The debate was continued on the two following days, and ended in the victory of the Government. The Prime Minister, M. Malou, declared that he and his colleagues were devoted to the institutions of the country, in proof of which he cited the principal laws which were proposed by it. He finally expressed the hope that if the Liberals return to power they would be represented by politicians, and not by an anti-religious faction.

M. Orts, a leading Liberal, pointed out the contradiction which exists between the declarations of the Ministry and the actions and agitation of the party on whose support the Ministry depends. Recalling the last years of the Restoration in France, when, owing to the clerical agitation, the Villèle Ministry was succeeded by the Polignac Ministry, and the Revolution of 1830 provoked, the speaker said that he feared no such catastrophe for Belgium, as the Catholic party, even if it found in its ranks a Polignac, would never find a Charles X. in Belgium. The most important result of the debate was that the chiefs of all the fractions of the Liberal party declared themselves in favour of the complete secularization of public instruction, and consequently of the abolition of the law of 1842, which admits the clergy into the schools. But a few days later the Ministry were destined to experience an overthrow upon another issue. The Government had concluded a convention with Holland in reference to the port of Terneuzen, which was not favourably regarded by the mercantile body, and many petitions against it were sent to the Chamber. The King himself received a large and important deputation from Antwerp, and it was clear that many ordinary supporters of M. Malou were wavering in their allegiance. The Convention was finally rejected by 58 against 42 votes on the 24th, a result attributed to the fact that many clerical members voted against the Government with a view to the approaching elections. The Chamber was adjourned on the following day indefinitely, to allow time for the Ministry to take the necessary measures. The Prime Minister had an interview with the King, the result of which was that M. Malou undertook to carry on affairs until the next month's elections. Speaking in the Senate, in reply to a question, M. Malou said that the rejection of the Terneuzen Convention by the Chamber of Representatives was very regrettable for the provinces of Flanders and the Cabinet, and that he could not explain the adverse vote of his friends (the clerical deputies for Antwerp, who voted against the Ministry). The Cabinet had informed the Dutch Government that it proposes to open new negotiations on the subject of the Terneuzen question, in order to try to arrive at a solution of it. The Baron d'Anéthan, the leader of the Right in the Senate, declared in the name of those clerical members of the Chamber of Representatives who had voted against the Ministry, that they had voted thus only because the Ministry had refused to support their amendment proposing the suppression of the lighthouse and ship-lights duties in the Scheldt so as to give to Antwerp advantages similar to those which Terneuzen would have enjoyed under the convention if it had been adopted. After the Senate had voted 36,000,000 f. for public works, the legislative session for 1875–76 was closed in the name of the King by the Minister of the Interior. Belgian constitutional usage is that the legislative sessions are opened in the Chamber of Representatives and closed in the Senate.

The June elections were naturally awaited with interest as

offering the only solution of the crisis. According to the constitution, the parliamentary electors of five of the nine provinces of Belgium (Belgian citizens paying 42 f. 35 c. direct taxes per annum) had to renew one-half of the Chamber of Representatives by electing sixty-three of the 124 members composing it. The members are elected by *arrondissement*, in the capital of which the voting takes place. Brussels presented an animated aspect from an early hour in the morning. At half-past eight o'clock the beating of the drums of the Civic Guards reminded the electors of the duty to be fulfilled, and at nine o'clock the voting commenced at the different polling places. There being no opposition offered to the thirteen outgoing members for the *arrondissement* of Brussels (all Liberals), they were quietly re-elected. The important results of the day were, however, that at Antwerp the Liberals were beaten by about 130 votes, and that the Ministerial majority was, on the whole, only reduced from 14 to 12. The excitement here and at Antwerp was intense. In anticipation of riots a considerable force of troops had been gathered together in both towns, and the Civic Guards had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for being called out at any moment.

"The result of the elections," wrote an evidently well-informed correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "can be attributed only to the unbending doctrinairism and self-sufficiency of M. Frère-Orban and some of his lieutenants. Instead of infusing new life into the discouraged Belgian Liberals by a programme of positive and much-needed reforms, they have amused themselves both in and outside the Chamber with sterile declamations against the clergy. All they offered to the country in case of their accession to power was the revision of the law of 1842, which gives the priests liberty of access to the schools. There exist at present three sorts of electoral franchises in Belgium. Communal electors have to pay 10 f. annually in direct taxes, provincial electors (electors of the provincial councils) 20 f., and parliamentary electors 42 f. 35 c. The more advanced Liberals have demanded for a long time a lowering of the parliamentary franchise and the admission to its possession of persons precluded by their accidental position from paying direct taxes, but offering the guarantees of education. In the political and social circumstances of Belgium both demands are perfectly justifiable. Nevertheless, M. Frère-Orban continued to turn a deaf ear to all reasonable suggestions and to hold fast by the 42 f. 35 c. qualification, as if there were something magical in it. Another great abuse which has grown up in Belgium, both in the Liberal and the Catholic political spheres, is the clique system. This system is even more strictly maintained among the Liberals than among the Catholics. A certain number of bourgeois families have become, thus to speak, governmental families, and succeeded to a great extent in keeping the good things, political, and what is looked on as even worse, financial, to themselves. Political eminence or notoriety, or in most instances the simple possession

of a seat in the Senate or the Chamber of Representatives, is considered and coveted as the easiest stepping-stone to wealth, or at all events the large salaries to be obtained by administratorships of financial or industrial undertakings. This cancer of Belgian political life seems to be ineradicable. Belgian law in this respect is certainly so slow, and when it strikes so mild, as to render the expectation of a cure by means of it a perfect delusion. The Catholic administrators of the Langrand Societies still sit in both Chambers. M. Fortamps, governor of the Banque de Belgique, famous on account of the exploits of T'Kindt, sits still as a Liberal in the Senate, without, as it appears, it having been intimated to him even once by the chiefs of the Liberal party that, both in the interests of his party and of public propriety, it would be better if he resigned his seat. Of younger men of considerable, in some instances of eminent, talents there is no lack in Belgium. The entering of some of these into public life would be desirable in the highest degree, were it only to rejuvenate to some extent the senile bourgeois-clique Government system now weighing on Belgium. But the self-sufficiency and egotism of the leaders of the Liberal party, and in a lesser degree also of the Catholic party, are such as to make them regard the infusion of any new blood for the reinvigoration of their parties as an abomination, a personal injury, and above all a loss of political influence and perhaps of personal gain. Such are the situation and the character of the militant political parties in Belgium at present."

The chief difficulty of a Minister in M. Malou's position was to steer an impartial way between the rival claims and pretensions of two equally unreasonable and bigoted party organizations. As usual, the year did not pass without direct hostilities taking place between the Liberals and Ultramontanes. A manifesto on the side of the Liberals was put forth in the month of February, in the shape of a lecture delivered by the well-known M. Anspach. The eloquent burgomaster had selected an effective subject, "the Political Consequences of the Papal Infallibility Dogma," and made the most of his topic, evoking the unbounded applause of a crowded audience. The burgomaster said that in the present grave and perilous circumstances all those who can resist the clerical torrent should energetically do their duty. Never before did the Belgian clergy show a greater hostility to the constitutional institutions of the country. Though the Catholic majority in the Chambers showed moderation, the militant Catholic party—the clergy and the press—acted with unheard-of violence. Attacks on civil marriage, pilgrimages, jubilee processions, legacy hunting, the multiplication of convents, so-called miraculous ecstasies—all these and other means were used to stir the fanaticism of the ignorant masses against existing institutions. This agitation dated from the proclamation of the Papal Infallibility Dogma in 1870. The question had often been raised whether it was possible to be at the same time a good Belgian citizen and a religious

Catholic. In 1874 a clerical deputy asked in the Chamber why it should be supposed that the men of his party did not take their oath to the Constitution in earnest. He (the burgomaster) did not doubt the honour of the men now composing the Right of the Chamber, but might they not soon be replaced by others of a different stamp? Before 1870 a believing Catholic could seriously take the oath to the Constitution. Cardinal Dechamps said so at the Congress of Malines, and the Jesuits had repeatedly declared in their "Précis Historiques," the political oath to be a binding contract. In England the Catholics were admitted into Parliament only after the most positive declarations were made that obedience to the Pope is only dogmatic, and that the Pope need not be obeyed when he condemns the civil laws of the country. All these declarations were annulled by the new dogma. The Syllabus condemned all the Belgian liberties, and the encyclicals must be accepted as law by believers. All declarations to the contrary were now false. The Belgian clergy had commenced a regular crusade against the institutions of the country. This great danger had been rendered possible by the enslavement of the lower clergy. "Formerly the parish priests were in the enjoyment of an immovable position. This secured a national, independent, patriotic clergy. Since 1836, however, the bishops impose on the parish priests the obligation to deposit on the very day of their nomination blank forms of resignation. In 1845, the rules of Napoleon I.'s Concordat were abolished by the bishops, and the consequence is that the whole clergy are governed and set in motion by one word from Malines. In many *arrondissements* the political elections are controlled entirely by the clergy, who tell the electors only at the last moment for whom to vote. Whenever they choose they may return, instead of the Moderate Catholics now in the Chambers, open enemies of the Constitution, and that day would be the day of the commencement of a religious war—a contingency believed impossible in Belgium not many years ago. The crusade commenced by the Belgian clergy awakens the apprehensions not only of the Liberals but of many sincere Catholics, whose number will more and more increase the more the terrible logic of the new Infallibility Dogma shall be understood and make itself felt. In the Catholic University of Louvain teaching quite contrary to the institutions of the country is openly given. It is taught there that the clerical power is the superior of the civil power, as God is the superior of man; that the Pope has the right to depose kings; that liberty of conscience is an absolute right to believe the truth as taught only by the Catholic Church; that the Church is the sole competent judge of the circumstances which may admit toleration towards unbelievers; that the Church alone possesses the right of education in all schools—a right which she can never abdicate; that the right of forming associations is subject to the supervision of the Church; that all the political development since 1789, and all the laws made since then for the

regulation of family matters, are to be condemned; and that there ought to exist no difference between the conscience of the citizen and that of the Christian; so that a professing Christian owns, under all circumstances, absolute obedience to the teaching of the Church."

We have quoted at some length from this address, in order to convey a true idea of the strong feeling entertained on the one side, and, as it is needless to say, amply reciprocated on the other. Some disturbances took place immediately afterwards at Malines, the Liberals having interfered with a Catholic manifestation. The Catholic orators exhorted their audience to act with energy in order to maintain the Catholic party in power; and M. Jacobs, an ex-Minister of Finance, went so far as to declare that the accession of the Liberals to power would be not only a misfortune, but a disaster, and that the Government of the Belgian "Naquets" would not suit the country. At the great banquet, when 450 delegates attended, the toast of the Pope was given before that of the King. No toast was given to the present Moderate Catholic Ministry, of which also no member was present, but the toast of the Catholic Ministers of 1870, who had to resign in 1871 on account of the Langrand commotion, was warmly received. In the town of Malines itself the Liberals were in the majority, and some excitement had already manifested itself during the day. At five in the evening the delegates of Lierre, accompanied by their music, commenced a fight with the townspeople. Two commissaries of police, while endeavouring to separate the combatants, were much ill-treated. It was also stated that when the banquet was terminated, a number of those leaving it insulted the burgomaster, who was on the balcony of the Liberal Club. The *mêlée* then became general, and continued till the departure of the Catholic delegates by the various trains. The gendarmes, and notably the stationmaster, did what they could to maintain order. Unfortunately many persons were wounded and bruised. Administrative and judicial inquiries relative to the occurrence were commenced, as the Minister of the Interior stated in the Chamber in reply to questions on the subject. He was asked by M. Wasseige, a member of the Right, whether the guilty parties were to be punished. M. Pirmez also urged the chastisement of the persons concerned in these disturbances, but insisted that the authorities in dealing with them should act with impartiality. M. Delcour, Minister of the Interior, replied that the parties at fault would be severely punished, and he added that he was only awaiting the receipt of further information with regard to what had occurred. M. Kervyn, a member of the Right, made a speech in which he indirectly charged the Liberals with fomenting the disorder. M. van Humbeek, of the Left, in reply, warmly attacked M. Kervyn's statement. After a very animated debate, the matter dropped.

The elections gave rise to further riots in June, at Brussels,

Antwerp, and Ghent. On the 14th grave disturbances took place in these towns, and also at Liege, in the course of which many shots were fired. On the 15th Ghent was once more in excitement. There were some conflicts between the police and the populace, and several arrests were made. The gendarmerie charged the crowd, without previously calling upon the people to disperse. The windows of the Alcantara Hotel were broken, and damage was done to several private houses. Numerous bands of rioters afterwards paraded the streets shouting, but the police were in sufficient force to prevent their committing any excesses. In the evening, a band of rioters marched through the streets, and broke the windows of several houses. They were at length dispersed by the gendarmerie. At Antwerp, a procession, consisting of several thousand persons, marched through the streets on the 17th, shouting "Long live the King!" "Down with Malou!" "Resignation!" Special bodies of the Civic Guard were under arms, but after a time the town resumed its ordinary quiet. In fact, no very great damage appeared to have been effected by these disturbances, the Belgians appearing to conduct their riots with a very considerable method and order. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gave an amusing account of their mode of operation. "After being duly announced beforehand, so as not to let the authorities in charge of public order be taken by surprise, they take their course. Public traffic is hardly interrupted by them, and by the publicans they are considered as a regular godsend. Late at night, when things have grown somewhat quiet, the Civic Guards, in full accoutrement, may be seen peaceably refreshing themselves in the same public-houses as their late opponents. It is in the nature of the Belgians to make a great deal of noise when excited, but of any real danger to public order, not to speak of the fundamental institutions of the country, there can never be any question. On the contrary, there might be danger if the ebullitions of public feeling were too abruptly repressed. Of course the communal administrations of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and some smaller towns will have to pay the bills for broken windows and some other injuries to property; a good number of persons will be sentenced by the correctional tribunals to fines, and eventually to short terms of imprisonment; and there the matter will end. Riots may not be considered as the best means for citizens of a free country to manifest their will; but Belgian riots have at least the advantage of being, when they occur, the most innocuous and good-humouredly conducted in Europe. Not to furnish any fuel to the popular ire, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines had even ordered the great annual Corpus Christi processions, which were to take place recently, not to go out into the streets. At the Exchange of Antwerp an over-excited Roman Catholic trader had cried out that all Germans in Belgium (they are so numerous at Antwerp as to be well able to take care of themselves there) should be expelled or shot. For this he was put outside, and it may well be hoped

that neither Belgium nor the world will be troubled with a diplomatic correspondence on the subject."

The city of Ghent was once more the scene of religious ill-feeling in the month of September, when the festivities of the "Pacification" were celebrated. Behind the glitter of a curious pageant, a political manifesto took no pains to conceal itself. On the 3rd a monument of the Pacification was solemnly inaugurated in the Hôtel de Ville, and the town was crowded by sympathising throngs, and by many distinguished foreign visitors. Mr. Motley was among the guests specially invited by the town of Ghent, which had not bidden official persons to its receptions, but those who had distinguished themselves by their historical researches into the period with which the Pacification of Ghent is connected. Mr. Motley's work has been translated into Flemish, as well as into other languages of Europe. Mr. Motley was unable to come, owing to illness; but several writers on history from Holland—Hofdyk, Van Vloten, Ten Brink, Beynon, Vrede; the Belgians, Wouters, Juste, Henne, were present at the striking ceremony, and were entertained subsequently at the grand banquet given by the city to the historians. M. Paul Fredericq, Professor of History at the Royal University of Ghent, delivered an interesting discourse upon the occasion of the unveiling of the monument, and was candid enough to confess that one of the reasons why the Pacification of Ghent failed to attain its object of procuring the freedom of all the Netherlands was because at Ghent itself the Protestants under Hembijse, Rijhove and Dathenus, violently persecuted their Catholic fellow-citizens, pillaged the churches and the convents, and were blind enough to follow the example of the Inquisition by burning in the Friday Market, where the statue of Van Artevelde now stands, four Minor Friars and two Augustine Fathers, and a month afterwards two other Minor Friars at Bruges. The result was again to divide the Netherlands, which, disunited, fell a prey to the foreign domination they had almost escaped. Many discourses were made, besides this specially historical address. The first speech was one of public welcome to the visitors. The Dutch, who mustered in great force, were specially welcomed by the Echevin Wagener in their own language. "Goodbye to the Duke of Alva" preceded the historical discourse, and it was followed by the Wilhelmuslied, in honour of the Prince of Orange. The music throughout was of the sixteenth century. The burgomaster, who is also a deputy to the Legislative Assembly, delivered an address, in the course of which the monument was unveiled. It is a white tablet in the wall, on which, in letters coloured orange and blue, an inscription records the Treaty signed a few paces off, in the hall of the Arsenal, which is a part of the Hôtel de Ville. "On the 8th of November, 1576," so the inscription runs in Flemish, "the Pacification of Ghent was made, when all the Provinces of the Netherlands promised to conclude a pact of incorruptible friendship and peace, to assist each other in all

circumstances with word and deed and blood, and that the placards concerning heresy were to be abolished." The next day the great procession passed through the streets, the Duchess of Parma, Alva, Egmont and Horn, the Inquisition and the *Gueux*, the persecutors and the patriots.

Far more satisfactory were the rejoicings which attended the opening of an Exhibition of Life-saving and Hygienic Appliances, at Brussels in the month of July. It was opened by the King and Queen in person, although the ceremony was of a simple character. Among the countries exhibiting, Belgium, of course, took the lead, and Great Britain came next. France, Germany, and Russia were also well represented. Great Britain had a long gallery to herself. In the centre was a magnificent life-boat, lent by the National Life Boat Institution. Among the other exhibitors were the Admiralty, the War Office, the Board of Trade, the Humane Society, the Trinity House, the Board of Works, and the School Board. The King and Queen paid particular notice to the British section, and their Majesties' attention was notably arrested by the life-boat of the National Life Boat Institution.

This exhibition was visited later by the Prince of Wales, who showed great interest in it, and specially noticed an invention for the saving of life and property from fire, by a Belgian named Leysen. Many improvements in ambulance-waggons were shown, and were carefully studied by those who visited the Exhibition *en route* for the East. A Congress was held in connection with the Exhibition, which was attended by many celebrities of European science, including, on the part of England, Captain Douglas Galton, and on the part of Germany, Henry Gneist and Langenbeck. M. Couvreur, member of the Belgian Chamber and secretary-general of the Congress, then remarked that at Brussels a Belgian Hygienic Congress was held in 1851, and an International Hygienic Congress in 1852. The present Congress is to serve as a commentary on the Exhibition. Religion and politics are strictly excluded from the debates, the order of which the speaker explained. No Congress ever held had brought together so many eminent men. More than 1,500 members have been registered. After eulogising the foreign Committees, M. Couvreur explained the heavy work done by the Belgian Committee, which, however, was facilitated by the encouragement and help given them from all parts of Belgium, where the general desire is to make that neutral country a centre of intellectual work, and to conquer by incessant efforts the esteem and sympathy of its neighbours. Professor Virchow, of Berlin, then spoke. He begged leave to express himself in his mother tongue, having been informed only a few minutes ago that he was to address the assembly in the name of the foreign Committees. In the name of all he congratulated the chief patron of the Congress (the King) on having carried into execution his ideas. Considering the excited state of

Europe, it was perhaps daring to undertake so difficult a task. After pointing out all that had to be guarded against, the speaker declared that the purpose of the Exhibition had been splendidly carried out, and that there will, perhaps, never be another to equal it. It was almost touching, he said, to see the nations of Europe after great wars return to the subject of "sauvetage," a word so difficult to render into other languages. Imperfections are being continually discovered, even in the best of works. It has, for instance, been found that most of the existing hospitals are dangerous lodgings. Now there has arisen a movement for hospital sanitary reform. The same is the case as regards private dwellings and entire localities. The whole of Europe has now entered on the path of improvement. If in the German department of the Exhibition the highest has not been reached, much that is good may be seen there. The speaker was proud that Germany had participated in this work of progress and peace, and proud also to be able to declare in the name of the German honorary President (the Crown Prince of Germany) that in Germany other thoughts are entertained than those of war; and that Germany strives earnestly to advance the works of peace. The eminent orator was warmly applauded after pronouncing these words, and concluded by expressing thanks to the Belgian Committee of Organization for their labours. Don Mariano Cabreras y Gonzales, a member of the Spanish Cortes, explained that the civil war has prevented Spain from taking part in the Exhibition; but that now Spain, under the government of Alphonso XII., is also ready to enter on the way of progress. M. Vervoort, the President, then invited the members to meet in the sections, and thanked the King for having honoured the assembly by his presence.

This was not the only Congress held at Brussels during the year.

A Geographical Conference met in that city from the 12th to the 16th of September, the result of whose discussions may be judged from the following resolutions:—

"1. There shall be established an International Commission for the exploration and civilization of Central Africa, and National Committees in connection with the Commission, with the object of centralising, as much as possible, the efforts made by their countrymen, and to facilitate, by their concurrence, the carrying out of the resolutions of the Commission.

"2. National Committees may be constituted according to the manner which may seem preferable to them.

"3. The Commission shall be composed of the Presidents of the principal Geographical Societies which are represented at the Brussels Conference, or which may hereafter express their adhesion to its programme, and of two members chosen by each National Committee.

"4. The President shall have the faculty of admitting into the Association the countries which were not represented at the Conference.

"5. The President shall have the faculty of completing the International Commission by adding to it effective and honorary members.

"6. The Central Commission, after having laid down the rules and regulations by which it will be guided, will have the duty of directing, by means of an Executive Committee, enterprises and labours conducive to the objects of the Association, and of administering the funds furnished by Governments, by National Committees and private individuals.

"7. The Executive Committee shall be in immediate relation with the President. It shall be composed of three or four members, designated in the first place by the present Conference, and afterwards by the International Commission.

"8. The members of Committee shall hold themselves in readiness to respond to the appeal of the President.

"9. The President designates a Secretary-General, who, by virtue of his nomination, shall become a member of the International Commission and of the Executive Committee. The President also designates a Treasurer."

The King took a very deep interest in the proceedings, and in the speech with which he opened the Conference, he expressed the hope that Brussels might become the central point of a new civilizing movement directed to Central Africa.

The distinguished statesman, Sylvain van de Weyer, who died in the year 1874, had always retained a strong place in the affections and memories of his fellow-countrymen, and it was determined to erect a worthy memorial to him in his native city of Louvain. It was unveiled on October 1 by the King, whose first visit it was to the ancient city. This circumstance probably induced many to take part in the proceedings who might otherwise have declined to celebrate the memory of a departed Liberal Statesman.

The King showed his respect for the feelings of this portion of his subjects by visiting the Cathedral and the library of the University, as well as the statue and the Town Hall. The University is an establishment unconnected with the State. It has 1,500 students, only 500 less than Cambridge, and was founded in the present century in place of the celebrated Academy of Louvain, suppressed when the French Republic took Belgium into its fraternal embrace in 1794. Belgium has three other Universities, but this attracts the greatest number of students. It is a stronghold of the Clerical Party, and it was, perhaps, as well that the students were then in vacation.

Few events worthy of record occurred in the later months of the year. When the Chambers met in the autumn, some angry questions were asked as to the part which the Government were supposed to have taken in the Ghent festivities. It was alleged that troops had taken part, with the sanction of the War-Minister, in a Liberal demonstration. The clerical members were naturally

displeased at the lively representations of the Inquisition which had been furnished, but no real debate took place, the Chamber accepting an "Order of the day" favourable to the Ministry.

An important point of foreign policy, to which we shall make fuller allusion in a later chapter, may here be mentioned. During the diplomatic debates with regard to a possible military occupation of Bulgaria under the auspices of the European Powers, it had been suggested that Belgian troops might be employed for this purpose, as least likely to arouse the susceptibilities of the Turks. In the course of a debate on the War Budget, M. Coomans expressed the hope that the Government had answered by a prompt refusal to this demand, if it had been made. The Prime Minister replied that M. Coomans had omitted to give notice of the question he addressed to the Ministry, and that therefore the Chamber must excuse the Ministry from replying to the question. The reserve of the Government was probably to be explained by the fact that no official demand on the subject had yet been addressed to it by the Great Powers, as they had not yet come to an agreement among themselves. Any interference of Belgium with the affairs concerning the Great Powers and Turkey alone, and especially a military occupation of a Turkish province by a Belgian force, would have been in the highest degree disliked and disapproved by all political parties in Belgium, as none of them desired to have "greatness thrust on them," and as there was no knowing to what complications a military occupation might eventually lead.

In reviewing the political history of the year it is impossible not to recognize that the real struggle in Belgium does not centre in such trivialities as demonstrations and riots. A moderate Catholic Ministry, such as that of M. Malou, now in power, appears likely to hold office long, by the impossibility of any adverse coalition of the two extreme parties. The Liberals confidently promised themselves an anti-Clerical majority and the immediate ejection of the Malou Cabinet from its authority. But these predictions have ended in the most dismal disappointment. In hardly any constituencies did the Liberals succeed in evicting the Clerical members, and the few gains achieved were balanced by almost as many losses. Parties are very much in the same relative position in which they found themselves when the Liberals went out and the Clericals came into office about five years ago. Nor is there apparently any hope of a speedy change. The repeated complaint of the Liberals is that their strength in the towns is neutralized by the country voters, but this is in fact an admission that throughout the greater part of the kingdom they are in a minority. Liberal opinions are, indeed, making very little progress in the purely Flemish portions of Belgium, though they are perhaps advancing in the cities and in the Walloon districts. Eleven years ago, when a Liberal Ministry was in power, a very able Catholic writer, M. Dechamps, raised a cry of alarm

at the growing division of the country into two camps. Since that time M. Dechamps' political allies have triumphed over Liberalism, but the division into two camps has not been obliterated or even diminished. The struggle for political spoils perpetuates the social lines of demarcation. Neither Liberals nor Catholics are likely to let their followers forget the feuds on which party leaders found their power and their hopes of power.

HOLLAND.

Political affairs in this country had not been very satisfactory, regarded from any point of view, in the year 1875. A writer in the *Cologne Gazette* remarked that a few important bills had been passed, but the situation generally had become worse rather than better. "The Ministry, taken from the smallest party in the Chamber and the country, maintained itself in office by a skilful management of minorities, and was thereby enabled to protect itself against the opposition of the Liberal majority, which had lost much of its moral influence. The Dutch Liberals can hardly expect to come into power so long as they have neither leaders nor a united policy, and their views are daily becoming more and more divergent. Their disunion affords a pretext to the other parties for asserting that they support M. Heemskerk in order to prevent the country from falling into a state of anarchy. Meanwhile the Clericals continue to agitate: the Calvinists by means of 'revivals,' while the Ultramontanes have formed a party of their own in the House, called the 'Catholic' party. In the press a bitter conflict rages between the orthodox clergy and the Liberal theologians, the latter of whom adhere as rigidly to their dogmas as their adversaries. While these dissensions are going on political progress is at a standstill, and popular discontent increases, especially as the Government does not make up for its inactivity at home by a successful policy abroad."

The policy of the country abroad is now chiefly in connection with the Colonies, and has centred for some time in the war still being waged against Atchin. According to accounts from Sumatra in January, the third Dutch expedition against Atchin was about to commence operations, though, as the military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* remarked, the season for active hostilities, which lasts from the end of October to the end of April, was somewhat far advanced. The most favourable point of attack was stated to be Koerwing Rabla, on the western coast, from which place the position occupied by the Atchinese on the mountain ridge beyond the Kraton might be taken in the rear. The Dutch looked upon this ridge, which is about twelve kilometres from the Kraton, as a most important strategical centre, the occupation of which by their troops would finally decide the war in their favour. The writer in the *Cologne Gazette*, however, thought it probable

that the present expedition would not attempt anything more than to recover the positions in the plain between the Kraton and the heights which have been conquered by the Atchinese, so as in some degree to secure the head-quarters of the Dutch army against the danger of being surrounded by their enemies. How difficult this task is likely to be is shown by the events of the campaign of 1875. Besides the garrison of the Kraton—which consisted of two and a half battalions under Colonel Pel, an eight-centimetre horse-battery, and a company of garrison artillery—four complete battalions and two horse-batteries were concentrated on the coast; yet with this force of nearly 6,000 men the Dutch were finally compelled to abandon to the enemy nearly one-half of the territory they had conquered. The Dutch blockading squadron at that time consisted of one screw-steamer of the first class, three of the second, and six of the third, two iron paddle-steamers, a steam transport-ship, twelve ironclad steam-launches, two steam-tugs, and two other steamers. Since then tramways had been laid down between the coast and the Kraton, an artesian well had been opened, and an ice-machine established, which had been of great benefit. Very meagre was the amount of the intelligence which, from time to time, reached Europe, as to the success of the expedition. An official telegram, dated Atchin, December 31, announced that the Dutch forces had captured and occupied Ketapangdoea, Loong, and Djempit, almost without any resistance from the Atchinese. They continued their advance on the 30th ult. as far as Lambasan, where they met with vigorous opposition. Later despatches, dated February 6, from the Commander-in-Chief of the army at Acheen, announced that the Dutch troops had taken Lamkoenjil, Touran, Aloa, Lamrong, and three mosques. The 25th Mockim district was now occupied by the Dutch. Several of the chiefs were inclined to lay down their arms. The year passed on without any decisive advantage until November, when it was determined to send strong reinforcements to the seat of war. A heavy attack was made on two of the Dutch positions, as it was estimated, by over 1,000 natives, who were repulsed with heavy loss. The damage done to the Dutch was unimportant—two officers and ten men wounded. A noticeable feature of the struggle was that at last the Dutch artillery were provided with rockets and apparatus, which the recent experiences at Perak prove were more dreaded by, and have a more wholesome effect on, the native mind than any other kind of projectile. "During daylight both parties continued inactive, but the moment dusk set in there began a continuous fusilade on the Dutch positions, whence an equally continuous reply emanated throughout the whole night. The peculiar whiz of the rockets was easily discerned, and it was hoped much more speedy progress will now be made. Meanwhile the foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among the cattle supplied to the troops, and large extra importations have to be made from the neighbourhood of Penang. The health of the troops con-

tinued good." On the death by cholera of General Pel, in February, he was succeeded by General Wiggers de Kerchen.

Turning to home affairs, we may note the rejection by the Second Chamber, in March, of the Bill introducing an international convention on the sugar duties. In the following month the University Bill was passed; and in May the gold standard was finally chosen as the legal one. In June the Second Chamber refused to increase the Military Vote, a course which led to the resignation of the Ministry.

The autumn session was opened by a Royal speech, in which it was announced that the Government would shortly introduce a Bill on Primary Education. In replying to the King's speech the address of the Second Chamber declared that "it will be happy to see the Bill in question promptly brought forward, considering the preponderant influence which a good organization of primary education is calculated to exercise upon the moral welfare and the future prosperity of the nation."

Much political importance was attached to the modification of the Electoral Law of 1850, which was proposed by the Government. As the law stood, the number of deputies sitting in the Second Chamber was augmented in proportion to the increase of the population—*i.e.* one member for every 45,000 inhabitants. It was therefore ordered that the electoral lists should be revised every five years. This revision had always encountered much difficulty. The party in power at the period of revision never failed to be suspected of wishing to modify the electoral districts to its own advantage, and there is no doubt that a rearrangement of the districts would, in many cases, largely influence the result of the elections. A revision of the lists should have been made in 1874, but the Bill brought forward by the Minister, M. Heemskerk, to that effect was so strongly opposed in the Bureau of the Chamber, that, despite repeated modifications, it had never come on for debate. As the ordinary elections to replace the retiring moiety of the Second Chamber were held in 1877, and as since 1869 the population had increased to such an extent that four or five new deputies would have to be elected, the question pressed for settlement. M. Heemskerk, therefore, withdrew his Bill for the revision of the lists, and replaced it by a proposal to modify the Electoral Law of 1850 itself.

M. Vander Hoeven, a Catholic deputy, moved an amendment to the address, which proposed to generalize the passage in which the measures to be introduced by the Government were specified, and thus to eliminate any mention of the Bill upon Primary Education.

In the discussion in the Second Chamber of the address in reply to the Royal speech, M. Casembroot asked for some explanation as to the course of the recent Ministerial crisis. M. Kappeyne, in reply, maintained that the King had not charged him with the formation of a Liberal Cabinet. On the other hand, M. Heems-

kerk asserted that M. Kappeyne was well aware that the sole object of the latter's interview with the King was to discuss the question of the formation of a Ministry under his premiership.

The Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget for 1877 in the Second Chamber. The expenditure was estimated at 115,500,000*fl*., of which 10,000,000*fl*. are for the building of railways, 27,000,000*fl*. for interest on the public debt, and 4,000,000*fl*. extraordinary expenditure for improving the national defences. The receipts were estimated at 107,000,000*fl*., thus showing a deficit of 8,500,000*fl*., which would be covered by the accumulated surpluses from previous budgets and the regular increase in the public revenue.

The most important financial questions are, however, those connected with the East Indian Colonies, which enjoy a Budget of their own. The preliminary report of the Committee of the Second Chamber upon the Budget of 1877–8 was only distributed in the middle of October. As the present Colonial Minister had only recently entered the Cabinet, the Report expressed anxiety for information respecting the line of policy which he intended pursuing in various colonial questions, and his opinion upon the measures to be taken in the Dutch East Indian possessions. The financial question was next discussed, more especially with regard to the future. It was observed that the revenue did not increase in proportion to the ordinary expenditure. In order to make up the sum of 10,000,000*fl*., the contribution of the Dutch East Indies to the mother country, more than 7½ millions had to be appropriated from the surpluses of previous years, so that of the latter there now only remained a sum of 6,000,000*fl*. available for the extraordinary public works commenced in the East Indian Colonies. As the receipts depend in great measure upon the colonial produce and the variable price of coffee, and as this year the amount to be sold in Holland already exceeded by 80,000 piculs that of former years, it was feared that difficulty would be experienced in balancing the Budget for 1878. Hence the Minister was urged to effect economies in the India expenditure and to seek means of increasing the revenue. Disapproval was expressed at the Minister only having balanced the Budget by increasing the amount of coffee to be sold in Holland, and some members during the debate in committee advocated the diminution of this amount. On the other hand, a desire was manifested to raise the estimated price of the coffee to 49*c*. per half kilogramme. Respecting the war in Atchin several members asked the Government to give publicity to the documents communicated two years ago to the States-General. This was, however, opposed by other members, who pointed out that some of the documents could not yet be published in their entirety without prejudice to the public interest. It was asked whether the instructions of February 2, 1874, relative to the line of conduct to be followed in Atchin and recommending establishments alone had been modified.

The month of November witnessed the practical completion of a great engineering work, destined without doubt to be greatly beneficial to the commerce of Holland, namely, the North Sea Canal. A rough wooden building erected at the North Sea Locks was the scene of the music and speechmaking which were thought necessary to the inauguration. The President of the Canal was the only orator. After his speech he read a telegram of congratulation from Prince Henry, the King's brother, a great favourite with everyone in Holland; and the King opened the navigation, not with a speech, but in a way which had the national characteristic of being practical. Standing on the deck of one of his own ships, the "Stad Breda," surrounded by his Ministers and by a handful of diplomats and invited guests who had received him at the North Sea Locks, William III., in the uniform of a Dutch admiral, wearing the Grand Cross of the Netherland Lion and of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg, steamed out to sea through the North Sea Locks and the harbour of Ymuide. In a few hours they might all have been in the Medway, and an Englishman could not help thinking of the achievement of De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, who burnt our ships in our own river when Charles II. was the pensioner of France. However, British enterprise and science have nothing to be ashamed of in the work which has now brought Amsterdam so near to London. The common-sense of the Dutch is shown in no way more clearly than in their understanding how to use or assimilate foreign elements to their own profit. The president of the company, Mr. Jitta, whose versatility and energy have helped the Canal, is of a family long settled in Amsterdam, but of extraneous and Jewish origin. The Dutch nation has been valuably reinforced in the departments where it most needed strength by Jews and Huguenots, who, persecuted elsewhere, contributed their riches, energy, and knowledge of affairs to the free cities of the Netherlands. The part taken in this undertaking by the English was recognized, though with some slowness and want of grace, in the recent festivities. The *Handelsblad*, going before the official demonstrations of respect, thanked the English friends of Holland for their aid in the struggle against the ocean, alluding, no doubt, to the perversity of the Dutch Sea, which is, unless restrained in one place by dykes and deepened in another by dredging, always high enough to keep the Batavians in fear of their lives and always low enough to strand a ship of moderate tonnage. The *Handelsblad* added the characteristic hope that the English would be rewarded by receiving at a speedier and cheaper rate their beef and butter from Holland. The President of the Canal congratulated the contractors in his speech upon the advanced state of the works. But the kindest things were said by M. Target, the French Minister, at the banquet in the Crystal Palace later, in the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Heemskerk, and 280 guests, when he regretted the absence through illness of Sir Edward Harris, our Minister at

the Hague, who would otherwise have responded instead of himself to the toast of "Foreign Governments and subjects."

The President of the Canal Company, in his speech, quoted figures to show that in 1660 Holland alone had half the merchant tonnage in the world; but the total amount then possessed by mercantile States, including Turkey, did not, according to Mr. Jitta, exceed 2,000,000 tons. At present, he said, Holland owns only 500,000 tons, so that her shipping has positively as well as relatively diminished. England has now the carrying trade of the world, which once enriched Dutch traders; but the shipping of Holland is also exceeded in tonnage by that of the United States, Germany, Sweden, Canada, France, and Italy. The first thing hoped from the Canal is the recovery of some of the commerce which has in recent years been diverted to Rotterdam. In 1874 the tonnage which entered the port of Amsterdam (exclusive of ships in ballast) was 477,194. In the same year the tonnage at the Helder was 240,463. If the whole of the Helder trade be credited to Amsterdam, with which this port is connected by the old North Holland Canal, the total is only 717,657 tons. Rotterdam had in the same year 1,494,363 tons, more than half the total tonnage, wherever owned, which entered the ports of Holland. The whole amount made up by Harlingen, Schiedam, Dordrecht (103,381), Delfzyl, Groningen, Neuzen, and other small ports to 2,883,630 tons. In 1875 the entries at Amsterdam diminished, and those at other ports in the country did not increase sufficiently to counterbalance the diminution. The total entry fell to 2,869,286 tons, and the entry at Amsterdam to 415,034 tons. "Holland," observed the President of the Canal Company, with a little exaggeration, in the speech from which some of these figures are taken, "was running the risk of being effaced from maritime States." The new Canal shows that Amsterdam is, all events, determined not to die easily; but Rotterdam stands upon the Rhine, and Amsterdam, though favourably placed for railway communication with Germany, suffers from insufficient water communication with the East. The great business capitals possessed at Amsterdam and the recent improvement in her port would otherwise give her an advantage over her sister city. There is a canal conducting to the Rhine by Utrecht, but it is in very bad repair. It is now proposed to construct one by Guelderland and Arnhem. Another plan is to communicate with the Rhine at Rotterdam by a canal between the two cities. Whichever route be adopted, courage and skill will not be wanting to make and use it. Those who enable the inhabitants of Amsterdam to apply their savings in commerce do them a great service. Hitherto they have chiefly purchased Government stocks.

A work of still greater importance and extent is about to be undertaken, nothing less, in fact, than the draining of the Zuyder Zee, which now for five or six centuries has spread its waters over a vast plain lying between Friesland and North Holland.

In the Roman period this part of the country consisted of forest and open lowlands, in the centre of which was a lake, Flevo, receiving the stream of what are now the rivers Yssel and Amstel. The lake frequently inundated the surrounding country, and in all probability the defence supplied by the forests was in time removed. The North Sea, therefore, beating upon the dunes of the low unprotected coast, found an easy entrance into the central plain. Its first great irruption, as far as we know, took place in 1170, which was followed by minor invasions and by a formidable one in 1282, when the Strait of Helder was permanently formed. By the middle of the fourteenth century the Zuyder Zee in its present extent had taken the place of the wooded plain known to Cæsar and Tacitus. Many cities on its shores became commercially prosperous; but the navigation, owing to its sandy shallows, was always difficult and has become much more so in modern times. Of late years public attention in Holland has been turned to the question whether it might not be possible to reclaim at least one-half of the area now uselessly covered with water. The Dutch have effected many such annexations from the Empire of the Sea; the reclamation of the greater portion of the Haarlemer Meer between 1840 and 1853 by some very ingenious engineering works is a conspicuous example of their skill and perseverance. But they have never yet undertaken anything on so grand a scale as the recovery of the land covered by the inundations of the thirteenth century.

The drainage of the Haarlemer Meer, a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarked, which cost some thirty millions of francs and was worth the money, for it restored to cultivation some seventy-two square miles of land that had previously been barren swamp or open water, was only rendered possible by the steam-engine. All earlier efforts depending on the uncertain and feeble force applied by windmills had been defeated; but the district is now a rich "polder," the land of which has been sold at the rate of 120*l.* an acre, and which maintains a thriving population of 7,000 or 8,000 souls. This vast drainage work was more costly from the preparatory operations, the closing of its navigation and the construction of canals as substitutes, and subsequently the treatment of the soil, than from the actual expenditure of steam-power on the absorption and ejection of the mass of water. At any rate the Dutch, even before the drainage of the Haarlemer Meer was completed, had begun to think of attacking the Zuyder Zee. In 1849 an engineer named Van Diggelen published an elaborate plan for the drainage of the whole estuary, but this met with no favour. In 1865 M. Rochussen, ex-Governor of the Dutch Indies, pushed forward a project for the partial reclamation of the Zuyder Zee, which was taken up by a public company, but did not lead to any successful issue.

In 1874 the question began to take a hold of the popular mind, and pressure was brought to bear upon the Government to take some

forward step in the matter. In the speech from the throne, in September, 1874, the King of Holland declared himself and his Government favourable to the scheme, and both Chambers re-echoed the sentiment in their addresses. But it being thus determined that the work ought to be commenced, the question has once more been raised whether after all it would be prudent to entrust such a formidable task to private hands. The controversy is still being carried on in Holland, but the Government seems to be decidedly inclining to buy out the company, which has already incurred a heavy expense, and has worked at the subject perseveringly for eleven years. It is urged that the execution of Government works is always slow, as was proved by the expenditure of fourteen years over the drainage of the Haarlemer Meer. It is also said that Government ought not to accept the risks of a speculation like the reclamation of the Zuyder Zee when the arrangement proposed by the company would minimize the hazard of the work, and, if successful, would nevertheless pour into the public treasury all the taxation of a new province. On the other hand, the Government subsidy of three millions and a quarter is a considerable sum to invest in an undertaking that will bring no direct profit to the State; while, if the whole charge of reclamation be taken over by the Government, the surplus resulting from the sale of land, after replacing the capital expended, will go into the public treasury. Deducting some 20,000 hectares from the total quantity of land to be reclaimed as either worthless or necessarily absorbed in the dykes, canals, reservoirs, and so on, there remains an area of 175,000 hectares available for sale. The price likely to be obtained cannot now be exactly computed, but the reclaimed land along the banks of the canal that connects Amsterdam with the North Sea has been disposed of on an average at 160*l.* per hectare. If this price were obtained for the land reclaimed in the southern Zuyder Zee, the purchase-money would amount to 28,000,000*l.* sterling, while the highest estimate of the expenditure, principal and interest, on the reclamation works is under 14,000,000*l.* sterling. It is probable, therefore, that the Dutch Government will enter upon the work itself, no doubt having made proper compensation to the originators of the scheme, whose perseverance and faith are as meritorious as those of M. de Lesseps.

DENMARK.

Like Holland, Denmark is a country which seems to live and to thrive in a continual Parliamentary crisis. Few Englishmen are sufficiently acquainted with the facts as even to understand the reports which appear, from time to time, in the newspapers as to the difficulties between the King and the *Folksthing*. It may be as well, therefore, to preface our brief record of Danish Parliamentary history in 1876 by an explanation of the Constitution, as amended in 1866. The whole Parliament, or *Rigsdag*, is com-

posed of two Chambers: (1) the *Landsthing* of 66 members, of whom 12, named by the King, are for life, and the rest elected for eight years. The elections for this Chamber are indirect. (2) The *Folksthing*, a purely representative Chamber, having one member for each 16,000 out of the population of the country, eligible for three years. The number of members is 102, and the elections are direct.

This lower Chamber began the year by rejecting, on February 5, the Government proposal of a duty on sugar and salt. A fortnight later it only suffered the Government Fortification Bill to pass, on a stipulation that certain diminutions of expenditure should be conceded and an income-tax levied. The Government succeeded in passing a Navy Bill, as well as one relating to the organization of the army, but the adoption of some crucial amendments on March 29 led to a complete dead-lock, removed by a dissolution of the *Rigsdag*, the new elections to the *Folksthing* being fixed for April 25. These elections resulted in a victory for the extreme Liberal candidates, who gained no fewer than eleven seats, counting 22 votes in a division, the final result of the polling showing a *Folksthing* composed of 74 Radicals, and only 27 supporters of the Government. One of the candidates at Copenhagen was a Lieutenant Pio, who had recently been liberated from two years' solitary confinement in a penitentiary, and of his appearance at the hustings the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gave a graphic account:—"At the show of hands M. Pio was declared in the majority, but the other candidate polled some thousand more votes at the booths; yet it is very significant that, while three years ago M. Pio only polled a little more than two hundred votes, he this time polled above a thousand. The final result was received with groans, and when the presiding magistrate closed the proceedings with a cheer for the King the crowd whistled, hooted, and groaned, but cheered Pio to the echo. A compact body of Socialists then proceeded to the offices of the Socialist organ, the *Social Democrat*, where they indulged in some noisy demonstrations; and later on a body of roughs proceeded to Amelienborg Castle, the residence of the Royal Family, where the guards got under arms. At first the mob only tried to irritate the soldiers by insults, but when the crowd attempted to penetrate into the court-yard the command was given to fix bayonets and to charge, and before this determined act the crowd soon dispersed, without, I believe, anyone having been wounded. The excitement in the town and all over the country, as reported by telegrams, is intense; and all sorts of rumours are flying about, but I can only say that up to the present moment the Government have not yet decided what to do under the circumstances. As a proof of the pitch to which passions have arisen, I shall only cite the following words, used yesterday from the hustings, by the chief leader of the Radicals, M. Berg, who said: 'I assert that a people has the right to use armed resistance against an interior as well as against an exterior enemy,

without being called to do so by the legal authority, certain emergencies being possible under which the people must constitute itself as the superior authority.' This surely will be sufficient proof of my assertion that the situation is most critical. The King, I am informed, is painfully affected by the result of the elections. The loyalty of the King to the Constitution is well known and acknowledged, but his antipathy to the leaders of the Radicals, who on several occasions insulted him personally, and his conviction, shared by every educated Dane, that a Cabinet composed of the leaders of the Left would only bring interior and exterior complications, will prevent his acting in the usual constitutional manner by taking his Cabinet from the majority in the Lower House. The only consolation is that matters having now nearly come to the worst, they may surely mend; but how? that is the question."

The new Parliamentary Session was opened on May 15, and, on the following day, the Minister of War introduced three Bills to the Chamber; one concerning the system of national defence, in strict accordance with the lines laid down by the *Folksthing* previously; the second dealing with the question of cavalry-mounts and the commissariat; the third recommending a purchase of field-artillery.

These proposals were not accepted by the majority, which decided to refer the whole question to a commission, but five days later (May 13) it passed one of the proposals, viz., the one relating to the Commissariat. Finally, on June 12, an Order of the Day, distinctly hostile to the Government, was carried by 62 votes against 24, supplemented by a vote of want of confidence, carried unanimously, as the supporters of Government retired. The session was once more closed on June 24. This was not, however, the last crisis of the year. A still more severe conflict ensued in December, when, after a debate lasting three days, the Cabinet was beaten by a majority of 67 to 22 (eleven members being absent), an item which the Committee on the Bill for Ways and Means inserted in the bill, and which the Premier had declared to be perfectly inadmissible, having nevertheless been passed by the above-mentioned majority. "The debates have been very violent, and I have never seen," wrote a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "the *Folksthing* in such a state of uproar as it was on Saturday, when the veteran leader of the United Left, M. J. A. Hansen, in a voice trembling with emotion, called God as his witness that the present Premier some years ago had expressed to him privately opinions opposite to those which he now as Premier wanted to force down the throats of the House. The majority appears to have forced the matter on too much, a retreat for both parties being impossible; and the Cabinet will now, if it acts in accordance with the advice given by the entire Conservative press, in due time close the session, and provide for the expenses by Royal ordinances. The consequence of this will next be that the entire

Cabinet will be cited before the supreme tribunal, the *Rigsdad*, on a charge of high treason in breaking the Constitution; and if, as there is every reason to believe, the court should find a verdict of not guilty, the power of the Lower House to vote supplies will become only a mere empty name. That the nation will refuse the payment of taxes, even by force, as the Radical press advocates, I much doubt, the Danes being much too 'slow' to make use of such heroic remedies. It is nevertheless generally admitted that the situation is the most critical one which the country has passed through since the memorable year 1848."

The report of the select committee was certainly a unique document of its kind, there being hardly one of the votes of supplies wanted by the Government which had not either been struck out bodily or cut down to a very great extent, while the report contained into the bargain absolutely personal insults to several of the Ministers.

The vote for a subsidy to the Royal, or, as the majority now call it, the National Theatre had, for instance, been refused because "the committee cannot recommend such a grant before the character of the Minister warrants the expectation that the money will be properly employed." The Minister for War and Marine was blamed because a couple of hundred pounds have been spent above the amount fixed in the last budget in letting the frigate "Jütland" and the corvette "Heligoland" "dance attendance" on the King and the Royal Family during their visit last summer to St. Petersburg.

On December 18 the final debate took place on the Finance Bill. The speeches throughout were virulent, abounding with personal recriminations. The Government press advised the closing of the session, and providing for the State expenses by means of provisional grants under the King's signature in Council. The Radicals urged resistance to the collection of the taxes.

The same inventive faculty which suggested Belgian troops as the fittest instrument for occupying Turkish provinces also pointed to Denmark, a Russian paper announcing seriously that Lord Salisbury had proposed a joint occupation of Bulgaria by Swiss, Swedish, and Danish troops. It is needless to say that the statement was neither true nor well invented. The Danish Government had more than sufficient troubles on hand without seeking any abroad. Another *canard*, also due to the genius of a Russian newspaper, was the revival of the old idea of a proximate reunion of the three Scandinavian States. It is, however, a great mistake to believe that this idea is popular at present either in Sweden or in Denmark, the attempt made some thirty years ago by a few no doubt highly gifted men in both countries to call it into artificial life having proved abortive on account of the total want of support from the populations. Royal visits and fraternizations between the Universities in the three countries cannot alter the deep-rooted want of real sympathy, not to use a stronger word, between the

Swedes and the Danes, which on the slightest occasion—such, for instance, as the question of the pilotage in the Sound some four years ago—bursts out afresh. The Danes have not forgotten that they were once the ruling nation, nor the Swedes that they were the oppressed one; besides, the characters of the two nations are widely different—nearly opposite—and while the Swedes call the Danes blockheads, and, not without reason, accuse them of being overbearing, the Danes call the Swedes false, and it is looked upon as an insult by the lower classes to be called "a Swede." But even apart from these obstacles, the Danes feel that such a union could only be effected by the sacrifice of Jütland, and, as would follow from strategical reasons, the island of Fühnen also, and the remainder of Denmark would then only become a Swedish province. The realization of the Scandinavian idea is not only a question of time, but a question of national antagonism, which has to be rooted out; not to enter also into speculations about which of the two dynasties would be the reigning one.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The happiness enjoyed by those countries which have no history, ought certainly to be the lot of King Oscar's subjects, to judge by the rarity of the news which reach us from them. The Swedish *Riksdag* was opened by the King on January 19; and the Government presented, on the 22nd, a Bill for the reorganization of the navy and for coast defence. The Norwegian *Storthing* was opened in its turn on February 3, in a speech from the throne announcing measures for increasing the salaries of Government officials, for modifying the system of customs, and reforming the law of recruiting. In April a slight conflict took place in the Swedish Parliament in reference to the Navy Bill proposed by the Government; and in May both Chambers accepted the introduction of the Metric System. The two Parliaments were duly closed, and with this meagre record the account of Scandinavia might end, but for one event, of particular interest to Englishmen. Just as the "Challenger" returned, after an absence of three years and a half, an expedition started on a similar quest, and equipped in like manner, though on a more modest scale, for a cruise of three summers. Its aim was to examine the region of sea-surface and bottom bounded by Norway, the Shetlands, Faroes, Iceland, the ice of East Greenland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen. This expedition was sent out by Norway, many of whose inhabitants earn their livelihood in these seas, whose scientific men have started the idea and brought it into a definite form, and whose Government and Storthing have accepted the proposal and supplied the necessary funds, with a clear recognition, not only of the wants of science, but of its importance for the national welfare.

A series of earlier expeditions, sailing from English, Swedish, French, and German ports, have investigated the physical and

geographical conditions of the boundaries of the above-named region, and Norwegian scientific men and sealing captains have added much to our knowledge of the nature of the coasts of the Arctic Seas. Still the great sea basin itself remains unexplored. Not a deep sounding, not a deep-sea temperature, not a dredgeful of mud, and hardly a magnetical observation is recorded from the vast region indicated above.

When Professor H. Mohr, director of the Meteorological Institute of Norway, was studying the temperature of these seas, he could not but become painfully conscious of this fact, and the invention of the Casella-Miller's deep-sea thermometer, taken in connection with the brilliant results of the "Porcupine" cruise, brought out even more vividly the importance of a thorough scientific exploration of the sea lying west of Norway. His colleague at the University of Christiana, Professor G. O. Sars, had an equally strong conviction of the importance of biological researches in the same region. Accordingly, both together presented a memoir to the Minister of the Interior in 1874, which concluded with a request for the organization of an exploring expedition of the seas west of Norway. The proposal was warmly received by the Minister, M. Vogt, who referred it to several official departments and scientific authorities in the country, with the result of an unanimous recommendation that the plan should be carried out.

The Government laid a definite proposal to the Storthing of 1875, and that body voted a sum of 2,000 sp. dollars (4,500*l.*) for the outfit and the first summer's expedition. For the second year the Storthing of 1876 has voted sp. 14,500 (3,200*l.*). The fact that an expedition leaving Norway in 1876 could still co-operate with the British Arctic Expedition by making simultaneous meteorological and magnetical observations was a powerful inducement to accelerate measures, and the preparations for the expedition were commenced as soon as the Storthing had granted the money by the Norwegian Government sending Captain C. Wille, of their navy, to England, where he had the good fortune to see Captain Nares the day before the Arctic Expedition sailed. The most friendly and liberal assistance was offered to Captain Wille by the hydrographer, Captain Evans, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Scott, at the Meteorological Office, and the authorities at Kew Observatory in procuring instruments and apparatus for the expedition. Later in the season Captain Wille went to Bergen, to find a suitable ship for the voyage, and the Government ultimately hired, at his recommendation, the steamer "Vöringen," of 400 tons burden, for the summer now ensuing. The vessel is reported to be a very good sea boat, and well adapted for the objects of the expedition. In the course of the winter and spring the various instruments required for the expedition were received, and the "Vöringen" was to receive her passengers at Bergen and sail on the 1st inst.

The scientific staff of the expedition is as follows:—Professor Sars, Dr. Danielssen, and Mr. Fride (biology), Captain Wille

(soundings, deep-sea temperatures, magnetic observations), Mr. Svensden (chymistry), and Professor Mohr (physics, sea temperature, meteorology, and magnetism). Captain Wille is in command of the ship, Lieutenant M. Petersen is First Lieutenant, and Captain Grieg (the master) is Second Lieutenant. A draughtsman will also join.

The expedition will first call at Utvær, a group of small islands at the mouth of the Sognefiord, where the locality is free from local attraction, in order to make the necessary magnetical base observations. It will then enter the Signefiord to test all the deep-sea gear in calm water, and at depths reaching to 660 fathoms.

As soon as this preliminary work is completed the "Vöringen" will put to sea and run along the deep channel extending from the Skagerrack to Cape Hal, in order to find the mode in which this channel proceeds northwards, to test the sounding appliances in the open sea, and to explore the banks off the coast at Romsdal. She will then call at Christiansund to fill up with coal, water, &c., and thence will sail westward to the "Lightning" channel between Shetland and the Faroes, where it will extend the work of the "Porcupine" expedition in a north-easterly direction.

After calling at Thorshaven she will proceed to examine the bank between Faroe and Iceland and the slope towards the Arctic Seas. At Reikiavik magnetical base observations will be made, and it is proposed to go westward and northward of Iceland from that station. It is intended to run a line of soundings from a point north-east of Iceland to the Norwegian coast north of Drontheim. In this manner it is hoped to explore all the channels leading from the North Atlantic to the Arctic Sea, and also a broad region of this sea itself. Observations of the under-currents will also be attempted. If time permits after the return of the ship, the next object of research will be either a section towards Jan Mayen or along the banks of Northern Norway.

The expedition is calculated to be out for two or three summers—from June to September; magnetical base observations at Utvær being the concluding work for each year. In this wise it is hoped to effect a somewhat minute exploration of the sea up to the latitude of Spitzbergen.

RUSSIA.

It will be recollected that at the end of the year 1875 the Russian invasion of Khokand had resulted in the annexation of all but the southern portion, and that further movements were in contemplation. The legitimate Khan, Nassr-eddin, had been supplanted by a pretender, who attempted to rouse the Mohammedan populations to a "Holy War" against Russia, although not with success. A significant despatch was published early in January, to the effect that the Russians, "*apprehending another attack*

from the unannexed portion of Khokand, are preparing to cross the Sir Darya and occupy Marghilan and Andirgon. The campaign will probably commence about the middle of January, by which time the necessary reinforcements will have arrived. It is likely to result in the annexation of Southern Khokand, after which Russia and Afghanistan will be neighbours." The latter part of this remarkable prediction was speedily accomplished. The Russian troops obtained a brilliant victory near Assake on January 30, which created a deep impression in the insurgent camp. Assake was occupied by the Imperial troops. On February 5 General Scobeleff granted an interview to Abdurahman Avtobadshi at Hindukischlak, about eight versts from Andidshan. At this interview Abdurahman and several other insurgent chiefs surrendered themselves to the mercy of the Emperor of Russia. General Scobeleff promised Abdurahman and his family complete security for their persons and property. The town of Andidshan had already paid part of the war tax imposed upon it.

The rebel chieftain Abdurahman, according to Russian accounts, sent the following appeal to General Kaufmann :—

"Conscious of being powerless against the brave and invincible warriors of the White Czar, I have surrendered to General Scobeleff. Trusting in the mercy of the White Czar, I entreat you, as the beneficent protector of my country, not to throw me on the path of destruction, but to give your kind support to the assurance vouchsafed to me by General Scobeleff."

The Russians had professed to take the fugitive Khan under their protection against his rebellious subjects, but when the revolt had been crushed, and Nassar-eddin was on the point of being reinstated, a convenient deputation reached the Russian camp, stating that the inhabitants of Khokand preferred the rule of the Czar. This desire was gratified with the least possible delay. On February 6, General Kalpakovski arrived at Khokand to inform the inhabitants of their annexation by the Czar. The usual ceremonies having been gone through on the day following, eighteen notabilities were induced to pass a vote of thanks for the favour conferred upon them. The province, which is to be called Fergan, the ancient name of Khokand, was placed under the command of General Scobeleff, the officer who so greatly distinguished himself in his retreat from and subsequent seizure of the hostile capital. These proceedings annihilate the last remnant of an independent State which thirty years ago, when the Russians took it first in hand, had an area of 4,000 geographical square miles, with a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants.

Several tribes of the Kara Kirghise, however (principally the important tribes of the Bargas), refused to take part in the general submission of Khokand under Russian rule, and concentrated themselves in Gulshah under the leadership of Abdullah Beg. General Scobeleff, at the head of a considerable force, was despatched by General Kolpakovski with orders to demand the submission of

all the Kirghise within three days, and to enforce his demand in case of refusal. A despatch had been received from General Kolpakovski, dated Khojend, April 6, announcing that all the Chiefs of the Bargas and other Kirghise tribes had given in their complete submission to General Scobeleff, with the sole exception of Abdullah Beg and two of his companions, and that a detachment of fifty Dshighites had been sent in their pursuit.

It must be admitted that many reasons could be alleged for these operations. As long as Khokand obeyed the dictates of Tashkend, the Russians could have no motive for doing away with the independence of the khanate. On the contrary, they must have preferred to maintain a Khan, who, while he relieved them of the onerous task of civil administration, left the country in every respect theirs. It was only when the people objected to this accommodating policy of their Sovereign that the Russians thought it indispensable to take the reins into their own hands. There can be no doubt that a certain degree of order will be introduced by the working of their military and political machinery.

The tribe of Khirgises, already mentioned, gave some more trouble in the course of the year before being finally subdued; and it was necessary from time to time to send small detachments against them. The other inhabitants, according to the accounts of Russian journals, showed themselves well satisfied with the new administration; agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were all prospering. The *Pervanetché* (or counsellor) of Key Khan, who had on several occasions acted as ambassador from Khokand to General Kaufmann, entered the Russian service with the rank of *Conseiller d'Etat* with a salary of 3,500 roubles, charged upon the revenues of Fergand. After the flight of the Khan, Mirza Khan accompanied General Kaufmann in all his campaigns in Khokand and contributed greatly towards the pacification of the country. In recognition of his services he was invested with the grand cordon of the order of St. Stanislas. Two ex-Beys of Chahrisal, Djoura and Baba, were admitted into the Russian service—the first with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the second with that of major. Djoura at the same time received the cross of St. Stanislas, second class, and Baba the cross of St. Anne of the third class. The ex-Beg of Magiom, Seid, received the cross of St. Stanislas, third class. All these decorations were conferred with the insignia adapted to non-Christian chevaliers—that is with the Imperial eagle in the place of the cipher of St. Stanislas. The troops who took part in the occupation of these provinces were not overlooked. Besides decorations and promotions the officers received a bonus equal to half a year's pay, and the soldiers each a sum of three roubles.

A very important constitutional change was effected this year in the relations of the central Government to the administration of the Baltic Provinces.

On January 29 Prince Bagration, Governor-General of the

Baltic Provinces, died. No sooner was this known than some organs of the National Russian Press began to question the expediency of appointing a successor. The Baltic Provinces had enjoyed continuously since the year 1800 the privilege of something like a provincial federation, the Emperor being represented by a Governor-General, and the administration being distinct and in many respects different from that of the rest of the Empire. Was it advisable, asked the *Golos*, that this distinction should longer exist? Had not the reasons for it passed away? Had it not lost its old significance? At the present day it merely encouraged a minority of the inhabitants of the Provinces to persist in a selfish isolation, and to set themselves against the common interests of the Empire. A few days more revealed that these patriotic utterances interpreted the intentions of the Emperor. The Governor-Generalship in Riga was to be abolished, no successor to Prince Bagration would be appointed, and the Minister of the Interior would be charged with the administration of the Provinces, as of the other districts of the Empire. When this was announced it was but the fulfilment of a foreboding which had long been present to the German subjects of the Czar. No voice was raised against the decree, but a deep agitation seems to have pervaded the society of the Provinces. On the other hand, the Russians were delighted. No event, not even the final suppression of the independent Polish administration, had been more favourably received by public opinion. The subjection of the Baltic Provinces directly to the Imperial Minister was looked upon as a national victory, as a most important step towards the unification of the Empire and the "Russification" of discordant elements.

On February 15 the official announcement was made, and the congratulations of the Russian patriots knew no bounds. The Czar wisely took steps to allay the apprehensions which were excited in the minds of the inhabitants of the Baltic Provinces. The representatives of the German nobility were received in audience on the 21st, and his Majesty addressed them in the following words:—"I have summoned you hither, gentlemen, to tell you personally what were my motives for doing away with the Governor-Generalship of your Provinces. I am aware that this measure has given rise to many erroneous suppositions which I deem it necessary to set right. I therefore feel moved, gentlemen, to declare that you ought to regard this measure as nothing else but a sign of my confidence in you. At the present time there is no occasion for Governor-Generalships, except in large administrative centres, such as Moscow, or in localities remote from the capital, or in places which for special political reasons are still in an anomalous position. Not one of these various reasons applies to the Baltic Provinces. I know their loyalty and their devotion to order; and the reunion with the other parts of the Empire removes every cause for leaving them in an exceptional condition. More than once, gentlemen, I have had occasion to show my good-

will towards your Provinces. These feelings have undergone no change, and I preserve pleasant memories of my various visits to that country."

The representatives of the nobility having thanked his Majesty for the gracious sentiments expressed, the Emperor, before dismissing them, uttered these parting words:—

"Your apprehensions are unfounded. Your welfare is as dear to me as that of any of my subjects. The Minister of the Interior here present, in accordance with the rules enacted for the administration of the whole Empire, will acquaint me with the wants of your Provinces and with all that is necessary to promote their progress. I authorize you to tell all those whose representatives you are what you have heard from me. You may also tell them that they are dear to me on account of those sentiments of ancient chivalry which they have inherited from their ancestors, and which they have kept inviolate to this day."

This remarkable condescension—for it was perhaps the first time in history that a Czar had, as it were, excused his conduct to his subjects—was not without good reason. Although the German population in Russia is relatively small, being less than 1 per cent. of the whole nation, and in the Baltic Provinces themselves only amounting to 300,000 souls, they have always held an eminent position among the governing classes of the Empire. When first annexed, they were so much superior even to the educated classes of the then Russia, that the Czars, more bent in those days upon civilizing their subjects than forcing one language and religion upon all, willingly left them in the enjoyment of their ancient independent institutions. To a Peter the Great or an Alexander the First, who attracted foreigners to serve as an example to the men of their own undeveloped race, it would have appeared suicidal to compel their German subjects to become Russian in speech, faith, and, as a necessary sequence, in intellectual habits. Accordingly, the Germans in the Baltic Provinces were allowed to retain their old manners and government. They elected their judges, governed their schools, had a church and university all their own, and even kept the better part of the local administration and police to themselves. No Russian ever settled there; still less was he sent to those remote latitudes as a Government official, except in a few capacities connected with the military or Custom-house service. The result was that the country remained as German as it had been since the beginning of its history, the Finnish element in it having had no history properly so called, either in the German or in the pre-German times. What was accorded to them was in a lesser degree allowed to the Germans in the rest of the Empire; at St. Petersburg as well as on the Volga, in Southern Russia, and the Caucasus, the many insulated colonies of the Teutonic race were in the enjoyment of special privileges securing them the direction of church and school, and exempting them to a certain extent from the ordinary arbitrary

action of the bureaucracy. Coupled with the steady-going qualities of the race, the exceptional position they were permitted to retain in everything connected with moral and intellectual education gave them a marvellous preponderance over their fellow-subjects. They at one time monopolized the leading places under Government, being chiefly selected for positions of trust, or where special technical knowledge was required. How many appointments they must have held in former times may be gathered from the number they hold now, when the nationality movement has deprived them of nearly the whole of their former influence.

The superior abilities of the Germanic race were experienced rather disagreeably by the Russians in the case of the famous Dr. Strousberg, whose career received a temporary check this year by means of a criminal prosecution. This remarkable man, whom the *Times* described as "combining in himself the characters of a Hudson and a Brassey" (although, perhaps, superior to both in some respects, while deficient in other qualities), was arrested at Moscow on a charge of fraud. He was accused of having secured advances from a certain financial association in that city called the Commercial Loan Bank (*Commerz-Leihbank*), on terms unduly favourable to himself by bribing some of its chief officials. Being imprisoned for many months while awaiting his trial, he occupied his enforced leisure by writing a graphic and amusing account of his financial experiences.

Dr. Strousberg's work might almost be entitled "The Romance of Modern Commerce." It contained much detail, it is true, that was only directly interesting to German readers, and raised many questions that exclusively affected the commercial laws of Germany; but its real interest was quite independent of that part of the subject. Dr. Strousberg drew a fascinating portrait of himself as the benevolent capitalist, bent on developing the hidden resources of an ungrateful world, regardless of his own immediate profit, but frankly acknowledging that self-interest is the mainspring of trade. He had innumerable obstacles to surmount—the timidity of German capitalists, the German incapacity for adventurous enterprise, the jealousy of his rivals, and the slander of his opponents, and, above all, the terrible shocks which his undertakings twice received from the sudden outbreak of the wars of 1866 and 1870; but he concluded with the conviction—expressed by him at Moscow also, that he should have weathered all storms, and carried his undertakings into the nearing haven of prosperity and profit, but for his untoward arrest at Moscow, which removed him from the direction of his affairs just at the moment when they most needed his guiding hand and brain. To personal loss he declared himself indifferent, and he freely made the sacrifices demanded by the turns of his business, never losing his confidence that all would turn out well in the end. But his unfortunate and unexpected arrest brought all his creditors around him at once, hopelessly depreciated his available assets, and threw his affairs into irretrievable confusion. The result was that he

was ruined, and the collapse of his undertakings spread dismay throughout the whole range of German commerce, and wrought disaster far and wide.

The public prosecutor stated at the trial (which commenced in June, but was soon adjourned) that Dr. Strousberg, possessing immense coal-mines, ironworks, and locomotive and railway carriage manufactories in Germany and Austria, in 1874 put himself in communication with the Moscow Commercial Loan Bank to obtain the money required to finish certain foundries and workshops on his Bohemian estates. When the sum, advanced upon the security of shares, mortgages, railway carriages, and bills of exchange, amounted to nearly 7,000,000 roubles, and the Moscow Bank would lend no more, Dr. Strousberg went to Moscow to persuade the directors that another advance would finish his work, when the profits would become so great as to render the business exceedingly advantageous. The directors hesitated, and while Dr. Strousberg was still at Moscow announced the failure of the Bank. Upon this Dr. Strousberg was arrested on the charge of borrowing money on insufficient security.

The interval afforded by the adjournment was turned to account by the wealthy bankers included in the charge satisfying all creditors whose demand did not exceed 1,000 roubles.

The assets of the Bank amounting to 70 per cent. of the debts, no more than 900,000 roubles was required to cover the difference. On October 14 the trial was resumed. In deference to European critics, it would appear, the jury, which on the first occasion consisted almost exclusively of peasants unable to read and write, this time was chiefly composed of tradesmen. Dr. Strousberg, when asked whether he acknowledged himself guilty, replied in the negative, adding that the extracts from his letters quoted by the prosecution meant the reverse of what they were represented to mean. They were mistranslated and wrested from the context.

His own defence can best be gathered from the account he gives in the book mentioned before. "My connexion with the Bank," he writes, "arose out of the condition of its own affairs. At the end of 1873, before my acquaintance with it began, it was in serious difficulties, and for that reason it was very desirable for it to secure my connexion and the advantages that were to be looked for therefrom. For my part, I used the opportunity to the best of my ability to borrow as much as I could in order to carry out my plans. That I subsequently made presents to one of the directors I cannot regard as wrong. This is a daily practice in Russia in all great and extraordinary transactions. It was in my nature to show my gratitude and to do it in a freehanded way, for I expected, by means of the assistance I received from the bank, to be able to arrange my affairs and to be in a position not merely to recoup the bank, but to recover my own prosperity. All the money that I received was, as the bank was informed and as it

had a right to expect, applied to the restoration of my undertakings, and, inasmuch as I took nothing for myself, I could not be accused of intentional wrongdoing."

After the witnesses had been heard, the Public Prosecutor delivered a lengthy address to the jury. He began by denouncing Dr. Strousberg as a Berlin Jew bent upon cheating the honest Russians, an argument upon which most of the counsel on that side seemed to lay great weight. After the reply on behalf of Dr. Strousberg and the other accused, the verdict of guilty was returned against the three German prisoners, while seventeen of the Russians were acquitted, only one of the number, M. Polyanski, being found "guilty" with extenuating circumstances. The sentence of the Court was delivered on November 14. It simply condemned Dr. Strousberg to leave the Russian territory, without inflicting any punishment,—a sentence virtually cancelling the verdict of the jury, which entailed banishment to Siberia for life. The other culprits received nominal penalties.

The decline in trade caused great uneasiness to the commercial communities as well as to the Government. Alarmed by the calamity which had befallen their once prosperous city, the Odessa Chamber of Commerce drew up a report upon the decline in the exportation of grain. In this comprehensive document the failure of crops was stated to be the primary cause of the disastrous events which had recently overwhelmed their part of the country. But while Nature received her share of the blame, reasons of a less fickle character than the temperature were also mentioned. Up to a few years ago, the Odessa report related, the export of American grain to England, Russia's chief customer, was insignificant. Thanks, however, to the rapid increase of American agriculture, and a complete network of railways, lakes, and canals, things had changed of late. Of the entire quantity of grain imported into England in 1867, 44 per cent. came from Russia, while only 14 per cent. was contributed by the United States. By 1873—that is, a year before the South Russian crops began to fail—this position had been inverted, the United States providing 44 per cent. of England's foreign consumption, Russia contributing only 21 per cent. It is true that the absolute quantity of Russian corn exported in the years intervening between these dates increased from 18,000,000 of tchetverts to over 20,000,000, or, in money, to about 160,000,000 roubles; but as American exports in the four years between 1871 and 1874 suddenly rose from 76,000,000 dollars' worth to 145,000,000 dollars, the diminution of Russia's competitive power is established. The last three crops having been scanty, must have given further advantages to American corn in the English and German markets. In 1874, up to August 1, the date when most of the corn is under way, only 16,240,000 tchetverts were shipped; in 1875 the figures fell to 14,780,095 tchetverts; in the current year it is anticipated it will be even less.

With this report uncontradicted before them, Russian journals and financiers were asking themselves what was to be done. The country could not afford to see its exports decline by tens of millions per year. Considering that the Government revenue had mounted up from 275,000,000 roubles in 1852 to 559,000,000 roubles in 1875, the prospect held out by the best judges of losing 160,000,000 roubles of foreign money a year was portentous. Such an event would seriously interfere with the progress of the people; it would fetter the administration; and it would either diminish the fighting capacities of the Government, or, which was much more probable, lead to the doubling of the loans. The first symptom of this latter contingency was the resolution of the joint-stock banks to try and contract a united loan abroad.

Another point which called for serious attention was the decline of the manufacturing industry. During the last ten years the imports of manufactures had decreased to the amount of 37 per cent.; while the exports to Europe have decreased from 4,300,000 to 3,900,000, and those to Asia from 4,600,000 to 3,400,000. "This fact, lamentable as it is," wrote a correspondent of a Moscow paper, "is not surprising, for the development of Stock Exchange speculation during the last few years has made it impossible for our industry to flourish. People will not build or enlarge factories and seek a market abroad for their goods at the risk of much trouble and expense without very great profit, when they can make a fortune either by taking part in a railway concession, founding a company, or investing in speculative stocks." A further cause of the decline of Russian industry is, thought the writer, the unsatisfactory working of the customs tariff, which did not afford a sufficient protection against the country "being inundated with foreign goods." "It is a melancholy fact," he says, "that the principal manufactures which we obtain from other parts of Europe are metallic, woollen, and linen goods, all the materials of which we possess at home; and it is even more to be deplored that we are no longer able even to export as much of some of our manufactured goods as we used to do."

In a report laid before the Council of the Russian Empire it was stated that the receipts for the Budget of 1874 were estimated at 539,851,656 roubles, and the expenditure at 536,683,836 roubles. The receipts exceeded the estimates, however, by 26,680,697 roubles. The railways yielded 6,000,000 roubles less than in the previous year, but there was an increase of more than 3,000,000 roubles in the customs duties, and of 16,500,000 roubles in the duties on wines, spirits, &c. The receipts from this latter source rose from 164,000,000 roubles in 1870 to 173,000,000 roubles in 1872 and to 200,000,000 roubles in 1874. There had been a slight decrease in the tax on "persons" and on salt, but a gain of about 25 per cent. on tobacco and native sugar, and a slight gain on patents. The customs duties had increased about

15,000,000 roubles in the last four years, and as the rise had been a steady one, it denoted a regular development of trade. There had been little alteration in the amount of taxes derived from mines, and the total sum received from the railways in 1874 was 15,500,000 roubles, as against 13,982,733 roubles in 1870, and 21,000,000 in 1873. Altogether the Russian revenue of 1874 was 20,000,000 roubles more than in 1873, 35,000,000 more than in 1872, 50,000,000 more than in 1871, and 77,000,000 more than in 1870; the increase, therefore, being 16 per cent. for the whole period of four years. The expenses, estimated at 536,683,836 roubles, exceeded that sum by rather less than 7,000,000 roubles, so that the total of actual expenditure was about 544,000,000 roubles and the total receipts about 566,000,000, leaving a surplus of about 22,000,000. The amount of the supplementary credits has been steadily decreasing from 7·75 of the whole expenditure in 1870 to 4·50 in 1874. The increase in the expenditure has been relatively less than the augmentation of the receipts, as it is only 4,000,000 roubles more than in 1873, 20,000,000 more than in 1872, 44,000,000 more than in 1871, and 58,000,000 more than in 1870, or rather less than 12 per cent. for the period of four years. The interest on the National Debt, which was 86,000,000 roubles in 1870, 85,000,000 in 1871, 88,000,000 in 1872, 93,380,609 in 1873, absorbed 93,843,136 in 1874. The principal item of increase during the four years was in the War Budget, viz. 27,268,713 roubles. The only item in which there has been any diminution of expenditure is that of "means of communication," which had gradually been reduced from 38,000,000 roubles in 1870 to 22,500,000 in 1874. This was due to the fact that the State had no longer to advance so much to the railway companies in proportion as their traffic increased, for more money had been spent on the roads of the Empire, Poland alone having received 1,000,000 roubles more for that purpose in 1874 than in the preceding year. The amount allotted to public education had been increasing every year, and had risen gradually from 10,284,324 roubles in 1870 to 13,450,514 roubles in 1874, this latter sum being 1,500,000 more than was spent by the Department of Justice.

A very large proportion of the national revenue went naturally to the support of the army. A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* described this army as not having been mobilized since the Crimean War, and if that operation were now to take place, the world would be astonished at the vast superiority of the army of 1876 over that of 1853. The introduction of universal military service was only effected in 1874, and the full effects of this system will not be in operation for some time yet; but the army is far better organized and equipped, and already much more numerous, than it was twenty years ago, though the rank and file are still comparatively uneducated. The whole military force at the disposal of Russia for offensive warlike operations is divided into

two parts—the European army and the Caucasian army. In the former the infantry consists of twelve regiments of the guard, twelve of grenadiers, and 140 (of three battalions each) of the line. There are also twenty-four battalions of rifles. The foot artillery consists of forty-one brigades, each with three 9-pounders, two 4-pounders, and a mitrailleur battery of eight guns; the horse artillery, of seventeen brigades (256 guns) and fifteen batteries of Don Cossacks. The cavalry has four regiments of cuirassiers, sixteen of Uhlans, twenty of dragoons, sixteen of hussars, and twenty-one of Cossacks. This force, as the "eye of the army," is more completely organized for reconnaissance service in Russia than in any other European State; and in case of war a reserve force of forty more regiments of Don Cossacks, consisting of men who have already completed their first period of service, would be available for operations in the field. In the Caucasian army there are four regiments of grenadiers, twenty-four of infantry of four battalions each, four battalions of rifles, four regiments of dragoons, with two mounted batteries and sixteen guns, seven brigades of foot artillery with 336 guns, and a brigade of sappers. The Cossack armies of the Kouban and the Terek may also be reckoned among the disposable forces of Russia in Asia. The former consists of ten regiments and forty guns; the latter of five regiments and eight guns. Taking all these troops together, the combatant force of Russia in Europe, including the scientific corps, may be stated at 680,000 men, and that of Russia in Asia at 115,000 men. The number of guns belonging to the European army is 2,032; of mitrailleurs, 328. The Caucasian and Cossack armies have 352 guns and fifty-six mitrailleurs.

Before turning to the part played by Russia in the Eastern Question, we may mention here the completion of the territorial exchange of the Kurile Islands for the southern part of the island of Saghalien. The official ceremony took place on October 29. M. Matudine handed over the Kurile Islands in the name of the Czar, who had sent two colonels of the Russian army to take possession of Saghalien. The Japanese, on leaving the latter island, took with them 625 Aïnes who had expressed a desire to remain subjects of Japan, but the great majority of the population chose the Russian nationality. Upon the other hand, only seventy-two inhabitants of the Kurile Islands elected the Japanese nationality, and the others have all emigrated into Russian territory, the principal reason, no doubt, being that they are members of the Greek Church. The exploration of the southern part of the island of Saghalien has led to the discovery that the coal and metalliferous mines are much richer than those which are being worked in the north part of the island. All along the southern coast the Japanese had established fisheries, which will pay well for maintaining, as they yield an abundant supply of oil and isinglass, which is exported to China.

The significance of this exchange to the position of Russia in Asia will be obvious to all.

Russia had observed an attitude of repose throughout the earlier phases of the Turkish Insurrection, and if the Servian army was afterwards largely reinforced by Russian recruits, no breath of official sanction was afforded. We have detailed elsewhere the share taken by the Czar in the diplomacy following the Andrassy and Berlin Notes, and in the following chapter we shall describe the sudden change which took place at the end of October, when the rapidity and completeness of the Turkish successes caused the Czar to present a 48-hours' Ultimatum to the Porte, with the object of enforcing a truce. Leaving therefore, until a later stage, the complete narration of events in the East, it is necessary to note here how decidedly the Russian *nation* took its part as a factor in the conflict. Hitherto it has been customary to ascribe the so-called Pansclavonic agitation to the dreams of theorists and the rant of demagogues, but such a view is now no longer to be reconciled with facts. It became clear that the Russians were watching with a feverish anxiety and sympathy the struggle of their co-religionists in Servia, and that no small amount of pressure was brought to bear on the Czar from a quarter where he was little accustomed to experience it. The unofficial newspapers had often before indulged in attacks on other Governments, but never had so fierce and unscrupulous an onslaught been made on a foreign statesman as in an article which appeared in the *Golos* at the beginning of October. The writer of the article actually accused Lord Beaconsfield of having amassed a colossal fortune by speculating on the Eastern Question, and that the whole English policy of the year had been due to this cause! The English Prime Minister, according to this veracious historian, had entered into partnership with the firm of Erlanger, and the three great *coups* executed hitherto had been the depreciation of silver, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and last, not least, the Servian war! This lucubration caused intense amusement in England, considerably enhanced by the solemn expression of regret which the Russian Government deemed it necessary to insert in the official *Journal de St. Petersbourg.*

On November 10 (the day following Lord Beaconsfield's famous speech at the Guildhall banquet) the Emperor delivered an address to a body of representatives of the nobles and communal council of Moscow in St. George's Hall in that city. His Majesty, who had of course received a telegraphic report of the yesterday's proceedings in London, adopted a strain even more warlike than Lord Beaconsfield's peroration. He said:—"I thank you for the sentiments you have been good enough to express towards me in reference to the present political state of affairs, which has now become more clearly defined than before. I am pleased and ready to receive your address. It is already known to you that Turkey has yielded to my demands for the immediate conclusion of an armistice in order to put an end to useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle

the Montenegrins have, as on all previous occasions, shown themselves to be real heroes. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the presence of our volunteers in the Servian ranks, many of whom have shed their blood for the Slavonian cause. I know that all Russia most warmly sympathizes with me in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia, however, are dearer to me than all, and I should wish to the uttermost to spare Russian blood from being shed. This is the reason why I have striven, and shall still strive, to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians in the East by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence in Constantinople between the representatives of the Great Powers to settle the conditions of peace. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain such guarantees as are necessary for carrying out what we have a right to demand of the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently, and I am convinced that in this case the whole of Russia will respond to my summons, should I consider it necessary and should the honour of Russia require it. I am also convinced that Moscow, as heretofore, will lead the van by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission!"

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, well known as being thoroughly informed on these topics, declared that the Czar's speech was regarded as the vehement reply to a recent English utterance rather than a deliberate announcement of war; yet it governed the situation entirely. The Czar had publicly spoken of the Slavonic cause as common to Russians and Servians, and had distinctly alluded to his intention to go to war for this cause. The Czar had made this official announcement in behalf of himself and Russia, after the Russian volunteers, who were represented as independent agents, had proved insufficient to defend the Servians. The Czar had regarded the Slavonic cause as so very urgent that he alluded to the contingency that he might be driven to take up arms, albeit the Servians—that is, the particular Slavonians to be immediately benefited—had, on the Czar's own showing, no wish to fight for the liberty the Russians are anxious to confer upon them. These were grave facts; but the very energy of his Majesty's utterances was viewed as a proof that Lord Beaconsfield's oration and the willingness of the Servians to accept terms disapproved by Russia had more to do with the Moscow event than anything else.

The Moscow Town Council answered the Czar with no lack of goodwill and loyalty, although with a rather Asiatic *enflure* of diction:—"Most Gracious Emperor,—When thy sovereign command went forth and, penetrating across the sea, immediately put a stop to the sanguinary fight, thy name was blessed in all orthodox countries and in all lands of Slavonic speech. The world, disquieted by serious events, attentively listened to thy Imperial word, and it stood in anxious expectation of what should follow. Now that

rejoicing Moscow has welcomed thee back to the Kremlin, and heard from thee the truth of thy Imperial word and will; now that, in the wonderful moment of thy Imperial discourse, the hearts of the Russian millions have sympathetically responded to the Czarish heart; now that all Russia, assembled in Moscow, powerful and united as ever, has seen her own thoughts embodied by the Czar, the living impersonation of her destinies, the commander and guide of her strength, the representative of her soul and her historical mission; now that all this has come to pass, the mist of uncertainty has been dispelled by the light of truth and the bright dawn of hope, and confidence is shedding its luminous brilliancy over the Russian land. We now know, O Majesty! that, firm in the consciousness of a just cause, thou hast withstood the temptations of military ambition, and, sparing the lives of thy subjects, sacred to thee, hast used with divinely-bestowed power, with infinite long-suffering, to seek a certain but pacific alleviation of the woes oppressing the Oriental Christians for centuries. Thanks to thee, O Czar! O most pacific of Czars of the most pacific of nations! thanks to thee for thy wisdom in waiting and in predetermining the hour when thy Czarish patience will be exhausted and the moment for the independent action of Russia shall have come."

An interesting controversy arose, upon the publication in England of a despatch narrating a conversation between the Czar and Lord A. Loftus, in which the former pledged his honour that he had no designs upon Constantinople, as to whether Lord Beaconsfield had received it before making his speech. It appeared afterwards that he had, and consequently that he had not been able to attach a great amount of faith to the assurances conveyed. Lord Derby expressed the same scepticism in his answer to the request for the publication of the despatch. "It is not customary," he observed, "to permit the publication of diplomatic papers during the progress of negotiation; but in this case her Majesty's Government have thought that the publication of the Czar's pacific intentions would be useful and opportune, *especially as they have recently heard that the Russian army is being mobilized*, and a loan of a hundred million roubles announced."

A letter from Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Ambassador in England, was published in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, on November 25, in which the veteran statesman echoed the utterances of his royal master:—"I see with profound surprise by your last letter that ideas of our coveting Constantinople and of the will of Peter the Great continue to haunt the minds of some people in England. I confess I thought these absurdities beyond belief, and dismissed, with the conquest of India by Russia, to the domain of political mythology. How often have the Russian Emperors publicly repeated that no territorial annexation enters into their policy; that they would be much embarrassed by it, and that the maintenance of the *status quo* of the East was the best combina-

tion. In our form of government the word of the sovereign is not, like a parliamentary declaration, revocable at the will of majorities. Their personal loyalty is at stake. How many times, moreover, have not facts replied to this? If Russia had these desires, she would do what annexing Powers do. She would prepare in silence, and act on the first favourable occasion. Had she not an opportunity in 1829, in 1848, and 1870, when the attention and the forces of Europe were elsewhere absorbed? What proofs, then, is it necessary to give English Ministers of a disinterestedness, founded not on political virtue, but on reason and good sense? If they would just forget for one moment that they are English, and place themselves at a Russian point of view, we would ask them if, conscientiously, they would advise the Imperial Government to seek the possession of Constantinople? The reply would not be doubtful. Why deny us the practical sense they themselves have? The only rational combination for Russian interests is to leave the keys of the Black Sea in hands feeble enough not to close to Russia that commercial outlet or menace her security. Turkish dominion answers to this programme. Is it our fault if the Turks have abused it by rendering their sway intolerable for their Christian subjects? Has not the English policy contributed to the abuse by exciting the suspicions of the Porte against Russia through her own rivalry, and in assisting to make force the sole basis of its power?"

Near the end of the year, an incident occurred at St. Petersburg which startled the inhabitants greatly, and which, although its importance was perhaps exaggerated at the time, deserves a record here. December 18 is marked out in the Russo-Greek calendar as sacred to St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker, and consequently at many of the churches there was a large attendance of those orthodox persons bearing the name of this Saint. At about noon a great number of young people of both sexes congregated in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, facing the great street of the Nevsky Prospect. While divine service was being performed it was noticed that these persons, who seemed to be students, were conducting themselves in a very unbecoming way by strolling about the church and carrying on a lively conversation with one another. By the time the service was over about 200 had assembled, and most of them then left the cathedral and stood outside on the steps. The curiosity and suspicion which had been awakened by their strange behaviour was much increased when one of the youths began to address his fellows by saying:—"We shall always esteem this day in remembrance of those sent to hard labour (Siberia)." This allusion was greeted with loud shouts of "Hurrah!" After making some other not very intelligible remarks, and mentioning several names, the speaker drew forth from the pocket of a little peasant boy standing near a red handkerchief or flag, on which were the words *Zemlia e Volia*—Land and Liberty. The production of this emblem of their creed was

the signal for more shouting, in which the boy, who was evidently an innocent victim, took part. Some officious bystanders then took hold of the boy, whereupon many of the students got frightened and began to disperse, while others advised that they should all march down the street in a body. This was going on not only in the most fashionable part of the city, but also at the most fashionable time of the day, when members of the Imperial family and all the grandees of St. Petersburg were taking their midday strolls up and down the Nevsky, and many gendarmes and policemen were about. It was, therefore, but a minute or two before several of the latter came up, but they only met with insult and resistance. In the meantime messengers had been sent to the authorities. With astonishing quickness General Trepoff and several high police officials, with a force of constables, arrived on the scene before all the would-be disturbers of the peace had time to get away. The arrests immediately commenced, and both men and women were hastily dragged off to an *isvoshtchick*, or public drivers' yard in the vicinity which served as a temporary lock-up. Altogether thirty-two persons were taken, including eleven women. The excitement was very great in the immediate neighbourhood at the time; and the news spreading like lightning over the town, it soon became the one and only theme of conversation, both in private circles and all places of public resort.

"Various rumours," remarked a correspondent of the *Times*, "were quickly put in circulation. It was said that this incident was only an indication of a more extensive movement, and that there had been similar scenes in other parts of the town as well as at Moscow. It was also thought that the affair had been foreseen; that the streets round the cathedral had been well watched all day by the secret police, and that the women who were captured were male students in female attire. There was an attempt made to connect it with Poland by reporting that the students had at first tried to take down one of the Polish standards in the church, but this was afterwards contradicted. The only plausible guess made at the cause of the matter was that the students of the medical school, to which most of the prisoners belong, were discontented in consequence of being pushed through the course of studies in order to be draughted as soon as possible into the ranks of the mobilised troops. But until we know the results of the judicial inquiry now on foot, these reports fail to enlighten us as to the real motives, if any, which led to the demonstration. As an attempt at popular agitation, a more ridiculous exhibition could scarcely be imagined, and the ill-chosen time and place made it doubly absurd. As far as concerned the general public, who did almost as much to preserve order as the police on this occasion, such a miserable effort at political propaganda must have been a complete failure even had the police not interfered. In affairs of this kind I think that the Russian police are apt to make very much ado about nothing, and in taking the most severe

measures the significance of a case like the present is often magnified beyond its real importance. This is the impression which would naturally be made upon an Englishman who has been accustomed to see such meetings of malcontents tolerated in his own country without fear of any dangerous consequences. I had often before heard of the strictness of the authorities in punishing any misbehaviour on the part of the students; and although I could not help admiring the thorough way in which the police performed their duty on the occasion, at the same time it seemed to me that every young man who was unfortunate enough to have long hair or a shawl over his shoulders—two distinctive marks of a Russian student—was quickly pounced upon by the officers and hurried off to prison. Whether or not there was any particular reason for this outbreak it is impossible to say with certainty. At the same time, everyone knew that discontent and political agitation among the students were constant sources of trouble in this country."

The excitement caused by this *émeute* gradually subsided in the following week. It was known that many arrests had been made, and it was asserted that some of the culprits would be sent to Siberia. But the far greater interest attaching to the result of the Conference at Constantinople monopolised the attention of all, and that was the one topic which occupied public opinion in Russia, as in the rest of Europe, at the close of the year.

CHAPTER IV.

TURKEY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Historical retrospect, the beginning of the Revolts: situation of Turkey and its provinces in January—Effects of the Andrassy Note: military and diplomatic events in the Spring—Postponement of dividends—The Bulgarian revolt in April: its extent and the mode of suppression—The outrage at Salonica: action of the European Powers—Deposition and death of Abdul Aziz: accession of Murad—Assassination of Turksh ministers—The Berlin Note—Servia and Montenegro: narrative of military events from June 30 to October 30—The Russian Ultimatum and the Armistice—The Deposition of Murad in favour of Abdul Hamid—Mr. Baring's Report—Diplomacy in November and December—Lord Salisbury on his travels—The Commission of Demarcation—The Conference—Affairs in Roumania.

Greece.—Ministerial crisis—Causes of neutrality—National resources—The Agricultural Bank—Financial measures.

It needed no gift of prophecy on the part of the English Prime Minister to predict, as he did at the Guildhall Banquet of 1875, that the following year would witness important events in the East. The famous diplomatic episode of the Andrassy Note, in December, only marked a new stage in proceedings that had long been important, and were rapidly becoming threatening. It will be well, therefore, to preface our record of Eastern events by a brief historical retrospect.

Herzegovina, where the revolt broke out, had long been one of the most disturbed parts of the Ottoman Empire, and it was only a few years since Omar Pasha stamped out a rebellion in that Province. The immediate cause of the outbreak seems to have been a dispute between some tithe farmers and some Christian peasants after the harvest of 1874. The strife went on till the January of the following year, when, to escape from exactions and imprisonment, the peasants fled to Montenegro. At the request of the Prince of Montenegro, Dervish Pasha, the Governor of Herzegovina, agreed to let them come back and offered them an amnesty. But they were stopped on the frontiers by Turkish troops and two of them were killed. Dervish explained that the soldiers had acted without orders, but after the people did come back to their homes they were, they said, exposed to outrage and insult. Their houses were burnt, some of them were beaten, and one was put to death. Resistance followed, and the month of June saw the beginning of a desultory contest. It is also said that political motives had helped to bring on this disturbance. The peasants, it is stated, had listened to the promptings of the Servian Omladina, and they are likewise said to have been pushed on by a man named Pezzia, who had eighteen years before been a renowned brigand in Bosnia, and had lately escaped from confinement. But, whatever may have been the occasion of the disturbance, the causes of it had long existed in the constitution of Mahomedan society and the fitful exactions of Ottoman rule. The rebellion was at once attended by the usual effects of Turkish disturbances. The Christians complained of foul outrages; the Mahomedans accused them in turn of murdering and beheading Turkish travellers; and we may easily believe that there was little scruple on either side.

Towards the end of August, after the revolt had lasted for a couple of months, the European Cabinets tried to make peace by sending their Consular Agents to confer with the rebels. But after weeks of negotiation the attempt wholly failed. The insurgents said that they dare not lay down their arms unless the Powers would protect them against the Agas and the Zaptiehs. They added, however, that they wished to remain faithful subjects of the Sultan, "taking off their hats at the mention of his name." Mr. Holmes, the British Consul, who gave a report of the scene, was on his way back to Mostar after the failure of his efforts, when he met a body of Turkish troops going to attack the insurgents whom he had left and who had been assured that they might assemble in safety. He and his colleagues were very indignant at a breach of trust which might have seemed to cast doubt on the good faith of the Consuls themselves. Soon afterwards the rebels formally stated their grievances and demands. They complained that the so-called tithe had been advanced 12½ per cent.; that the taxes had been collected with gross unfairness; that Christians were made to undergo forced labour on the public roads; that their horses were used for the service of the army; that the Agas

were tyrannical, the Courts corrupt, and property, life, and honour insecure. As an instance of the way in which they were treated, they stated that some Christians had been killed for going to see the Emperor of Austria on the occasion of his famous journey through Dalmatia—a journey supposed at that time to be an evidence of peculiar goodwill for the Turkish as well as the Austrian Slavs. The Christians added that they would die rather than suffer such slavery. They begged either that some Christian Power would give a corner of land to which they might all emigrate; so that Bosnia and Herzegovina might be formed into an autonomous state, tributary to the Sultan; or, finally, that the European Cabinets would send a strong body of troops to protect them until good laws could be established.

Meanwhile, Server Pasha, the Commissioner whom the Porte had sent to the scene of the disturbance, had made many cheering promises. So long ago as September 2, 1875, he gave a pledge that the officials should be guilty of no more arbitrary or vexatious acts; that an extraordinary tribunal should be established to do justice to persons who had been wronged; and that those who had been unjustly imprisoned should be set free. A benignant Hatt gave these fair promises the emphasis of the Sultan's own word. As the Insurgents would not listen to those offers, the Porte declared, on October 4, that the tithe would be lowered to the old rate of 10 per cent.; that all arrears of taxes would be abandoned; that the several religious communities should be represented in the Administrative Councils; and that agents should be appointed to insure the equitable collection of the taxes. A few days later—on October 11—Server Pasha gave a further list of the reforms which the Porte intended to execute. The Medjlis, or Local Councils, should be reorganised; the tithes should be levied on the land instead of on the growing crops; the taxes on animals should be reformed; administrative decrees and legal judgment should be translated into the Slav language, the requisition for horses should be abolished, and a committee of Turks, Greeks, and Catholics should be appointed to see that the new rules were put in force. On December 13 all the principles of these reforms were set forth in an Imperial Firman. Thus, as Musurus Pasha declared to Lord Derby, "the edifice of which the foundation was laid by the Firman of Gulhané in 1839, and the body completed by the Hatti-Humayoun of 1856, was now crowned and made perfect by the second Firman." But the rebels would not listen to these promises. Acting-Consul Freeman wrote to Lord Derby on February 18, 1876, that they had received the Firman with indifference. While the Porte had been busily framing new plans of reform, the rebellion had been spreading. The bitterness of the strife had been deepened in October, 1875, by the massacre of some Christians who had come back to their homes from Dalmatia. Crowds were taking refuge in Austrian territory, and the desultory fights

were not always favourable to the Turks. Servia and Montenegro were giving secret help to the rebels. Soon after the Christians took up arms Prince Milan had, in his speech to the National Assembly, declared that they had been driven to revolt by despair; and, in a fiery address, the National Assembly had pronounced it impossible for Servia to remain indifferent to their fate. Material as well as verbal help was secretly sent by the Servian people, and some of the peculiarly warlike Montenegrins joined in the fight against their hereditary foe.

Such was the threatening prospect in the closing weeks of 1875. The three Imperial Courts had, meanwhile, been taking counsel together in order to prevent the strife from spreading, and to remove the causes of dispeace. The task of stating their common views was left to Count Andrassy, on account of his intimate knowledge of Turkey, and the danger which Austria found in a spreading Slav rebellion on the borders of her own Sclavonic Provinces. The result was the famous Andrassy Note, which was first made known to our Government in a despatch dated December 30, 1875, from the Austrian Chancellor to Count Beust. After pointing out that the Porte had stated general principles rather than formed practical plans of peace, Count Andrassy laid down a series of specific demands. The revenue derived in Bosnia and Herzegovina from indirect taxation should, he urged, be applied as before to the general purposes of the Ottoman Empire; while the income obtained from direct taxation should be spent on the Province itself. Complete religious liberty should be established. The system of farming the taxes should be abolished. The execution of these reforms should be placed under the care of a Special Commission, half the members of which should be Mussulmans and half Christians. Count Andrassy also showed that much of the dispeace was caused by the fact that the Mahomedans owned most of the soil and the Christians tilled it. Hence he urged that the State should sell portions of its waste lands to the peasantry on easy terms. As the people would not trust the bare word of the Porte, the Powers must, he added, obtain from the Sultan, by means of an official Commission, the confirmation of his Imperial promises and the acceptance of the demands to be presented by the European Governments.

The most important part of the despatch was the prognostication of the future. Count Andrassy declared that "the indefinite promises of the Iradé of October 2 and the Firman of December 12 would only exalt without contenting the hopes of the insurgents. It was clear that the Turkish forces had not succeeded in putting an end to the disturbances. All the Christian populations believed that the spring would bring them reinforcements from Bulgaria, Crete, &c. *And it is to be foreseen that the Governments of Servia and Montenegro which, at present, have great difficulty in holding aloof from the movement, will be unable to resist the*

current; and the present force of public opinion in their countries has prepared them to take speedy part in the struggle."[1]

After some hesitation the English Government gave a general support to Count Andrassy's proposals. It did so the more freely because the Porte had urged it to join in the communication of them if they should not be altogether objectionable. Accordingly, the note was presented on the last day of January, 1876, but not with the formality of a collective demand, nor, indeed, was the text of the document officially communicated to the Porte. The Porte accepted all the demands save the one defining the purposes to which the indirect and the direct taxes of the revolted Provinces should be applied. It promised, however, that a certain sum should be set apart out of the Imperial revenue for the local wants of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That reply was given on February 13 in a Circular Note to the Powers. Little more was heard of the famous note.

In his despatch to Sir Henry Elliot, dated January 25, Lord Derby gave an interesting account of the previous course of British diplomacy in connection with this outbreak. He mentioned that at the very commencement, when appealed to by the Porte to use "good offices" with the Austro-Hungarian Government, and his opinion, expressed in a despatch of August 12, had been "that the Turkish Government should rely on their own resources to suppress the insurrection, and should deal with it as a local outbreak rather than give international importance to it by appealing for support to other Powers." It is more than probable, as Lord Derby remarked, that if the advice thus tendered had been acted on by the Porte, and vigorous measures taken at the outset for the restoration of order, the insurrection would never have attained its later proportions, nor afforded grounds for proposing a Consular Mission to the disturbed districts. This Mission, as we have recorded, had no practical results in inducing the insurgents to lay down their arms. Upon the present application for diplomatic aid, and upon the Andrassy Note itself, Lord Derby was equally explicit. "The proposals of Count Andrassy," he wrote in the same despatch, "amount to little more than a request that the Porte will execute the Hatti-Scheriff of Guilhané of 1839, the Hatti-Humayoun of 1856, and the Iradé and Firman of October 2 and December 12 last; in short, that the measures for the improvement of the condition of the non-Mussulman and rural populations generally throughout the Empire, which have been publicly proclaimed, should be brought into practical application. Some of these measures do not affect the Christian subjects of the Porte alone, but

[1] The original runs:—"Quoiqu'il en soit, il est à prévoir que les gouvernements de Serbie et du Monténégro, qui, jusqu'à ce jour déjà, ont eu bien de la peine à se tenir à l'écart du mouvement, seront impuissants à résister au courant, et dès à présent sous l'influence des événements et de l'opinion publique dans leurs pays, ils semblent s'être familiarisés avec l'idée de prendre part à la lutte, à la fonte des neiges."

would benefit the whole population alike . . . Her Majesty's Government do not therefore consider that the proposals of Count Andrassy conflict with the IXth article of the Treaty of Paris; they look on them as being in the nature of suggestions or recommendations for adoption by the Porte in its endeavours to put an end to the insurrection, and *as not involving any interference in the relations existing between the Sultan and his subjects, nor in the internal administration of his Empire.*" Lord Derby, however, did not fail to urge vigour and promptitude in the execution of the promised reforms. He pointed out that Consular reports proved that the native Mussulmans, and even the local authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, had as yet failed to realise the state of affairs. And on March 16 he wrote again to Sir H. Elliot, commenting on the apathy still shown in carrying out the reforms, and particularly in reference to certain recent judicial appointments in Bosnia. The rebels, instead of trusting to the pledges of the Porte, went on fighting. On March 24, Ali Pasha, the Governor-General of Herzegovina, offered them an amnesty, but they would not accept it at the price of surrender. On March 30, however, an armistice of ten days was arranged to enable General Rodich, the Envoy of the Austrian Government, to negotiate with the insurgents; but he found that their demands had grown with the progress of the rebellion. A third of the land, they insisted, should become the property of the Christian peasantry; the Turkish troops should be concentrated in the garrison towns; the Porte should rebuild the houses and the churches which had been destroyed by the Mahomedans; it should also give the peasantry food and agricultural implements for at least a year; they should be freed from taxes for three years; and they should keep their guns until the Mussulmans should be disarmed. Finally, the rebel chiefs showed how much they distrusted the Porte by demanding that the money for the compensation of the Christians should be paid to an European Commission. Count Andrassy at once set aside these terms. Prince Gortschakoff, on the other hand, thought that they might have been discussed. Meanwhile the rebellion spread from one district to another. Servia and Montenegro grew more threatening.

During the early part of the year, affairs remained in a very undecided state. The Turkish forces, although superior to their opponents in the open field, were unable to gain any decisive successes in the mountains, or at least of following them up. On one occasion indeed, an Insurgent chief, Peko, gave battle on an almost level plain, with the natural result of suffering defeat. "The Insurgents," wrote a correspondent of the *Times*, "were formed across the road holding the two hillocks fortified by the Turks, with a left wing at right angles to this line and parallel to the road, and no right wing whatever, the principal position being the hillock on the right of the road (facing Trebinje), which was the scene of that phase of the combat of the 21st at which I was present. This hill was held by Peko, that on the other side by Simonics, and the

left wing, composed of the men of Nevesinje and Zubei, by Tripko Vukalovics, nephew of the chief of the insurrectionary forces in 1862. The whole force was about 2,000 men.

"The Turks moved out of Trebinje in the evening, taking positions behind Duzi, and in the morning moved slowly down the road, the principal force being on the roadway, with flanking columns in the open plain on either side. All day was occupied in this movement of about two hours' march, and as soon as the strength of the Insurgents was ascertained together with their position, the force was halted, being out of rifle-shot merely, and lay all night in their places. The Insurgents, meanwhile, had taken up their positions without ammunition, having received none since the late battle, and waited for it to arrive on the field. Some of them had not a single cartridge; some had three or four, and a very few who had not been engaged in the last affair had their full allowance. At 11 A.M. arrived ammunition enough to distribute about 15 cartridges to each man in the line, and about 2 P.M. the Turks moved on, their artillery, two pieces, firing 60 shells, of which only five were sent in any known relation to the Insurgents, and of these one only killed a man, a splinter of stone thrown off by it hitting him on the head. The fire of musketry was incessant, but so far over head as to be quite harmless. The column on the road moved in close order with great steadiness, in spite of the Insurgent fire on their dense mass, where it must have been very deadly up to about 150 yards, when it halted and threw out a strong column to the left, which marched through the plain round the hill on the right of the road.

"The Insurgents fell back on Vukovich, and the Turks, who followed at a respectful and leisurely distance, burned the village, which was, of course, abandoned by the inhabitants, with the exception, it is said, of three women who were murdered. All the villages in this section up to Vukovich were then burned, and the Turks advanced to the ridge overlooking that village, where they waited without any attempt to accelerate the movements of the Insurgents or discommode them in any way, until the village should be evacuated, when they would burn it. It was evacuated next day after a Council, in which some move was decided on, and the whole band, with the exception of the wounded and their carriers, the camp followers, and some of the timid or weak ones who had not nerve or muscle for the new undertaking, perhaps 300 or 400 in all, leaving a solid force of about 1,500 men, who made their final preparations, received their ammunition, &c., and dined gaily at Grebei, the Turkish force waiting respectfully on the heights opposite at about 2,000 yards' distance. At about 4 P.M. they filed off with cheers for unknown parts, the inhabitants of Grebei meanwhile making frantic haste to get their worldly goods across the frontier before the Turks should enter and burn the village." It is right to say that later accounts represented this action as resulting by no means so unfavourably for the Insurgents

as was at first supposed, and frequent testimony was borne to the invariable courage shown by them in these encounters. Early in March one of the chieftains, Ljubibratics, who had earned a high reputation as a general, happened to cross the Austrian frontier near Imoschi, and was immediately "interned" by order of the Austrian authorities. It was indeed asserted that the capture was effected on Turkish territory, in which case it would have been illegal, but no protest was made on the side of Turkey at being thus rid of a formidable adversary.

We must now turn to affairs at Constantinople, which in the spring were chiefly centred in the question of Finance. One after another came the wise men from the west, with their schemes for tiding off bankruptcy, and getting the Porte once more in a situation of solvency. First, Mr. Hamond, M.P., then Messrs. Rose and Staniforth, then Count Dumanoir. With such a number of physicians, the diagnosis of the disease was not difficult. The Ottoman Empire, with a constitution seriously damaged by habitual intemperance and frequent spasmodic attacks, had contracted a consolidated debt calculated, in round numbers, at 200,000,000*l.*, involving an annual charge of 14,000,000*l.*; and it laboured, besides, under the burden of a floating debt, which might amount to 12,000,000*l.*, or perhaps, 20,000,000*l.* The Grand Vizier, Mahmood Pasha, hoping to rid himself of his most pressing difficulties, ventured, on October 5, 1875, upon a partial repudiation of the debt, signifying to his creditors that the interest of their bonds should, for the next five years, be paid half in gold and the other half in paper bearing 5 per cent. interest. Up to this time he had fulfilled his self-imposed new engagement, and the dividends due to the holders of the various loans had been punctually paid. By way of a solid guarantee of an equally honourable behaviour on his part for the future, he had placed at his creditors' disposal, in trust with the Imperial Ottoman Bank—first, the revenue arising from the indirect taxes; second, the tribute due to the Porte by the Viceroy of Egypt, which is regularly paid into the Bank of England; and, third, as much of the income proceeding from the Sheep Tax as would make up the dividends day by day as they were claimed.

There occurred a difficulty when a sum of 120,000*l.* was needed to pay the coupons of the loan of 1858. The Ottoman Bank had only, it was said, 47,000*l.* in hand, and there was 28,000*l.* in the Bank of England, an instalment of the tribute paid by the Viceroy of Egypt; and the Ottoman Bank, to which the Government of the Porte already owed between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.*, refused to advance the 45,000*l.* balance required to meet the exigencies of the moment. The Government, however, with the aid of some of the financial companies in Galata, managed to scrape together 100,000*l.* The same companies seemed disposed to accommodate the Government with 400,000*l.* in April, but the conditions on which this help was tendered—24 per cent. interest—were obviously onerous to the borrower.

It is important to observe that when the Grand Vizier, in October, chose to alter the terms which bound the Porte to its creditors, he seemed to consider himself entitled to submit all of them to one and the same treatment, ignoring the fact that some of the bondholders stood on safer ground than others. The loans of 1854, '55, and '71 were contracted upon the express stipulation that the Egyptian tribute should, by an order of the Sultan to the Khedive, be paid upon the Banks of England and France, and by these Banks be distributed among the bondholders upon an order from the Diplomatic Representatives of the Porte in London and Paris. The Ottoman Government, therefore, could not divert the Egyptian tribute to any other purpose, unless it had in hand some other security equally satisfactory to the holders of these three special loans. The bondholders of 1855 had, besides, a guarantee from the English and French Governments for their payment; but it was clear that England and France would not think of fulfilling their obligations till they saw the reason why Turkey should not accomplish her own. The loans of the three above-mentioned years were contracted at a reasonably high issue price, and bore a comparatively moderate rate of interest, and they were, therefore, on very different conditions from the other loans, to which more advantageous terms were allowed, and the payment of which was only vaguely guaranteed on tobacco, salt, and other taxes and duties, or still more indefinitely, on the general revenues of the Empire. But the three materially and specially guaranteed loans only amounted altogether to 13,700,000*l.*, a small fraction of the general bulk of Turkish liabilities; while that of 1855, the one loan which depended for repayment on something besides the goodwill and power to pay of the Ottoman Government—*i.e.*, on the pledges of the English and French Governments—was only 5,000,000*l.*

After long hesitation the Government of the Porte came to the resolution, towards the end of March, of deferring payment of the dividend of the public debt due in April. That dividend amounted to some 1,200,000*l.*, and the bondholders who were asked to wait for their money till the end of June, were to receive for it interest at the rate of 6 per cent. This step made it necessary to raise, by some means, no less a sum than three millions sterling, in order to meet the different obligations due in July. Hence the visits of the financial physicians recorded above. One prescription deserves a passing mention. M. Schenck, acting in the interest of Messrs. Hirsch, of Frankfort, and of other German and Austrian houses, proposed to purchase the railways already in existence or in progress throughout European Turkey, to carry on the work to the termination of the lines which are to connect Vienna with Constantinople, receiving as compensation a zone of land several miles in width, and extending all along the line, to be turned to colonizing purposes. As a *douceur* to the Ottoman Government a sum of 4,000,000*l.* was to be paid into its Treasury upon the contract being signed. The scheme was wild, and its proposers had

probably overrated its remunerative capabilities; for it was not clear whence colonists willing to settle in Turkey were to come; but it was especially objectionable on political grounds, as fatal to the integrity and independence of the Ottoman territory, and too obviously pointing to an eventual inroad of Austria from the Danube to the Bosphorus—a prospect equally clashing with Ottoman and with Russian views and interests. As it was easy to foresee, M. Schenck's proposal was not even allowed to be formally presented, and the German agent soon took his departure.

Another scheme, first projected by Mr. Hamond, and subsequently adopted by Messrs. Palmer, Rose, and Staniforth, was a conversion of the debt by which the holders of the different loans should be dealt with in consideration of the issue price of each loan and of the interest payable under it, the loss falling upon them in an inverted ratio of the advantages the original contract had secured them. Exceptions in this arrangement were made in favour of the holders of the 1855 Loan, which was guaranteed by the French and English Governments, as well as those of 1854 and 1871, which relied for security on the Tribute of the Viceroy of Egypt. By the terms of the Rose and Staniforth scheme, it seems that the exception in favour of the Loan of 1871 had been withdrawn, only the claims of those of 1854 and 1855 remaining inviolate. It appeared, moreover, that these gentlemen had proposed or agreed upon the consolidation of the floating debt—a liability of about 20,000,000*l.*—the holders of which were reduced to the same condition as the holders of the other loans—*i.e.*, to be put off with the payment of half the interest due to them. By the terms of this arrangement the Ottoman Government would have to pay yearly 8,000,000*l.* as interest on the whole of its debt, instead of the 7,000,000*l.* which it had engaged to pay by the Iradé of October 6.

In return for this operation, which, by a mere stroke of the pen, rid the Ottoman Empire of one-half of its liabilities, those acting in the interest of the bondholders had been devising a contrivance by which the Government of the Porte might with some certainty be made to pay the other half. The Grand Vizier, by his Iradé of October 6, hoped to have reassured his creditors on that score by placing at their disposal and mortgaging to them as much of the revenue arising from indirect and other taxes as might make up the 7,000,000*l.* intended for the payment of the half-coupon, and have even empowered the Imperial Ottoman Bank to receive the income from those taxes and to exercise a right of inspection over all the Custom-houses of the Empire. This provision, however, did not seem sufficient to the new negotiators, Messrs. Staniforth and Rose, who proposed to constitute a joint-stock company, with a capital of 4,000,000*l.*, which, under the name of Caisse Hypothecaire, should take charge of the collection of the taxes necessary to make up the amount of 8,000,000*l.* due to the bondholders, the company making itself responsible for

the payment of the coupons with a certainty and regularity which could hardly be expected from the Ottoman Treasury.

This proposal was objectionable on many grounds. In the first place, it introduced into the country a separate and alien administration, interfering with the independence of the Government, and constituting in fact an *Imperium in Imperio*; in the second place, it amounted to a farming of the revenue by the Caisse, and was thus an open violation of the clause in the Firman of Reforms, by which all farming of the revenue was to be abolished; in the third place, the privileges granted to the Caisse would clash with the rights of the Imperial Ottoman Bank—a chartered institution, entitled to take upon itself all financial transactions of this nature, and to which the revenues on which the payment of the coupon depended had already virtually been mortgaged. While affairs at Constantinople were in this condition, some alarming news arrived from Salonica, where an outburst of Mahomedan fanaticism had resulted in the assassination of the French and German Consuls. It appeared, from the official statement furnished by Mehemet Pasha, the Governor-General of Salonica, that on Friday, May 5, a Bulgarian girl, who had embraced Islamism, arrived by train for the purpose of authenticating her change of religion before the proper authority. On the way from the station to the Governor's house, a crowd of Greeks, who had been informed of the girl's arrival and purpose, tore her from her escort, and carried her off at first to the residence of the American Vice-Consul, but afterwards to a place of concealment in the Greek quarter. A crowd of Mussulmans, who were in the public garden and in the street, witnessed this carrying off of the girl. In consequence, about 5,000 Mussulmans came on the following day to the Governor's *konak*, demanding the restoration of the girl, and declaring that her forcible seizure and carrying off was a public affront. The local authority hastened to assure them that it had already taken steps to procure the restitution of the girl, and succeeded in dispersing the assembled mass of people. The latter, however, crowded into the Saatly-Djami Mosque, near the *konak*, to insist upon their demand.

The two Consuls of Germany and France, regardless of the imminent personal risk involved, proceeded to the Mosque, and mingled with the crowd. The Pasha was using, but in vain, every effort to disperse the tumultuous throng, and his advice to the Consuls to withdraw themselves from danger was equally futile. It was asserted that the girl was, at the time, in the house of the German Consul, and as she was not produced, the crowd burst through the doors, fell upon the Consuls, and murdered them. The crime had scarcely been perpetrated when the girl arrived, and the rioters on seeing her, began to disperse. It is needless to describe the effect produced, not only in Turkey, but in the whole of Europe, by the news of this outrage. Although the Porte made profuse

apologies and promises of justice, France and Germany determined at once upon joint action. Squadrons were sent to Salonica, the funerals of the Consuls were celebrated with great pomp, large bodies of French and German soldiers patrolling the streets, and one or two of the culprits, after trial, were executed. But a panic had spread beyond Salonica before this, and one important effect was the summoning of the English fleet to Besika Bay, where it might be an eventual protection to British residents in Constantinople.

Events succeeded one another fast, and speedily the memories of Salonica were lost in the news of a great *coup d'état* at the capital; the Sultan Abdul Aziz was deposed on May 30.

Some weeks before, it should be premised, a demonstration of the Softas, or legal students, had caused the fall of the Grand Vizier Mahmoud Pasha, and his successor Mehemed Rudshi (according to the correspondent of the *Times*) urged upon the Sultan the expediency or necessity of some important reforms in the administration, chiefly based on Mithad Pasha's programme published at the time of that statesman's retirement from Mahmoud's Cabinet in December, and consisting chiefly of a curtailment of the Civil List, a limitation of the Sovereign's arbitrary power, and of a change in the foreign policy of the Government, which should emancipate Turkey from Russian ascendency, and should again bring the country on the best terms of friendly understanding with its old and trusty ally, England. These suggestions were invariably received by the Sultan with impatience and rudeness, till it became evident to the Grand Vizier and his colleagues that a change in the person of the Sovereign had become inevitable. A Council of Ministers was held, attended by the Grand Vizier, by Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War, and by Mithad Pasha, lately admitted into the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio, but who had for above six months been the leader of the movement, and became thus at once the soul of the Cabinet.

At the meeting of this Triumvirate, the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz was irrevocably resolved upon. This resolution was to be effected on the 30th, at half-past 12 noon, but at 10 P.M. of the foregoing night, Hafiz Pasha, the first chamberlain of the Sultan, received some secret information of the intended *coup d'état*, and upon the Sultan being warned of it the War Minister, Hussein Avni, was summoned to the Palace at Dolmabatcheh, but refused to attend on the plea of illness. A second summons was sent by the Sultan, with the intimation that the Sultan was aware of the conspiracy, and demanded the War Minister's immediate attendance. In the meanwhile a Council of all the Ministers was called together at the Seraskierat, or War Office, to which were admitted the Sheik-ul-Islam, Haïroullah Effendi; Nazif Pasha, Seid Bey, and a considerable number of Ulemas, Mollahs, and other Church and State dignitaries. There the Sheik-ul-Islam, as first interpreter of Koran law, gave sentence that the Sultan could be

lawfully dethroned, and that Mehemet Murad Effendi, nephew of Sultan Abdul Aziz, and eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, as the oldest surviving male of the Imperial dynasty, should by right be called to the succession. The acceptance of Murad was said to be certain, and the resolution was approved by the Council without a dissentient voice.

In the meanwhile Redif Pasha, President of the Council of War, had been instructed by Hussein Avni to make all necessary preparations, and had surrounded the Dolmabatcheh Palace with troops on the land side, and with well-manned steam launches—here called *Mouches*—on the side of the Bosphorus, thus guarding every inlet and outlet of the Palace, while Ahmed Kaïserli, Minister of Marine, had gone on board the admiral's ship, Messoudieh, the lately purchased ironclad, at anchor in front of the Imperial Palace.

These arrangements being made, an invitation was conveyed to Murad, begging him to receive the investiture of the elevated rank to which the vote of the Council had raised him. The Prince, who had been held by the Sultan as a hostage or prisoner at the Palace, could not or would not, at first, comply with the request, but Hussein Avni, at the head of two squadrons of horse, repaired to the Palace, and by the aid of some of the servants succeeded in smuggling away the Prince, and conveyed him in a private carriage to the Seraskierat, where, after receiving the homage of the assembled Council, he was solemnly proclaimed as Sultan Murad V., in the presence of about 500 or 600 persons, Mussulmans and Christians, who had been brought together on the spot.

This proclamation was made at break of day; it was attended by His Highness Abdul Muhtaleb, the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, and announced to the world by 101 discharges of heavy artillery, and by hoisting the Imperial standard on the tower of the Seraskierat, and on the old Genoese tower of Galata. Telegrams were at the same time sent to all the Governors of Provinces, and later to the Ottoman Ambassadors abroad, conveying tidings of the auspicious event. Notwithstanding the heavy rain and storm, the multitude began to crowd the grand square before the Seraskierat, to the number, it was said, of between 10,000 and 20,000.

While this important transaction was being consummated at the Seraskierat, on the other side of the Golden Horn, at Dolmabatcheh, Redif Pasha entered the Palace and asked for admission to Sultan Abdul Aziz—who had taken refuge in the harem—and pressed upon the eunuchs the necessity of having an interview with the Sultan. Upon the Sultan, under threat of a violation of the women's sanctuary, making his appearance, the Pasha, who had with him several officers of rank and a detachment of troops, intimated to him that it was the will of the nation that he should be deposed, and that he had from that moment ceased to be Sultan, adding that he should prepare to leave the Palace, of which

his successor, Sultan Murad, was to take immediate possession. Abdul Aziz broke out into a fit of wild rage, called Redif Pasha a "liar," and declared that he disbelieved him, whereupon the Pasha bade him look out at the windows, and satisfy himself that he was at the discretion of the land and sea forces, which put all ideas of resistance on his part out of the question. The ex-Sultan's fury at once collapsed, and he allowed himself to be escorted by water to Top Capou, where a temporary residence was made ready for him in the still remaining apartments of the Old Palace, near the Seraglio Point (Sera Bournou).

Before quitting the Palace, the ex-Sultan, through the agency of his Chamberlain, had declared to the Council his readiness to submit to all the wishes of the nation, and to grant all the desired reforms: but he was answered that it was "too late."

The Imperial Hatt, or Message, of Sultan Murad V., announcing his accession, was read on June 1 with great solemnity before the Council of Ministers, and a large number of persons assembled. His Majesty declared that he had been called to reign "by the Grace of God, and the will of *all*." He charged his Ministers to reform the administration of justice, and to remove those internal and external causes of discontent which have led to disturbances in certain provinces—a hint to put an end to those insurrections which are considered as much the results of popular sufferings as of foreign intrigues, and he recommended to his Ministers to devise a Government which could best guarantee "the liberties of *All*," words which may be constructed into an inauguration of Constitutional rule. Finally, he desired them to rivet more and more closely those ties of friendship which bind his Empire to foreign Powers. Proceeding, then, to the acts more immediately depending on his own Imperial will, and which implied his disposition to self-sacrifice, the Sultan proposed to strike off a sum of 300,000*l.* from the Civil List, reducing it to a monthly allowance of 60,000*l.* a month, or 720,000*l.* yearly. He also renounced the income springing from the Crown Mines, naming especially the coal mines of Eregli, or Heraclea, on the Black Sea, and from other Crown property, which should henceforth be administered for the benefit of the State. The Hatt was received by the bystanders with loud and long-continued acclamations, and, no doubt, it evinced benevolent intentions on the part of the Sovereign, whatever practical results they might be destined to obtain.

The question now asked was what should become of the ex-Sultan; and those who recollected the tragical precedents of former times, did not predict any very lengthened life for that unfortunate prince. Still the public at large, although prepared for startling intelligence from the East, was shocked by the news that Abdul Aziz had been found dead on the morning of June 4, having apparently committed suicide. The *Times* correspondent wrote:—"On the day after his deposition (Wednesday), he had written to his nephew congratulating him on his promotion, assuring him of

his best wishes, and at the same time asking, as a favour, to be removed from Top Capou in the old Seraglio, where he was first lodged, and conveyed to one of the pavilions of the Palace of Cheragan, which he had himself built, and to the very pavilion which he had destined as a residence for his nephew, Murad Effendi, now Sultan Murad. This latter immediately granted his uncle's request, and the ex-Sultan and his family were taken in boats across the Golden Horn to Cheragan that very evening of Wednesday. Subsequently, I have been told, Abdul Aziz again asked to be transferred across the Bosphorus to the fair Palace of Beylerbey, on the Asiatic side, the very palace in which the Sultan himself lodged his distinguished visitor, the Empress Eugenie, at the time of her Eastern tour at the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. This new request was also favourably entertained, but the ex-Sultan did not profit by this new evidence of his nephew's liberality. Already throughout Thursday and Friday he had, it is said, given proofs of mental alienation, and on Friday, at the time of the new Sultan's progress to Stamboul, he had addressed some of the crew of an ironclad anchored close to the palace, asking them why they did not fire on the sacrilegious usurper? He was seen walking restlessly up and down his apartment, took little or no food for two days, and seemed plunged into such depths of savage melancholy, that—as on Saturday he aimed his revolver at one of the sentries at his door—the people of his household deemed it expedient to remove all weapons beyond his reach. Early on Sunday morning, however, the Sultan was found lying half across the sofa, with his feet on the floor, in a great pool of blood, and with the traces of recent death." Nineteen physicians of different nationalities were at once summoned, who were unanimously of opinion that "the direction and the nature of the wounds, as well as the instrument which was said to have produced them, caused us to come to the conclusion that the case was one of suicide." Yet another tragedy was to be consummated in Constantinople in the same month. On June 16, as the Council of Ministers was holding its meeting in the palace of Midhat Pasha, a Turkish officer called Hassan entered the room, and discharged a shot at the War-Minister, Hussein Avni. An account of what followed we quote from the *Times*:—"Terror seemed to seize the other Ministers. Midhat Pasha at once made for the bottom door, rushed through it to the inner apartments, and was followed by all his colleagues with the exception of Raschid Pasha, who remained as if spell-bound and nailed to his seat, while the Minister of Marine, Ahmed Kaïsserli, who alone showed some presence of mind, immediately closed with the assassin, seized him round the waist and pinioned down both his arms. Hassan, however, by a strenuous exertion, succeeded in disengaging his right hand, and with his Circassian knife inflicted several wounds on Kaïsserli, who at last released him, and joined the other Ministers in their flight. In the meantime, Hussein Avni, who

was not dead, had risen and was crawling with great difficulty towards the entrance door. Thereupon Hassan, leaving the Marine Minister, whom he would otherwise have killed, and rushing upon Hussein Avni, overtook him, and hacked at him with his knife, cutting his throat, and never leaving him till he lay motionless at his feet. He turned then, and perceiving Raschid Pasha, who had never stirred, and alone remained in the room, seated on the divan—in the opinion of some persons, already dead with fright—he pointed his revolver at him, exclaiming, 'Do you stop here to arrest me?' and shot him through the head. The assassin then went up to the bottom door, which the fugitives had fastened and barricaded from the inside, and, shaking it lustily, he cried, 'Grand Vizier, open the door; no harm to you is intended;' and called out that the Minister of Marine should be delivered up to him. The old Grand Vizier, greatly terrified, cried out, it is said, from behind the closed door, 'My son, not now; you are too much excited to listen to reason.' Hassan, baffled, in his rage sent two pistol shots through the door, fortunately without results. Unable to force upon the door, the assassin upset the furniture, set fire to the curtains, and broke the lustre or chandelier, so that the large room was only lighted by one single taper. At length, Ahmed Agha and Chukri Bey ventured into the slaughter room. As these two men entered the apartment both fell dead, struck by Hassan's unerring revolver. But by this time the police and soldiery from the nearest post arrived on the spot, and Hassan, after killing a police officer, and wounding six Zaptiehs and soldiers, was overpowered and secured, being himself seriously wounded. The assassin was taken to the Seraskierate, or War Office, where, on the following morning, Friday, he was examined, tried, and sentenced to death. On Saturday, at daybreak, 4 A.M., he was hanged on a tree in the open space before the Seraskierate. He would not allow the surgeons to bind up his wounds, and was greatly exhausted by loss of blood before he reached the place of execution. The body was left hanging for the whole of the day. Of his victims, Hussein Avni was about sixty years old; Raschid Pasha, about forty-eight."

We must now turn back to the month of April, and once more pursue the history of the struggle between the Porte and the revolted provinces. A slight rebellion broke out in Bulgaria on the 20th, which was reported by Sir Henry Elliot to the Foreign Office on May 4. One theory was that foreign emissaries and native agitators had planned a general rising; another that the danger was trivial. Even among credible observers there was also a hopeless difference of opinion respecting the extent to which the small body of insurgents were guilty of outrages. But the chief incidents of the disturbance have unhappily been put beyond the reach of doubt. The burning of Christian villages, the massacres of old and young, the outrages and, above all, the horrors of Batak constitute the most appalling crime of this generation. The Porte

tried to soothe the feelings of the English people by Edib Effendi's Report, which Musurus Pasha sent to Lord Derby in the hope that "the sincere and truthful statement" would "enlighten all the world respecting the true character of those events so strangely misrepresented" by the detractors of the Porte.

According to this document there had long been revolutionary committees labouring to excite revolt in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and more than three years ago a dangerous plot organized by the *Vilayet* of the Danube was crushed by the arrest and the exile of twenty-five conspirators. In 1875, again, there was a menacing movement at Eski-Zaghra, which was, however, "only the prologue of the sinister drama that was destined afterwards to take such large proportions." Assurances were given that the insurrection would be assisted from abroad, not only with weapons and munitions, but with reinforcements. The popes preached rebellion and prayed for its success. The adherents of the revolt had their purposes confirmed by oaths and their apprehensions tranquillized by assurances that chests of gold would be sent from Russia to indemnify them for the probable loss of their homes, their flocks and herds, and all their goods. These promises procured the chiefs of the conspiracy full information of the number of combatants and a sort of statistical table of their resources, of which the Turks made use afterwards. In these circumstances, according to the Commissioners, the rebellion was "produced." The day appointed for the general rising was May 1, but the movement broke out prematurely upon April 20. Within the previous fortnight the Revolutionary Committees had met and deliberated; a Council of more than 300 members had assembled at Matchka-Deressi, near Otloukeui, and a scheme of action, comprised in thirty-six articles, was solemnly adopted and signed by the chiefs above named and others. This document, to which reference was made in the report of Edib Effendi, was printed as an appendix to the report. It seemed to confirm the Commissioners' account of the Bulgarians' designs. The proceedings of the Council at Matchka-Deressi were communicated to the Turkish authorities at Bazardjik by one Tetko, a "faithful reporter," as the Commissioners described him, who had been present at the Assembly, and who "in order to avoid the dangers of a perilous situation" had signed the engagements of the insurgents. Tetko's information led to the despatch of Ahmed Agha to Otloukeui, and of Nedjib Aga to Avrat Alan. These officers of police were directed to make a minute inquiry, and to keep a vigilant watch. Nedjib at once saw reason to arrest and imprison two suspected chiefs of the conspiracy, and these were being interrogated when the rest of the plotters, fearing the complete unmasking of their designs, rose suddenly in revolt. Such was the account given by the Commissioners of the events preceding the actual insurrection. The insurrection began, according to the Commissioners, with the murder of the Mudir's deputy, and of several other Mussulmans

who happened to fall into the hands of the rebels. The flame spread rapidly, for the population had been forewarned and in every sense forearmed. The Insurgents collected at six different centres; and at all they raised redoubts and barricades to resist the progress of the Turks until the succours from Servia or elsewhere might arrive. At Avrat Alan they seized about a hundred Mussulmans of all ranks, and "killed them one by one, with the utmost refinements of cruelty." The military forces of the Porte were unable to face the Insurgents in the field. It was determined, therefore, to arm all the adult Mussulman population at the threatened centres of Philippopolis and Bazardjik as an "improvised Militia." The Insurgents who had gathered close to the towns were overawed and retired; but, counting upon the incapacity of the Turks to pursue or punish them, they attacked the Mussulmans of Islitze and other villages. The latter in some instances shut themselves up in their mosques and made a good defence, and in others escaped with difficulty. This state of things, as the Commissioners asserted, lasted for some days, and threatened to spread widely. By the orders of the Grand Vizier, the employment of volunteers was extended, and as the reinforcements of regular troops slowly arrived, the two services united in taking the offensive against the rebels. The latter "soon recognized their inability to hold their ground against the vigorous attacks of the Imperial troops," and at Bratch Kova and Avrat Alan they at once capitulated. They did not lose a single man, and, as the Commissioners affirmed, "have not had to suffer any bad treatment on the part of the soldiers." The Bulgarians, according to these Commissioners, set fire to their own villages as well as those of their Mussulman neighbours. They killed in all 530 Mussulmans. The Turkish troops in their measures of repression only slew 1,836 Bulgarians. Upon the restoration of order and the return of those Insurgents who were not detained as prisoners to their homes, the Mussulmans gave back to their Christian friends the property of the latter which they had saved from the burning villages. Such was the interesting result of the historical amity in which, according to the Commissioners, the Bulgarians had lived for centuries with their Moslem compatriots, "under the ægis of the laws and the paternal protection of the Government."

It is hardly necessary to say that a very different history was furnished by other and more impartial authorities. A series of graphic letters published in the *Daily News* informed the world at large that the insurrection had been of trifling extent, while its suppression had been marked by enormities of the blackest dye, by massacres of unarmed populations, and by the most inhuman treatment of women and children.

Mr. Baring, who had been sent to Adrianople on July 19 to ascertain the truth, wrote a preliminary report, which confirmed the worst of these statements, and his final report gives perhaps

the darkest of all the pictures of Bulgaria. The tempest of anger which broke over England was heightened by the pamphlet which Mr. Gladstone published on September 6, alluded to in an earlier chapter. Nor was the public feeling calmed by a speech at Aylesbury, in which the Prime Minister compared the leaders of the agitation to the authors of the massacres. On September 21 Lord Derby expressed the indignation of the country in a fervid despatch, and called on the Porte to punish the chief authors of the atrocities. Mr. Baring's report did not appear fully until September 19, but as it dealt with events which occurred in April, we shall make some extracts from it. Along with it were published Mr. Schuyler's report; that of Chakir Bey; besides the one furnished by the Extraordinary Tribunal instituted at Philippopolis. An introductory letter from Sir Henry Elliot to Lord Derby gave a summary of the results at which Mr. Baring had arrived. The letter of the Ambassador admitted that the cruelties justified the indignation they had called forth; but he added that the number of the victims, which at one time was said to be 60,000, and afterwards 30,000, is "fortunately shown to be vastly exaggerated." He mentioned also the important fact, that none of the newspaper correspondents understood Turkish, and that they were consequently at the mercy of the Bulgarian interpreters they employed. Mr. Baring confirmed the assertion that a real insurrection had been planned, and that the schoolmasters and priests were the leading movers in it:—"The schoolmasters are men who have many of them been educated in Russia. They have returned to their homes with a smattering of education and a mass of ideas respecting Panslavism in their heads. On March 19 (31) a meeting of eighty agitators took place at Otloukeui, and the date of the general rising, which the Bucharest Committee had fixed for April 18 (May 1), was postponed until after May 1 (13). The plan of action decided on was shortly as follow:—'To destroy as much of the railway as possible, including the bridge at Ouzoun Keupni; to burn the rolling stock at Saremby; to set fire to Adrianople in a hundred and to Philippopolis in sixty places, and also to burn Sofia, Tatar-Bazardjik, Tchtiman, Isladi, and a number of villages; to attack the Turkish and mixed villages, and to kill all Mussulmans who resisted and take their property; to occupy certain important points, such as Avrat-Alan, Kalofer, Tchoukourlou, &c. Bazardjik to be attacked with 3,000 men, and the Government stores seized. The rising to be general and simultaneous. Such Bulgarians as refused to join the insurrection to be forced into it, and their villages burnt.'"

After describing the military means taken to put down the revolt, the report said:—"No sooner did the regular troops appear on the scene than the insurrection was at an end, and much bloodshed and useless destruction of property would have been spared had they only been despatched somewhat earlier." After stating that the insurrection was suppressed, Mr. Baring proceeded to show

how that was done. He first enumerated the charges published in England—that cartloads of heads had been paraded about the streets of different towns; that women and children had been publicly sold in the streets of Philippopolis and Tatar-Bazardjik; that horrible tortures had been practised on the prisoners; that 40 young girls had been ravished and burnt alive in a barn; that at least 25,000 perfectly innocent persons had been massacred; and that a large number of villages, differently stated as being between 60 and 100, had been burnt. He then added:—"It is utterly untrue that cartloads of heads were ever paraded in the streets of any town; but I think I can trace the origin of the story, which was telegraphed to England from Servia. During the insurrection about 150 insurgents crossed over from Roumania in the Radetzky, and were encountered and defeated by Bashi-Bazouks to the north of Sofia. Some of the dead were decapitated by the conquerors, who brought the heads into Sofia on bayonets and poles, and took them to the konak, where the Pasha told them that he wanted not dead men's heads but live prisoners, from whom he could obtain evidence. It is not true that women or children have been publicly sold in the streets under the very eyes of the authorities at Philippopolis or Tatar-Bazardjik. During the terrific confusion that followed the insurrection there is no doubt that many children were lost; some of these have been taken into the houses of charitable persons, and others have now been recovered by their parents. Some may be in the houses of Mussulmans, but I have not heard one single properly authenticated case of sale. In fact respectable Bulgarians themselves at Philippopolis and elsewhere have told me that these stories of sales are only fabrications. As regards young women, a certain number have no doubt been carried off from different villages by the Bashi-Bazouks, who keep them in their harems; *e.g.*, after the awful massacre of Batak about 80 young women and girls were taken to the Mussulman villages of Nevrokop, Inipliza, Ajanjevo, Kara Boulak, Yeni-Mahalle, Rekitvo, Dorkovo, Bania, Corsova, Babiak, Kozak, and Fotentzi, where they still are. One man of Batak, who knew his wife was in the house of a Turk named Alihko of Bania, applied to the authorities at Tatar-Bazardjik, and a zaptieh was sent to look after her; as, however, he came back saying he could not find her, the man was told that if he wanted his wife he must get her himself. Of course, what occurred at Batak may also have occurred elsewhere, though I only heard myself one more case—viz., of a woman of Prasadum Dervent, who said her daughter was in the house of a Turk belonging to a neighbouring village."

Respecting the charge that the Turks inflicted torture on their prisoners, Mr. Baring said that the question was most difficult to decide, the evidence being very conflicting. He added:—"Though I am unable positively to decide whether prisoners were or were not tortured for the purpose of extracting evidence, there is no doubt that while they were being conveyed to Philippopolis from

the places where they were captured, they were in many cases most brutally ill-treated. This was especially the case with 400 men who were marched heavily chained from Bazardjik to Philippopolis, and who, on their entry into the latter place, were mercilessly beaten by their escort, and pelted and insulted by the Mussulman mob. Again, 80 prisoners were sent from Philippopolis to Sofia; five of them died on the road. Immediately after the suppression of the insurrection, when the feeling against the Bulgarians was strongest, the zaptiehs even beat the prisoners while escorting them from the prison to the place of trial. When the great mass of prisoners came in from the surrounding country, there is no doubt that the overcrowding in the prisons at Philippopolis was terrific: 265 men were confined for four days in a bath, in which there was not the smallest attempt at drainage, the stench becoming so fearful that the guards could not even sit in the ante-room, but had to stay in the street. One prisoner died here of typhus fever, and, it being represented to the authorities that a pestilence might break out in the town they had the prisoners removed to a khan."

The greatest difficulty, however, was in ascertaining the number of persons who perished in the outbreak. "During my journey," he remarked, "I have heard the number of killed differently estimated at anything between 200,000 and 1,830, the latter being the Turkish official estimate, and the former the calculation of a Bulgarian gentleman whom I happened to meet." Taking all circumstances into consideration, he came to the conclusion that "*no fewer than* 12,000 *persons* perished in the sandjak of Philippopolis." Coming to the number of Mussulmans killed, he believed that the total number was 163, but the evidence did not perhaps justify so exact a calculation.

Passing on to the case of Batak, "the most fearful tragedy that happened during the whole insurrection," Mr. Baring substantially confirmed the most harrowing details which the *Daily News* had previously published. "The Medjliss of Tatar-Bazardjik, hearing that preparations for revolt were going on in this village, ordered Achmet Agha of Dospat to attack it, and this individual, having joined his forces with those of Mahommed Agha of Dorkova, proceeded to carry out these orders. On arriving at the village he summoned the inhabitants to give up their arms, which, as they mistrusted him, they refused to do, and a desultory fight succeeded, which lasted two days, hardly any loss being inflicted on either side. On May 9 the inhabitants, seeing that things were going badly with them, and that no aid came from without, had a parley with Achmet, who solemnly swore that if they only gave up their arms not a hair of their heads should be touched. A certain number of the inhabitants, luckily for them, took advantage of this parley to make their escape. The villagers believed Achmet's oath and surrendered their arms, but this demand was followed by one for all the money in the village, which, of course, had also to

be acceded to. No sooner was the money given up than the Bashi-Bazouks set upon the people and slaughtered them like sheep. A large number of people, probably about 1,000 or 1,200, took refuge in the church and churchyard, the latter being surrounded by a wall. The church itself is a solid building, and resisted all the attempts of the Bashi-Bazouks to burn it from the outside; they consequently fired in through the windows, and, getting upon the roof, tore off the tiles and threw burning pieces of wood and rags dipped in petroleum among the mass of unhappy human beings inside. At last the door was forced in, the massacre completed, and the inside of the church burnt. Hardly any escaped out of these fatal walls. The only survivor I could find was one old woman who alone remained out of a family of seven. When the door was broken in and she was expecting immediate death, a Turk took her by the hand, and saying, 'Come, old woman, I am not going to hurt you,' led her away and saved her life. The spectacle which the church and churchyard present must be seen to be described; hardly a corpse has been buried; where a man fell there he now lies, and it is with difficulty that one picks one's way to the door of the church, the entrance of which is barred by a ghastly corpse stretched across the threshold. I visited this valley of the shadow of death on July 31, more than two months and a half after the massacre, but still the stench was so overpowering that one could hardly force one's way into the churchyard. In the streets at every step lay human remains, rotting and sweltering in the summer sun—here a skull of an old woman, with the grey hair still attached to it; there the false tress of some unhappy girl, slashed in half by a yataghan, the head which it adorned having been probably carried off to be devoured by some of the dogs, who up to this have been the only scavengers. Just outside the village I counted more than 60 skulls in a little hollow, and it was evident from their appearance that nearly all of them had been severed from the bodies by axes and yataghans. From the remains of female wearing apparel scattered about, it is plain that many of the persons here massacred were women. It is to be feared, also, that some of the richer villagers were subjected to cruel tortures before being put to death, in hopes that they would reveal the existence of hidden treasure. Thus Petro Triandaphyllos and Pope Neeio were roasted, and Stoyan Stoychoff had his ears, nose, hands, and feet cut off. Enough, I think, has been said to show that to Achmet Agha and his men belongs the distinction of having committed, perhaps, the most heinous crime that has stained the history of the present century, Nana Sahib alone, I should say, having rivalled their deeds." Mr. Baring added the all-important fact that "for this exploit Achmet Agha had received the Order of the Medjidie."

Mr. Baring was, however, willing to a certain extent to believe that the Turkish authorities were not aware, before he visited Batak, of the horrors that had been committed there:—"The

place lies in the mountains, eight hours from Bazardjik, is somewhat difficult of access, and till I went there no one had gone who was likely to give the authorities a faithful account of what he saw. Had they really known that the place was a mass of putrifying corpses, would they not have taken some measures to clear them away before I reached the scene? A Turk who accompanied me from Bazardjik, and who on the way had been loud in his denunciation of the rebels, changed his tone completely when he really saw what his countrymen had done, and was not less horror-stricken than I was."

Coming to the trials of the prisoners accused of complicity in the insurrection, Mr. Baring remarks:—"The persons implicated in the rising were tried before mixed tribunals, composed of Turkish, Bulgarian, Greek, Armenian, and Jewish members, established at Philippopolis, Adrianople, and Tournova. The former was presided over by Selim Effendi, and when the Tribunal of Tournova had finished its labours, Ali Shefik Bey, its President, came to Philippopolis to assist him. All parties agree in their praise of Ali Bey's character. As regards Selim Effendi, opinions are more conflicting. My own idea is that he is not an unjust or an unmerciful man; one batch of prisoners was, I know, saved from the gallows by his casting vote, on an occasion when all the other Mussulman members of the tribunal had voted for the extreme penalty of the law. Selim Effendi had been previously employed at Eski Zaghra in investigating the circumstances connected with the outbreak there last year. He has also been, and still is, a member of the Criminal Court of Cassation, one of the sections of the High Court of Justice. The member of the Tribunal of Philippopolis who enjoyed the most unenviable reputation was Mehemet Ali Hodjizade, who is accused of many corrupt practices. The prisoners were first examined before the Tribunal of First Instance, where their depositions were taken, and then before the Special Commission. When before the latter they were defended by a Christian; but on the only occasion I attended the court it was hard to say whether the prisoners or their counsel displayed the most abject signs of terror. It is, however, but fair to say that the four men I saw tried one and all made confessions which rendered their defence no easy matter. The depositions they had made were read over to them and signed by them. Not one of them denied the truth of what he had previously stated, or declared that his confessions had been extorted from him by unfair means. Surely, if these men had been intimidated or tortured, at the last moment, feeling the rope almost round their necks, they would have taken advantage of the presence of Europeans to declare their innocence. Anyhow, they could be hung but once, and their case could not be made worse by a protest of this nature."

The report was thus summed up:—"There was undoubtedly a revolution which had to be suppressed by armed force. A small minority of the population committed reprehensible acts which

merited punishment. The Government of Mahmoud Pasha is to blame for the calling out of the Bashi-Bazouks, for had it sent troops earlier this disastrous measure would never have been necessary. It is also to blame for allowing revolutionary agents to circulate under its very eyes, without taking measures to counteract the spread of their pernicious doctrines. The manner in which the rising was suppressed was inhuman in the last degree, 50 innocent persons suffering for every guilty one. The deeds of blood I have spoken of, and the misery I have witnessed, must rouse just indignation in every mind; but the infamous conduct of those agitators who, to serve the selfish ends of States whose only object is territorial aggrandisement, have not shrunk from exciting poor, ignorant peasants to revolt, thus desolating thousands of homes, and leaving to a fine, rich Province, a legacy of tears, should not be allowed to escape without their share of public execration."

We must defer till later a mention of the forcible despatch in which Lord Derby commented upon these facts; we have at present to pursue the chain of events which followed the suppression of this abortive insurrection.

Diplomacy had not been idle during these stirring events. The Andrassy Note having absolutely failed, the three Imperial Courts made another and bolder attempt to restore peace. On May 11, Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy met Prince Bismarck in Berlin, and then was framed the Berlin Note. On the 13th the German Chancellor gave a copy of it to Lord Odo Russell, and urged England to join the three Empires in pressing the terms of it on the Porte. In brief and peremptory words it stated that as the Sultan had given the Powers a pledge to execute the reforms specified in the Andrassy Note, he had at the same time given them a moral right to insist that he should keep his word. The Christians could not trust the promises of the Turks. "It is most essential, therefore," said the Note, "to establish certain guarantees of a nature to insure beyond doubt the loyal and full application of the measures agreed upon between the Powers and the Porte." (In the original:—"Il est donc de toute nécessité d'établir certaines garanties de nature à mettre hors de doute l'application loyale et complète des mesures arrêtées entre les Puissances et la Porte.")

It had become more urgent than ever to press the Government of the Sultan to set itself "seriously to work to fulfil the engagements contracted by it with Europe." Then came the specific recommendations of the Memorandum. An armistice of two months was to be insisted on "by the united voice of the Great Powers," and the way was thus to be opened for direct *pourparlers* between the Porte and the Bosnian and Herzegovinian delegates, the following points being taken as the basis of discussion: (1) That materials for the reconstruction of the houses and churches destroyed during the insurrection shall be furnished to the return-

ing refugees, and that their subsistence shall be assured to them until such time as they are in a position to earn their own livelihood. (2) As far as the distribution of relief depends upon the Turkish Commissary, that official is to consult as to the measures to be taken with the mixed Commission mentioned in the Note of December 30, so as to guarantee the faithful application of the reforms and to control their execution—the Commission to consist of natives representing the two religions of the country, and to be presided over by a Herzegovinian Christian. (3) To avert collision, advice is to be given to Constantinople to concentrate the Turkish troops at points to be agreed upon, at any rate until excitement has subsided. (4) The Christians to retain their arms as well as the Mussulmans. (5) The consuls or delegates of the Powers to preside over the application of the reforms in general, and of the measures of repatriation in particular." A considerable step, it was added, would be taken towards pacification if an arrangement could be at once concluded on this basis, and put in operation by the return of the refugees and the appointment of the mixed Commission. Lastly came the all-important addition, that if the armistice expired without the objects of the Powers being attained, "the three Imperial Courts are of opinion that it will become necessary to reinforce diplomatic action by the sanction of an understanding with a view to those efficacious measures which would appear to be demanded, in the interest of general peace, to arrest the mischief and prevent its further development." France and Italy agreed to support the Note, and urged the English Government to follow the same course. On May 19, however, Lord Derby intimated to Lord Odo Russell that the Government declined to accept a plan in the preparation of which it had not been consulted, and which it did not believe would succeed. Lord Derby refused to press the Porte to grant even a two months' Armistice. Thus ended the second chapter of European diplomacy in this matter.

Servia had in the meantime increased the danger of the situation. A note of warning had been sounded so far back as the end of May, when General Tchernayeff went into the service of Prince Milan. On June 22 the Prince addressed what may be called a threatening letter to the Grand Vizier. On the 30th he formally proclaimed that he intended to join his arms to those of Bosnia and Herzegovina to secure the liberation of the Sclavonic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. "Our movement," said Prince Milan in this manifesto, "is purely national. It excludes every element of social revolution and religious fanaticism. We do not carry with us revolution, fire, and destruction, but right, order, and security. Spare those of foreign nationality, extend to them that moral friendship which distinguishes the Servian, respect the borders of the neighbouring Monarchy, and give the Imperial and Royal Government no cause for discontent. That Government has acquired a claim to our respect, by taking thousands of Bosniaks

and Herzegovinians under its protection, giving them shelter and food. Brothers, full of confidence in your patriotism and your warrior qualities, I shall march with you and at your head. With us are our brave Montenegrin brothers, led by their chivalrous chief, my brother, Prince Nicolas. With us are those valiant heroes the Herzegovinians, and those martyrs the Bosniaks. Our brave brothers the Bulgarians are waiting for us; and we may expect that the glorious Hellenes, the descendants of Themistocles and Botzaris, will not remain long away from off the field of battle. Forward, then, noble heroes. Let us march in the name of Almighty God, the Protector of all the rights of nations; let us march in the name of right, liberty, and civilization."

This step on the part of Servia alarmed the Powers, as being likely to bring about complications which might result in a great European war. Accordingly, the Duc Decazes on July 1 addressed a question to the Powers whether they would be willing to join in a common effort to restrain Servia from going to war. The Austrian Government, although of opinion that such a collective step was now too late, declared, nevertheless, its readiness to co-operate with the other Powers in this direction. But the proposal did not appear to find favour with the other Governments, and was subsequently dropped.

Simultaneously with the declaration of war on the part of Servia, the warlike Prince of Montenegro entered the field in the same cause. This ally was an auxiliary of much value, as the Montenegrins are probably the most warlike race in Europe. Their army, in fact, consists of as many members of the male population as can be put in the field. Everyone is a soldier, including even the priests, "who," says a writer on this subject, "join in war and other occupations of the people."

On July 2 Prince Nikita and his army set out from the capital Cettigne, with great national rejoicings. Hostilities took place almost immediately, and, as usual, politicians at a distance were perplexed by the absolutely contradictory character of the news sent from the different head-quarters. Now a despatch from Belgrade announced that the Turks had been defeated in the Timok valley with the loss of 2,000 men, and immediately another telegram from Constantinople or Scutari arrived with the same result on the other side. It would be wearisome and of small utility to investigate the complete history of all the trifling skirmishes which took place in the early part of July, but a brief sketch of the respective positions may be desirable:—

The Servians had their head-quarters at Alexinatz, on their frontier facing Nisch, and had there assembled their best forces—their "Southern Army," as they called it, 45,000 or 50,000 strong, it was said, but with only 3,500 trained soldiers in the front rank. They had Prince Milan at head-quarters, but were commanded by the Russian General Tchernayeff. They had before them a mountain district from which flow the waters of the Morava and the

Nischava, which, meeting at the confluence below Nisch, continue their blended course through Servia, and flow into the Danube at Semendria, below Belgrade. By crossing the mountains to the right and left of Nisch the Servians, divided into two bodies of 13,000 and 20,000 men, managed to give their enemies the slip, left Nisch, its fortress and intrenched camp with its 35,000 men in their rear, and came down, one corps, on the left, in the valley of the Nischava, at Akpalanka, the other, on the right, into the valley of the Morava, at Miramor.

That the Servians should thus have been allowed to get to the south of Nisch, in the rear of the Turks, was a serious matter, and the Turkish generalissimo, Abdul Kerim, came from Constantinople to repair his lieutenant's blunder. In the meantime the Servians had gained this advantage, that they had carried the war into the enemy's country, and had thus at least saved their country from invasion. In fact, as time went on, it became apparent that the generalship on the side of Servia was as much superior to that of the Turks, as the fighting powers of the soldiers were inferior; and, accordingly, the one chance for General Tchernayeff was to execute a series of brilliant *coups* in the style of Napoleon's great Italian campaign. But the General, although a man of ability and of experience, was hardly capable of such exploits, even had he been better supported by his troops, and it soon became apparent that the Turks had recovered their first slight reverses, and were gradually hemming in the Servian army. At last, even their own bulletins admitted that the Servians were no longer in possession of the positions occupied by them at Babina-Glava and before Akpalanka. According to the official bulletin, they had themselves withdrawn from these positions from strategical considerations, and the resolution respecting this movement was taken in council of war.

On July 20 the Servians experienced a real defeat near Belfina, which was hardly counterbalanced by the success gained a week later by Prince Nikita over Mukhtar Pasha. On the 31st the Turks, after severe fighting, penetrated by way of Gramada and Randerola, into Servia. On August 5 the Servian forces under Colonel Horvalovich were driven from their positions at Kujazevatch, while, on the following day, a column under Hassan Pasha, occupied the defile of Vraternitza, and the village of Galjan on the Timok, and Osman Pasha shortly was enabled to join his headquarters at Zaicar. The Servians now commenced a retreat along the whole line of the Timok valley, but showed no signs of submission. A Cabinet Council held at Belgrade, on the 18th, under the presidency of Prince Milan, passed a resolution to continue the war *à outrance*. But the following day further reverses were experienced. The Turks advanced in great force on Tescieza, and after a severe fight put the Servians to flight. This opened the way to the important town of Alexinatz, the key of the whole Servian position. On the 24th Prince Milan summoned the foreign Consuls in Belgrade to the Palace, and expressed to them his

willingness to accept the intervention of the Powers for the purpose of bringing about a cessation of hostilities. The idea was entertained at once, but naturally war is a more speedy matter than negotiation, and the Turks followed up their successes with vigour. Finally, on September 1 an important battle under the walls of Alexinatz resulted in the complete defeat of the Servian army. In the graphic account published in the *Times* by an eye-witness, full justice was done to the unquestionable courage displayed by the Servian artillery when outnumbered and beaten. Their position was turned, and, by the close of the day, nothing remained but a hasty retreat—almost a flight—in the direction of Deligrad. On September 1 England proposed that there should be an Armistice for a month. The Porte declined to grant an Armistice, but was ready to offer peace on condition that Prince Milan should do homage to the Sultan in Constantinople, that four of the Servian fortresses should be garrisoned by Turkish troops, that the number of the Servian forces should be limited, that Servia should pay either an indemnity or a larger tribute, and that the Porte should have a right to construct and work a railway through the Principality. These demands were declared to be inadmissible by all the Powers.

At this critical juncture a new *coup d'état* took place at Constantinople, which at least paved the way to the indispensable truce. News arrived that Sultan Murad had been deposed on August 31, and that his brother Abdul Hamid had been called to the succession. A second palace revolution had been accomplished three months after the consummation of the first. It had been for some time apparent that Sultan Murad was either insane or incapable of exercising any independent faculties, and the same *Camarilla* which had swayed the destinies of Turkey in May, determined on his deposition.

On September 16 the Porte agreed to a suspension of hostilities until Monday, the 25th, although it refused a regular Armistice. Lord Derby now proposed, on the 21st, a new basis of discussion. The *status quo* roughly speaking, should, he suggested, be maintained in Servia and Montenegro. Administrative reforms, for the purpose of establishing local self-government, but not independence of the Porte, should be established in Bosnia and Bulgaria. These negotiations were much hindered by an ill-advised step which Prince Milan, at the instigation of General Tchernayeff, was induced to take. On September 16, he was proclaimed King of Servia at Deligrad, although upon the general expression of disapproval which followed, his Highness appeared disposed to disclaim any active share in the performance. Turkey nevertheless offered to prolong the suspension of hostilities till October 2 ,but, much to the displeasure of the English Government, Prince Milan rejected the proposal on the plea that his interests would suffer from any arrangement less definite than a regular Armistice. So war broke out again.

A considerable reinforcement of Russian volunteers—men as well as officers—gave greater steadiness to the Servian Militia, but still the balance of success, as before, was distinctly on the side of the Turks, except when opposed to the Montenegrins.

A protracted struggle of five days' duration (from October 19 to 23) ended with the taking of the position of Djunis, which was undoubtedly the greatest success of the whole campaign. General Tchernayeff retired on Razanj, and Horvatovitch on Kruchovatz. Worst of all, signs of disaffection now appeared in the Servian Militia, who declared that they would fight no longer under Russian officers. It had long been obvious that they were completely demoralized, and, upon more than one occasion, actual force had to be employed. It was clear that now or never some decisive step on behalf of Servia must be taken, and accordingly Russia stepped in with a formal demand for an Armistice of a month or six weeks. The Porte declared itself willing to entertain the proposals, but suggested a much longer period, such as six months. To this Russia would not agree, and on October 31, an *ultimatum* was handed in by General Ignatieff, calling on Turkey to agree to the shorter Armistice within forty-eight hours. In case of refusal, the General was at once to leave Constantinople. The Porte agreed to the terms proposed, having in the few intervening days gained further advantages in the field. On the day the *ultimatum* was presented the town of Alexinatz was captured, and on the following day, Deligrad was occupied by the Turks, thus leaving the road to Belgrade completely open.

More important proposals than any of the former plans were being discussed by the Powers while the Turkish troops were attacking Alexinatz. On September 26 Count Schouvaloff informed Lord Derby that, in the opinion of the Czar, force should be used to stop the war and put an end to Turkish misrule. His Majesty proposed that Bulgaria should be occupied by Russian troops, that Bosnia should be occupied by Austrian soldiers, and that the united fleets of the Powers should enter the Bosphorus. The Czar was willing to abandon the idea of any occupation "if the naval demonstration were considered sufficient by Her Majesty's Government." On October 3 Lord Derby intimated that the Cabinet would propose an Armistice of not less than a month, but that it would not support the plan of an armed demonstration. On the 5th Sir Henry Elliot was instructed to press the Porte to grant such an Armistice, and, in case of refusal, to leave Constantinople, "as it would be evident," said Lord Derby, in a despatch to Lord Adolphus Loftus, "that all further exertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government to save the Porte from ruin would have become useless." Lord Derby also suggested that the granting of an Armistice should be followed by the meeting of a Conference. Turkey suddenly confused the diplomatic calculations by offering an Armistice for six

months, and by promulgating a general scheme of reform for the whole Empire. England accepted the six months' truce. So did France and Austria; but Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed from Livadia that Russia could not ask Servia to accept so long an Armistice, because the Principality could not keep its army on the war footing for such a length of time without putting too severe a strain on its resources. Hence he insisted that the Armistice should be granted for a month or six weeks. Italy took the same view as Russia. Lord Derby appealed to Prince Bismarck to use the influence of Germany in order "to procure the acceptance of some compromise," and thus prevent the outbreak of the great war which then seemed to be inevitable. On October 19, the Chancellor replied that, although an armistice of six months seemed acceptable to the German Government, he could not put pressure on any other Power to make them sanction it.

The Emperor of Russia was all the while so anxious to keep on good terms with England that he took a most unusual course to make the purity of his intentions known to her people. In an interview at Livadia, on November 2, with our Ambassador, Lord Adolphus Loftus, he "pledged his sacred word of honour, in the most earnest and most solemn manner, that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that, if necessity should oblige him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally, and until the peace and safety of the Christian population were secured." The Czar earnestly requested the Ambassador to do his utmost to dispel the cloud of suspicion and distrust of Russia which had gathered in England. Next day Lord Derby telegraphed to Lord Adolphus Loftus that the English Cabinet had received the assurances of His Majesty with the greatest satisfaction. On the following—the 4th—Lord Derby signified to Sir Henry Elliot the intention of the Government to renew its suggestion that a Conference should meet at Constantinople. Immediately afterwards came the announcement that Lord Salisbury would attend the Conference as special Ambassador. The 9th was Lord Mayor's Day, and, at the Civic banquet in the evening, the Prime Minister delivered the famous speech which has been already described. Next day, in speaking to the Nobles and Communal Council of Moscow, the Czar delivered an Address which, rightly or wrongly, was supposed to be an answer to Lord Beaconsfield. He hoped, he said, that the Conference would bring peace. "Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain such guarantees as are necessary for carrying out what we have a right to demand of the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently, and I am convinced that in this case the whole of Russia will respond to my summons, should I consider it necessary, and should the honour of Russia require it." These words raised a great commotion throughout Europe, and, coming after the speech of Lord Beaconsfield, they were supposed to imply even greater risks than those of a war between Russia

and Turkey. As the message from Livadia still remained unknown to the English people, the Russian Government made a formal request on November 21 that it should be published. It appeared in the *London Gazette* of the same evening. In a despatch to Lord Adolphus Loftus, published at the same time, Lord Derby said that its publication "might be opportune, since the last few days had brought us the intelligence of the mobilization of a considerable Russian force and of the emission of the new Russian loan for 100,000,000 roubles."

On November 20, Lord Salisbury left London to attend the Conference. His instructions have not yet been published, but their general tenor can be gathered from the first despatch sent to him, dated from the Foreign Office on the same day. Lord Derby said:—

"Her Majesty's Government submit, as the bases for the deliberations of the Conference:—1. The independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. 2. A declaration that the Powers do not intend to seek for, and will not seek for, any territorial advantage, any exclusive influence, or any concession with regard to the commerce of their subjects which those of every other nation may not equally obtain. Such a declaration was made on September 17, 1840, in the protocol for the pacification of the Levant, and again on August 3, 1860, in regard to the pacification of Syria. 3. The basis of pacification proposed to the Porte on September 25, viz:—(*a*) The *status quo*, speaking roughly, both as regards Servia and Montenegro. (*b*) That the Porte should simultaneously undertake, in a protocol to be signed at Constantinople with the representatives of the mediating Powers, to grant to Bosnia and Herzegovina a system of local or administrative autonomy, by which is to be understood a system of local institutions which shall give the population some control over their own local affairs and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. There is to be no question of a tributary State. Guarantees of a similar kind to be also provided against maladministration in Bulgaria. The reforms already agreed to by the Porte in the note addressed to the representatives of the Powers on February 13 last, to be included in the administrative arrangements for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and, so far as they may be applicable, for Bulgaria. These bases have met with general acceptance by the other Powers, and may therefore be considered as regulating the deliberations of the Conference and marking the limits within which its discussions should be confined."

Lord Derby concluded his despatch by reminding the Ambassador that the "immediate necessity of the situation is to restore tranquillity to the disturbed provinces," and that the great object of the deliberations of the Conference must be to provide proper securities for reforms already promulgated or promised. On the same day another despatch was sent to Sir Henry Elliot, in which Lord Derby pointed out that full latitude was allowed by the

instructions to any variations of detail which might seem expedient, or likely to ensure unanimity. Four days later, in a despatch addressed to Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary reminded him that his duties would not involve any interference with the ordinary business of the Embassy at Constantinople. He was urgently requested to "convey to the Porte a further and very serious warning with regard to the manner in which the outrages committed on the population in Bulgaria are being allowed by the Turkish Government to remain without adequate redress. . . . Instead of examples having been made on the spot, the inquiries of the Commission under Sadoullah Bey have been conducted at a distance from the scene of the principal outrages, and witnesses have had consequently to be summoned from a considerable distance, the proceedings being thus delayed, the effect of examples lost, and the ends of justice to a great extent frustrated. The conduct of the Commission has also been in many other respects most unsatisfactory; the few members of it who have shown any capacity for judicial investigation have been checked and hindered by the interruptions of their colleagues, and months after the massacre of hundreds of women and children, and of unarmed men, the Commissions are still considering whether such murders are crimes."

There was indeed much reason for this reminder. The proceedings of the Commission had been marked by the grossest neglect of even the forms of justice. The man responsible for the worst of the excesses, Shefket Pasha, was still at large, and, as it was said, defying the agents of the law to interfere with him, as "he had in his pocket the evidence that whatever was done in Bulgaria was simply in compliance with the order of the Government." Up to the beginning of November the Commission had pronounced not a single sentence. More serious work was being done at this time by the Commissions of Demarcation, appointed upon the suspension of hostilities to arrange the temporary frontiers. The Servians claimed not less than 200 villages on Turkish territory which they had possession of when the Armistice was concluded.

The other Commission on the Montenegrin side was already at work on November 22, at Ragusa. Having received the claims and statements on both sides, it began the consideration of the northern line of demarcation towards Herzegovina.

We must now return to Lord Salisbury, whose diplomatic journey adopted anything but a "crow's flight" from London to Constantinople. His experiences on the road were recorded in a series of despatches, from which we extract some quotations. The interview with Prince Bismarck was doubtless described, but having been of an "unreserved nature," it was not included among the number selected for publication at the opening of Parliament. The Emperor of Germany declared himself of opinion that "the course taken by the Emperor Alexander had

been imposed upon him by circumstances, and that the promises of the Porte could no longer be accepted." A more sympathetic greeting awaited the Envoy at Vienna. "I was gratified to find," wrote Lord Salisbury, "that Count Andrassy's views were, in many respects, identical with those entertained by Her Majesty's Government. He appeared to be strongly averse to the formation by the Conference of any new tributary States, as he believed that such an arrangement would not, under existing circumstances, secure either political stability or the good government of the populations. His Excellency was also much opposed to the idea of a Russian occupation, and expressed a hope that England would not sanction it. I assured him that in these respects Her Majesty's Government entirely shared the opinions of the Austrian Government. At the same time I observed that the inability of the Turks to fulfil the promises which they had made on various occasions, and the grievous sufferings which, in consequence, had befallen the Christian populations, had imposed upon Europe the duty of making every exertion to secure not only the enactment of any further reforms that might be necessary, but also guarantees for the efficacious execution of those which had already been sanctioned." Lord Salisbury also related the formal interview with the Emperor of Austria, who expressed it as his opinion that the interests of the two countries were identical. The next stage was Rome, where Signor Melegari took a stronger tone than perhaps was expected in recommending firm action with regard to the Porte. In particular the Italian Minister declared his opinion that "the action of the Powers ought not to be derived from or limited by the Treaty of Paris, but that their functions were rather those of mediators, deriving their title solely from the events of the war, and the acceptance of the Conference by the Porte." Most interesting of all was the report of Lord Salisbury's interviews, on his arrival at the scene of operations, with the redoutable General Ignatieff himself. The two statesmen at once became cordially intimate, and special correspondents described them as walking about the streets of Pera arm in arm. Nothing, moreover, could be more satisfactory than the General's utterances as to the critical question of an armed occupation. "His Excellency," wrote Lord Salisbury, "took an early opportunity of stating that the occupation of Turkish territory was not put forward as a *sine quâ non* by the Russian Government, but that they merely suggested it as the only measure that appeared to them calculated to meet the pressing necessity which they foresaw. He said that he had no doubt that the Conference would be able to arrange institutions that would furnish a sufficient guarantee for the reforms which the Porte had promised or might be asked to enact, as well as sufficient protection for the lives and properties of the Christian population in the future. But the present danger was that which pressed upon his mind."

General Ignatieff, however, still urged a military occupation as the only practical and effectual guarantee; in answer to which the English Envoy repeated what he had declared already at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, "that his instructions were to refuse his assent to schemes of military occupation." Under these auspices the Conference prepared to commence its work.

The representatives of the Powers taking part in it were eleven in number. Safvet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Edhem Pasha, Ambassador at Berlin, as representatives of the Sublime Porte; the Marquis of Salisbury, as Special Delegate, and Sir Henry Elliot, as Resident Ambassador, acting in the name of Her Majesty's Government; the Comte De Bourgoing, Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Comte de Chaudordy, Ambassador at Madrid, both Plenipotentiaries for the French Republic; Count Zichy, Resident Ambassador at Constantinople, and Baron Calice, Diplomatic Agent at Bucharest, accredited by the Government of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Russia, Germany, and Italy were simply represented by the respective heads of their diplomatic establishments—Russia by her Ambassador, General Ignatieff; Germany by Baron Werther, her Ambassador; Italy by her Minister, Count Corti.

The result of the preliminary meetings was the framing of a stringent scheme of reform and guarantees. But in the meanwhile, Turkey was showing signs of a determination to yield nothing. On December 22, Midhat Pasha was made Grand Vizier; and his accession signified that while Turkey would grant reforms of her own will, she would allow none to be imposed upon her by the dictation of foreign States. On the following day the Conference held its first sitting. Safvet Pasha was elected President, and began with a long *résumé* of recent events, including the Bulgarian atrocities. But speaking first of the rising in the Herzegovina, he said:—"Under the influence of paid emissaries of the insurrectional committees, the moderation of the Imperial Government passed in the sight of these ignorant and credulous people for a proof of its feebleness, the interest of the Powers was interpreted by them as an indirect encouragement, and the two neighbouring principalities having accorded to the insurrection a moral and material aid, the adventurers of all countries hastened to the unfortunate districts. Acts of unheard-of cruelty were enjoined in some way by these strangers on the misguided population, with the perfidious intent of giving to the struggle the character of a struggle of race and religion; and when the Imperial Government, recovering from its first illusions and frustrated in its benevolent intentions, resorted at last to force to chastise these criminal attempts, the movement had already assumed the proportions of a formidable insurrection, which, directed by foreigners, nourished by succour from abroad, and taking its base of operations even in the territory of the two principalities of Servia and Montenegro, dared to defy by the favour of the season and the disposition of

the country the military forces which had been sent against them." Passing to Bulgaria, Safvet Pasha remarked that "the internal circumstances of the Empire augmented the difficulty of the situation," and the conspirators thought that the moment had come to extend the circle of the insurrection to the other provinces of the Empire:—"Towards the end of the month of March, the Bulgarian insurrection burst out with great violence in a country as tranquil as it was prosperous, and whose Mussulman and Christian inhabitants, living side by side, had never been guilty of any enterprise against the authority of the Sultan. The documents which have fallen into the hands of the authorities, and the admissions of the principal delinquents, prove that the insurrection in Bulgaria, organized for a long time, was, in the intention of the chief instigators, only the complement of the vast plot which designed to carry the civil war to the very gates of the capital. A certain number of Bulgarians, blinded by deceitful promises and the fallacious prospects of immediate aid from without, allowed themselves to be inveigled into a revolt, and signalized themselves at first by the massacre of Mussulmans, the robbery of their goods, and the burning of their dwellings. The danger was great. The insurgent Bulgarian districts were completely bare of regular troops; the prolongation of the Herzegovinian insurrection and difficulties of all kinds paralysed the Administration. In spite of this the Bulgarian movement in the districts bordering upon the Balkans was suppressed (*réprimé*), and that without oceans of blood being shed, as people have wished it to be believed. On the contrary, if the vast scale on which the conspiracy was organized is taken into consideration, along with the numerous means of action of which it was able to dispose, and the circumstances, extraordinarily unfavourable for the Imperial Government, in the midst of which it burst forth, one will be astonished that an insurrection, which had for its object to convert all the peninsula of the Balkans into a great field of carnage, could have been suppressed and completely brought to nothing in so short a time, and without there being more sacrifices to deplore. If we take all these things into account, we shall have at once the explanation of the sad episode of the civil war and all the elements necessary to judge of it with equity."

When the Turkish representative had finished, the protocol tells us, the Marquis of Salisbury expressed his opinion that the first task of the Conference was not the discussion of the events which had taken place in Bulgaria during the last summer; but for the present he was not able to admit the correctness of the estimate on this subject which the address of his Excellency the Premier Plenipotentiary of Turkey contained:—"General Ignatieff agreed entirely with the opinion of the Marquis of Salisbury. This moment would be badly chosen to recall painful recollections. He feared, besides, that if he undertook to discuss them he would be

under the necessity of contradicting upon many points the estimate of the Plenipotentiary of Turkey. Safvet Pasha remarked that it was not without pain also that he had been necessitated to refer to the events of which he had just made a brief recital, and that he had abstained from entering into the details of facts which had led to the actual state of things."

Presently the French representative placed in the hands of the Turkish members the project containing the proposals of the Powers: these were the subject of conversation, when, as the protocol duly records:—"At this moment some salvoes of artillery were heard. The President of the Conference explained that these salvoes announced the promulgation of the Ottoman Constitution. 'A great act,' said he, 'which is accomplished at this very hour, which changes a form of Government which has endured for six hundred years. The Constitution which his Majesty the Sultan has bestowed upon his Empire is promulgated. It inaugurates a new era for the happiness and prosperity of his people.' The Count de Chaudordy remarked that peace was absolutely necessary in order that the Constitution should lead to the results expected from it. The Marquis of Salisbury was pleased that he could add that the Conference had met to assure peace. The Premier Ottoman Plenipotentiary said that, on its side, Turkey desired peace, with the view of realizing a moment sooner the benefits of the new Constitution. General Ignatieff thought that the application of the new institutions would determine their real value, and that peace should be assured before their execution could be proceeded with. Safvet Pasha said the Constitution could be considered as a new element of a nature to assure peace, and he hoped that the reciprocal concessions would permit the attainment of this unanimously desired end."

This new Constitution so dramatically inaugurated was, as the *Times* remarked, at least a very interesting document. It was instructive to hear a Mahomedan statesman using, in the name of the Caliph, "those phrases of Constitutionalism which truly describe the aspirations of France and the practice of England. The mere publication of such a document must have shocked the unbending Toryism of Islam, and the new Grand Vizier merited a tribute of respect for even verbally reducing the prerogatives of the Sultan to the level of those enjoyed by the Constitutional sovereigns of the West. But a French education had freed him from the fanatical prejudices of his Mahomedan countrymen, and taught him to despise the intellectual dulness which imagines that the reality of military power cannot survive the pressure of Constitutional forms. Representing the Extreme Left, he had gone as far, we may safely assume, as any Turkish statesman would go of his own free will. The Sultan was to be a Constitutional Sovereign, alike irresponsible and inviolate. The liberty of his subjects was also to be inviolate and guaranteed by the laws. Although Islamism would be the religion of the State, it would have no

other distinction or theocratic character. The Press was to be free, and elementary education compulsory. All subjects of the Sultan, whether Mussulmans or Christians, would be equal in the eye of the law and eligible to public offices. The taxes were to be equally distributed, property to be guaranteed, and the domicile to be inviolable. The proceedings of the law courts were to be public; prisoners might be defended by advocates: and the judges irremovable. The Ministers themselves were to be responsible. The Chamber of Deputies might 'demand' their impeachment, and they were to be tried by a High Court. If they should be defeated on any important question, the Sultan must change them or appeal to the country. Public officials were not to be dismissed without legal and sufficient cause: and, on the other hand, they might not shelter themselves under the orders of a superior if they broke the law. A Chamber of Deputies and a Senate were to be established. There would be one deputy for every hundred thousand inhabitants, and the votes were to be taken by ballot. No tax would be imposed or levied except by virtue of a law. The persons of the deputies were declared inviolate; and so closely did Midhat follow French precedents as to provide that the Chamber should vote the laws by articles and the Budget by chapters. In the same spirit he stipulated that no change shall be made in the Constitution without the vote of both Chambers and the sanction of the Sultan."

The Conference regarded this Constitution as an ingenious manœuvre intended to hinder their action, and by no means accepted it as a panacea. The second sitting was on December 28, and was attended by all the Plenipotentiaries. The first business regarded the prolongation of the Armistice: and this being agreed to, the Turkish Plenipotentiary delivered a second address. The substance of this was a protest against the propositions of the Powers which had been presented at the first meeting by the Comte de Chaudordy as the result of the preliminary Conference. He thought that these proposals went beyond the limits of the telegraphic communication of the British Government, which was taken as the basis of deliberation. But it was objected that the British Government had the sole right to complain of this, and did not complain. The English telegram was read. It was to the following effect:—"The following propositions are those which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty judge to be calculated to form the base of a pacification:—1. As to Servia and Montenegro, in general terms the *status quo*. 2. That the Porte should engage simply by a protocol to be signed at Constantinople with the Representatives of the Mediating Powers to concede to Bosnia and Herzegovina a system of local or administrative autonomy, this expression signifying a system of local institutions which shall give to the populations some control over their local affairs, and shall furnish at the same time guarantees against acts of arbitrary authority, without there being any ques-

tion of a tributary State. Guarantees of the same kind ought to be found against abuses in Bulgaria, the exact details of which can be discussed afterwards. The reforms to which the Porte has adhered in its Note to the Representatives of the Powers, dated February 13 last, are considered as necessary to be comprised in the administrative arrangement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also to Bulgaria so far as they are applicable to that Province."

It appeared that by some error the words "local officers" were substituted for "local affairs" in communicating this telegram to the Porte; but the point was not very material, and the Conference passed from it to considering *seriatim* the proposals of the Powers. They were read aloud, article by article, by Comte de Chaudordy, and then Safvet Pasha, who was in the chair, and Edhem Pasha made such remarks as they had to offer, either accepting the articles or objecting to them. When they objected, their objections were never overcome by argument. Sir Henry Elliot, the Marquis of Salisbury, General Ignatieff, and the rest of the Plenipotentiaries, were unanimous in combating the arguments used on behalf of the Porte, but with polite firmness the representatives of the Ottoman Empire always maintained that they could not assent to the particular articles under discussion without a reference to their Government. Thereupon the articles were reserved.

At the third meeting, December 30, the Porte apparently surprised the Plenipotentaries by announcing it had a counter-proposition to make which would render the further consideration of the proposals of the Powers unnecessary; this document was not yet translated, but would be delivered in the evening. Most of the Envoys protested, and M. de Chaudordy made a set speech expressing the utmost astonishment. It was in this speech that he explained that what was meant by the occupation of Bulgaria was the formation of a provincial *gendarmerie* composed of men not inflamed by local passions. General Ignatieff was peremptory in asking for a reply, "Yes" or "No" to the proposals of the Powers. Lord Salisbury regretted that the Porte opposed in principle all the important proposals of collective Europe. The Ottoman delegates persisted, nevertheless, in declining the discussion of the propositions referred to, and the meeting adjourned to the first day of the new year.

The next volume of this work must record the conclusion of the diplomatic drama, which, as our readers already know, was unsatisfactory in the last degree. It is sufficient now briefly to mention that a process of surrender now began on the part of the Ambassadors. They proposed an occupation by the Belgian soldiers, but found some obstacle in the fact that Belgium refused to send them, or the Porte to receive them. Next it was suggested that the Turkish troops in Bulgaria should be confined to fortified places and certain large towns, and that order should be kept by a National Guard, composed of Christians and Mussulmans, and vir-

tually placed under the command of the Governor-General. These demands were abandoned. The Conference had further claimed that the necessary reforms should be executed by an International Commission, which should have at its command a special *gendarmerie*, composed partly of Europeans and partly of Turks. The military part of that stipulation was also abandoned. Finally, the Conference was content to demand that the first Governors of Bosnia and Bulgaria should be appointed with the consent of the Powers, and that the Powers should be allowed to form an International Commission, which should, however, have no military means of executing its own decrees. Every suggestion of material guarantees had vanished. Yet, on the 18th, the Grand Council of the Porte peremptorily rejected even these slight demands, and on the following day Savfet Pasha signified that decision to the final meeting of the Ambassadors.

We may conclude our account of Turkey by a sketch of the events which passed in the Principality of Roumania. This country was fortunate in being able to keep out of the war, which, in fact, it would have been powerless to take part in, except with the direct assistance of Russia. The financial condition of Roumania appears to have materially suffered at present by the introduction of railroads, which being far from self-supporting, fall as a burden upon the national exchequer. The guaranteed interest on the capital invested in the railways, in fact, amounted to 871,000*l.*, while the net earnings of the lines, after payment of the working expenses, did not exceed 120,000*l.* The State had thus to provide an annual interest of 751,000*l.* There was a further outlay annually of 153,000*l.* on account of the railways, making the total liability of the State last year on this account 904,000*l.*, or just one-fourth of the entire income of the Principality. The burden is oppressive; and therefore the question became urgent whether the lines were ever likely to prove self-supporting. No doubt, if peace is maintained, if a connection is established with the outworks of the neighbouring empires, and if the trade with these empires considerably improves, the earnings of the railways will largely increase. But to relieve the State of its liability on this head, the excess of earnings over working expenses must rise from 120,000*l.* to 1,024,000*l.* Obviously under the most favourable circumstances it will take a considerable time to attain this result.

The debt of the Principality amounted to 6,680,000*l.*, or no more than two years' income. It would be insignificant if the revenue equalled the expenditure. But last year there was a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and, from what we have just said of the liabilities on account of the railways, it is evident that deficits are likely to continue. It is not surprising, therefore, that Roumania had last winter to raise a new loan of 1,800,000*l.*; and the debt is likely to increase. The charge on account of debts, sinking fund as well as interest, amounted to 769,791*l.*

This financial situation was severely criticised by the National Liberal Party, who published a manifesto, signed by MM. Bratiano, Ion Ghika, Cogalniceano, Epureano, and others. In answer, M. Catargi, the President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, published a circular in the month of April, which had been addressed to the prefects. This document pointed out by quotations from the speeches and reports of the assailants of the present Government when they were themselves in power, that not only did the financial situation of the country compare favourably with those of past years, but that these coalesced ex-Ministers had separately attacked and exposed the extravagance of each other, proving that the prodigal expenditure of the Governments under Bratiano, Cogalniceano, and Alexander Golesco, without any thought of the means of meeting it, had been the great difficulty the present Government had had to contend with during the last five years.

The result of the April elections was distinctly unfavourable to the Ministry, and M. Catargi was forced to resign office, being succeeded by a Cabinet representing the coalition which had overthrown him.

The extraordinary parliamentary session was not opened by the Prince personally, but by messages to both Houses read by General Floresco. Prince Charles's Messages to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, both equally short, were not identical. To the Senate he recommended a solution of the financial questions, impatiently looked for by the nation. To the deputies he merely said that as the 81st Article of the Constitution required that the two Chambers must act simultaneously, he had convoked them for this extraordinary session. After reading these messages, General Floresco communicated to the legislative bodies the following programme of the new Cabinet: "The country is acquainted with the circumstances under which the present Government has come to power. The Prince, in virtue of the prerogative conferred on him by Article 33 of the Constitution, confided to me the formation of the present Cabinet. In presence of the serious circumstances in which we are placed, the programme of this Government is dictated by the vital interests of the country, and may be resumed in few words. Abroad, a scrupulous observance of the strictest neutrality, and an absolute respect for our political relations with the Sublime Porte and the high guaranteeing Powers, relations founded on our ancient capitulations, as also on the Treaty and Convention of Paris. At home, on the one side, the maintenance of public order, and the guarantee of liberty within the limits traced by the Constitution and the laws of the country; and on the other side, a pacific and progressive development of our sources of wealth. The financial question engrossing, as it has every right to do, the attention of the entire country, the Government hastens to declare in the most solemn manner, in the presence of the representatives of the nation, that it is resolved to enforce the most

rigid economy, in as far as this is compatible with the regular progress and organization of the public departments."

Still another Ministerial crisis was to follow, resulting in the formation of another Cabinet on July 24, thus composed: MM. Bratiano, President of the Council; Vernesco, Minister of the Interior; Stourdza, of Agriculture, &c.; Slaniceano, War; Chitzu, Minister of Public Instruction; Jonesco, Foreign Affairs; Statesco, Minister of Justice.

GREECE.

The beginning of the year 1876 found this country in one of those crises which seem to be its perpetual enjoyment. In the previous November the Chamber of Deputies had come to the determination to cancel no less than 31 votes of the preceding Chamber, on the ground that they had taken place when an insufficient number was present. It was also decided to impeach the members of the Bulgaris Ministry, of whom MM. Valassopulos and Nicolopulos were afterwards arrested and put on their trial. This *cause célèbre* began on February 16, and resulted, on April 18, in the condemnation of the accused; the former being sentenced to a year's imprisonment in addition to a fine, the latter to ten months' imprisonment.

The panic caused by the Salonica assassinations caused several Greek ships of war to be despatched to that port, and excited a good deal of warlike feeling. In accordance with the petition of many towns, the Coumoundouros Ministry proposed to re-establish the National Guard, which for some years had ceased to possess any practical existence. But, although many fiery speeches were made, no real desire on the part of the nation was evinced at any period of the year, to take part in the war against Turkey. As the *Times* remarked, "The political feelings of the Greeks are so various and so varying that it is difficult to say what is or what would be in any given contingency the policy of the country. There is apparently no single point upon which the sentiments of every individual, every party, and the whole nation are not divided."

Although by no means sympathizing with the Servians as a nation which went to war without their assistance, and against their advice, they felt for them in the relation of co-religionists, as was shown by the founding of a Greek Red Cross Society for the relief of Christians wounded in the war. This society, professedly without political object, was very much under the direction of Servian agents, and, although some of the most influential members before joining disclaimed all political bias, it was undoubtedly a sign of the growing inclination of the people to relax the strictness of the neutrality which they had hitherto observed. Another fact pointing the same way was the much applauded departure for

Montenegro of Chatzé Michales, one of the best of the Cretan military leaders.

Very great indignation was produced, however, among the Greek population of Candia by the refusal by the Porte of all the important demands of their representatives. The petition had been presented in May, at a critical moment for Turkey, and an adverse answer would probably have been attended with the temporary loss of the island. The Turkish Government promised to take the matters referred to into consideration, and pacified the people by assenting, through the Governor of the island, to most of their demands. Since that time the arms of Turkey prospered in Servia, the land forces of the island had been increased, a powerful fleet, under Hobart Pasha, was stationed off its coast, and everything being thus prepared, Cadree Bey, the Prefect of Constantinople, was sent to communicate personally the refusal of the Government to all the essential points of the petition. In the proclamation which the Governor-General in consequence issued, he pointed out that some of the demands related to matters which came within the functions of the Cretan Assembly and others to the modification and completion of the Constitution of 1866; and that as by that Constitution all the inhabitants of the island, Mussulmans and Christians, were placed upon an equality, the Government could not consider any prayer presented by one section only of its faithful subjects.

Now it was well known that the rights of the Mussulmans and Christians were equal in kind only, and not in extent, so that although they have an overwhelming majority in the island, the Christians are practically powerless in the Assembly and the Courts of Law. It was to remedy this, by obtaining the fulfilment of the spirit of their Constitution, that the Christian assessors withdrew and framed their petition. The authorities were unable to persuade the judges to resume their seats, and accordingly the administration of justice was suspended. The strict neutrality which was observed by Greece, throughout the progress of the Turko-Servian struggle was not only owing to the strict injunctions they continually received from the Powers. With an insignificant army of some 12,000 men, and a navy of two ironclads, they exercised the highest prudence in not incurring the contingencies of war. This small force was hardly even military in anything but the uniform of its members.

The resources of the country in case of a war were small, but the least hopeful sign of the times was the hopelessly corrupt condition of the administration. The parties are not divided according to Liberal, Conservative, or other principles as in other countries, but according to the men who lead them. Thus, there is the Coumoundouros party, the Deligeorgis party, the Bulgaris party, and so on. The triumph of a Greek party is not that of some principle which it represents, but of its leader, who becomes Prime Minister, turns out all the public functionaries from the

highest to the lowest except the judges, and puts his supporters in their places. As changes of Ministry occur very often, the official does his best to occupy his short tenure of office as profitably as he can. Official corruption in Greece has thus grown into a system; the Customs officials credit the Government with only a portion of the dues levied by them on merchandise, the balance being divided between them and the traders; the police allow criminals whom they have captured to escape on payment of a ransom, and even jurymen have often accepted bribes for a verdict of acquittal. The consequence of the growing corruption, and of the neglect of the Government to take any measures for increasing the national prosperity, is that the financial condition of the country is anything but favourable.

One of the financial measures of reform introduced this year by the Government was the establishment of an Agricultural Bank. This had been long demanded by the country, and was probably of more practical importance than the bills on ministerial responsibility, universal conscription, and electoral reforms, which were brought in at the same time. As, however, one of its chief features was a partial secularization of the property of monastic institutions, it met with some opposition. According to official returns laid before the Chamber, there were in Greece 1,759 monks and 168 nuns, living in 128 monasteries and seven nunneries. The yearly revenues of these establishments amounted to 1,285,507 drachmas derived from landed property and cattle, and 330,650 drachmas derived from property held on long leases. These amounts did not include the offerings, legacies, &c., which made up a considerable additional sum. Of the above revenues 220,790 drachmas were spent on agricultural labour, and 63,851 drachmas on the maintenance of the churches, &c., leaving a yearly balance of 1,334,526 drachmas for the support of the inmates and other purposes. It was now proposed, while retaining the monasteries and their enclosures, to dispose of their landed property at once, and to form an "ecclesiastical chest," under a special commission, who will in future pay monthly stipends of 20 drachmas to each monk (with 5 drachmas in addition to those of more than fifteen years' standing), 40 drachmas to each superior, and 60 drachmas to each abbot. The number and qualifications of future candidates to be strictly regulated by law. Any surplus remaining after the payment of the above stipends would be devoted to the maintenance of seminaries and to the endowment of the lower clergy, who now solely depend on the fees paid by their parishioners. Of the proceeds of the sale of the monastic property, 5,000,000 drachmas was to be invested, on account of the ecclesiastical chest, in shares of the new Agricultural Bank, the capital of which was fixed at 12,000,000 drachmas. The other measures mentioned above were of more doubtful utility. One of these, which was passed without opposition, authorized the calling out of certain classes of citizens, which statistics show number 200,000

men, yet the Chamber and the country were well aware of the impossibility of supporting such a force even for a few days; and it was certain that if any additional soldiers are raised the new levies would not number more than 25,000. Another Bill provided for the creation of a military fund by the appropriation of 3,250,000f. per annum from the stamp taxes, to be expended entirely in the purchase of warlike stores, and sanctions the raising of a loan of 50,000,000f. on this fund. The third Bill authorized the raising of a loan of the insignificant sum of 10,000,000f., internal in character, but the interest, insured on the dues and customs of Zante, to be paid in gold in all the capitals in Europe. The loan will be issued at 81, paying 6 per cent. on the nominal capital, with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sinking fund, and the amount realized, about 8,000,000f., will be devoted to the purchase of arms, explosive vessels, and torpedoes, and to the augmentation of the crews of the men of war. The express mention of torpedoes showed that the framers of the Bill were sensible of the weak point of their position, but they can scarcely rely on such very fortuitous defences. In this Bill as originally presented to the Chamber it was proposed to meet the deficit caused by the appropriation of the Customs of Zante by an octroi duty, and on this point the Coumoundouros Ministry fell, defeated by a majority of one, two members not voting. Deligeorgis then formed a Ministry, but was defeated, and retired before even declaring a policy. The King then again invited Coumoundouros to take the Premiership. If the Bill for establishing a military fund ever becomes law, the annual amount will probably be either laid by for an emergency or expended as it comes on the army and navy, for it is very unlikely that the Greeks, except in the last extreme, will devote the revenue of the country to the payment of interest on a loan of 50,000,000f. consumed in a few months. In any case the annual deficit will be increased.

CHAPTER V.

EGYPT.—The war in Abyssinia—defeat of the Egyptian army—the new Judicial system—M. Haakman's protest—Elections to the Court of Appeal—Financial reforms: the mission of Messrs. Goschen and Joubert—Fall of Sadyk Pasha—The Suez Canal shares—Egypt and Zanzibar—The Transvaal Republic.

PERSIA.—Military reforms—The Shah.

CHINA.—The Yunnan Mission—Opening of the Woosung railway—The Chefoo Convention.

JAPAN.—The International Exhibition at Kioto—The insurrection in Kinshin—Effects of the financial reforms—State of the silk trade.

UNITED STATES.—Opening of the Centennial year—The Amnesty Bill—President Grant's Message on Cuba—The extradition difficulty—Chinese immigrants in California—The Sioux war—Disturbances in the South—Administrative corruption: the Badcock and Belknap trials—Reduction of official salaries—The Centennial Exhibition—Death of Mr. Stewart—The Presidential Election—The disputed Southern votes—The President's Message—Financial condition of the United States.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AMERICA.—The Revolution in Mexico—Defeat of President Lerdo—Events in the South American Republics.

EGYPT.

AFFAIRS in the East of interest to the general reader were almost confined to the European provinces of Turkey. In Egypt there were few events to be compared in importance to the struggle on the frontier of Servia, and the subsequent negotiations of Constantinople. But to students of politics, the affairs connected with the Abyssinian campaign, the Suez Canal, the reform of the Egyptian judicial system, and above all, the mission of Mr. Goschen, afford much interest and instruction, and demand a further detail than the earlier references in this volume permitted.

Towards the close of the year 1875, at the time when the Egyptian Government had become suddenly popular through the hopes founded on the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, a painful misgiving was created by the news of venturesome Expeditions to distant lands. The annexation of Central Africa, the conquest of the continent as far as the Equator, was no new idea, but it presented itself to the minds of most people as a fanciful enterprise, such as an Oriental Sovereign inspired by European schemers might undertake, but on account neither of cost nor of danger worthy of serious notice. There had been two Expeditions to the fountains of the everlasting Nile, and in both men and money had been lost, with only the gain of a grandiloquent Report, and an excuse for new pretensions. On a sudden the public became aware that the Egyptian Government had committed itself to something more serious than the despatch of a column against the feeble blacks of the Upper Nile, and that the State just rescued from imminent financial danger had entered on a war with a Power not essentially inferior to itself.

The persons who felt most deeply were, no doubt, the creditors

of the Khedive, but the first to manifest their opinions were some delegates of the religious and philanthropic world. A deputation of the Anti-Slavery Society waited on the Minister to complain that the Ruler of Egypt cherished an insatiable ambition. His emissaries had carried on a relentless war against the unoffending tribes of the interior. They had attained a very incomplete success, yet the catalogue of their barbarities, as related by themselves, could hardly be excused even if they had brought millions within the pale of civilization. On the Eastern Coast of Africa the Khedive was usurping the rights which belonged to independent Princes or Chieftains. The obscure rulers of wild tribes on the seaboard could make no protest, and it was always possible for the Khedive to assert some claim which no one could disprove, or to allege some aggression on the part of people so simple and barbarous. But here, also, a voice was raised which commanded attention. The Seyyid of Zanzibar, in published protests, addressed indirectly to the British people, declared that he was one of the victims of the Khedive's ambition. The Egyptian Government denied that there was ground for the Seyyid's remonstrances, but took care to recall the vessels which were supposed to threaten the independent shores of the Indian Ocean. But the most important subject that could be brought to the notice of an English Minister was undoubtedly the Expedition to Abyssinia. Both on political and on humanitarian grounds the enterprise was objectionable in the extreme.

It was possibly a benefit to Egypt that her army experienced a severe reverse at the outset. The Expedition commanded by Arendroop Bey was totally defeated by the untutored courage of the enemy. The commander and his column were cut to pieces, and the commander himself perished in the battle. The Khedive had consequently to reconcile political and financial prudence with the natural instincts of a ruler. It was announced that an Expedition on a large scale would set forth immediately, not, however, with any design of conquest, but merely to avenge the slaughter of Arendroop's column and to restore the reputation of the Egyptian Army. A great force was accordingly assembled at Suez, transported to Massowah, and quickly sent up against the enemy, who were supposed to meditate the invasion of the Egyptian Province. This second army was more numerous than the former, and the force which first took the field against the Abyssinians was estimated by competent authorities at 16,000 men. It was placed under the command of Prince Hassan, with Ratib Pasha as chief of the staff, including Loring Pasha, an American officer, and several others of the same nationality. This expedition left Massowah on January 10, and towards the end of the same month reached Goura, between Massowah and Adoua, without having encountered the slightest obstacle. An entrenched camp was then established to let the soldiers rest without exposing them to surprise; for it was known that King John, at the head of the armed

population of Abyssinia, was moving about the Provinces, because, according to the spies, he did not wish to disperse his army in face of an invasion of the country; because none of his Provinces were rich enough to permit him to fix himself anywhere with his troops. The Egyptian expedition, without provisions, remained a month in the entrenched camp at Goura without seeing the enemy. On February 17 they were informed by spies that King John and his army would have to pass between the entrenched camp and the defile of Cazachor. The result of the battle was again disastrous to the Egyptians, who were defeated with great slaughter.

One report declared even that Prince Hassan himself had been captured, but the assertion was refuted by the fact that the Prince had returned to Egypt, shortly after the Goura slaughter, and before any ransom could possibly have been paid for him. It was asserted that some of the Egyptian prisoners had been horribly mutilated by the Abyssinians, and especially by the Abyssinian women, who were said to have inflicted the most cruel tortures when the unfortunate captives refused to comply with their caprices. But all these stories, in the absence of an account from the opposite side, were naturally to be received with caution. Two significant facts, however, appeared to emerge into comparative prominence. One was the account that Osman Pasha, who had remained in Abyssinia, was commissioned to incite the natives to revolt against King John. Another was the news that the slave trade existed and flourished on the frontiers of the Soudan at Fachonda and at Khartoum, despite the charges which had been imposed on the introduction of slaves; only they had become dearer, for those who carried on the trade had simply added to the price of the slaves the amount of the duty extracted from them. This intelligence afforded an instructive commentary on the success or the intention of the employment of Sir S. Baker's and later of Colonel Gordon's services in putting down the slave-trade.

A reform of great importance in the judicial system of the country took place a few years before, and was duly noticed in a former volume of this work. Certain difficulties in the practical working of the new machinery soon made themselves manifest, caused without doubt by the somewhat uncertain and arbitrary character of the general government. On July 24, M. Haakman (the Dutch Judge of First Instance) declined to give any further judgments, and made a statement in which he declared that "seeing the want of co-operation on the part of the Egyptian Government in carrying out the sentences delivered by the tribunal, the administration of justice had become impossible." He therefore announced that no further sentences would be delivered until October 28, or until some change was made. On the following morning a crowd assembled in the great square before the Palace of Justice, and there was much cheering with cries of "*Vive* Haakman!" "*Vive la Réforme Judiciare!*" "*Vive l'indépen-*

dance des Juges." Mr. Lapenna appeared, and begged the crowd to disperse, assuring them that the administration of justice should be carefully guarded and watched. This produced more cheering, and then the people quietly dispersed.

Probably it was owing to these legal and judicial irregularities that some persons conceived the notion of furnishing a remedy by a Revolution. The idea was not destined, however, to emerge into the category of accomplished facts. But the peaceful inhabitants of Alexandria were amused, in the course of the summer, by the appearance on the walls of the following Proclamation :—

"To the Italians, Greeks, English, Austrians, Dutch, Russians, Slavs, and French.—By the will of the Viceroy, the action of the law is arrested; the tribunals are overturned. Let a common thought assemble us round the magistracy, the safeguard of our liberties. Violence to it strikes us. Our enemy having now been disclaimed by the ex-President of the Italian Senate, and having retired within his capital, has only a few Mamelukes remaining on whom he can rely, but thinks there is enough discord among us to fix his dynasty and found a bankruptcy. Friends, the hour of retribution is at hand. A powerful intervention is in agitation at Constantinople, and a French fleet, covered with the flag of the Republic, is approaching this region. Alexandrians, there is no right opposed to a right. Let us close our ranks around the red and violet folds of Reform, and let our cry be, 'Justice for all!'"

A much more practical remedy, however, was to be administered. After many abortive attempts by the French Syndicate under M. Pastré, to supplement or modify the suggestions of M. Cave, matters relating to Egyptian National Finance were practically at a deadlock. The chief source of evil was unquestionably the personage who occupied the post of Finance Minister, Ismail Sadyk Pasha, whose career was certainly a curious one. Nearly forty years ago—then an uneducated fellah—he entered the service of Ibrahim Pasha, the father of the present Khedive, and on his death, in 1849, became the chief steward and factotum of his son till the accession of the latter in 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of Pasha and transferred to Government employment. After filling various posts, he finally reached that which is here the highest,—the Ministry of Finance —in or about 1867, since which, with one or two short intervals, he has reigned at the Treasury with yearly increasing power over not merely that but almost every other department of the Government. In fact, his personal influence over the Khedive had become paramount, and he swayed the policy and acts of his Highness as no single Minister had ever done with a Viceroy since the days of Mehemet Ali. Even the Khedive's sons feared him, and of the whole Council of Ministers only one—Riaz Pasha—had the courage to make even a show of opposition.

Such was the man with whom Messrs. Goschen and Joubert had to deal when, authorised to represent the vast French and English interests, and accepted by the Khedive as official representatives of their respective nations, they arrived in Egypt. We have elsewhere mentioned in outline the successful results of this mission, and have only here to fill up those points of the narrative which belong more strictly to Egyptian history. Mr. Goschen had the boldness, on his arrival, to snub the great Finance Minister, by refusing to call upon him. The slight was keenly felt, and at once set Sadyk Pasha against the new scheme, which he opposed so successfully both within and outside the Council that it was believed to have but small chance of acceptance. Reports came in from the country districts, that a mischievous agitation was being promoted among the village *Fellaheen*, in which, with an openness and virulence before unheard of in Egypt, the Viceroy was accused of betraying the interests of the country to foreigners, as evidenced by his recent employment of Europeans in prominent posts in nearly all the administrations, and by his alleged personal disposition to accept Messrs. Goschen and Joubert's project. The agitation was described as dangerous, and instructions how to deal with it were asked by the provincial authorities. Before these could be well telegraphed, Ismail Sadyk sent in his resignation in a long letter, which was neither more nor less than a violent *acte d'accusation* against the Khedive, charging him with all the misdeeds alleged by the provincial agitators, and almost in terms indicting him for this virtual treason to Islam and to Egypt. In fact, the letter adopted and emphasized the worst charges that had been reported from the provinces. Though sent in late on Wednesday, the document was not read by the Khedive till Thursday afternoon, when it almost paralyzed him by its audacity and by the conclusive evidence it afforded of the authorship of the provincial plot. That evening, however, he said nothing; but on Friday morning he sent for Ismail Sadyk, and, inviting him to accompany him on a drive, conducted him to the place of Gesireh, and delivered him over to a strong guard in waiting for their prisoner. The telegraph had already been at work, and in a few hours abundant evidence of Sadyk's complicity in the plot was forthcoming. A special meeting of the Grand Council of Ministers was then summoned, and after lengthened deliberation his dismissal and exile to the penal settlement on the White Nile was decreed.

The substance of Mr. Goschen's proposals was as follows:— He urged the withdrawal of the whole of the Daira debt from the unified debt and the application of the Moukabalah revenue to the redemption of the share loans as proposed in Mr. Cave's report, but at the rate of 80 instead of 100. He would reduce the bonus on Treasury bonds to 10 per cent., and proposes the issue of 15,000,000*l.* sterling of 5 per cent. Preference Stock, guaranteed on the railways, placing the latter under separate

European administration; this preference stock to be offered in exchange for 1862, 1868, and 1873 stock. The above measures would reduce the unified debt to 59,000,000*l*. The Egyptian Government would continue paying on the latter 7 per cent. interest, whereof the holders would receive 6 per cent., the remainder going to the balance of the Moukabalah revenue, and being applied to the reduction of the unified debt by half-yearly open market purchases, the sinking fund being managed by the International Financial Commission. Full interest to creditors would be resumed with the extinction of the Moukabalah in 1886. The reduction of the debt would be effected meanwhile by a sinking fund, and would more than compensate for the deficiency in the revenue through the extinction of the Moukabalah tax. Additional securities are demanded for the proper working of the International Financial Commission, including the addition of a representative of English interests. Mr. Goschen's plan further demanded the appointment of English and French comptrollers-general, the former being charged with the collection of the revenue and the latter with the general audit and the supervision of all agreements affecting the public debt. Both comptrollers would hold authority direct from the Khedive.

These proposals were ordered to be submitted to the Council of Ministers, and were finally adopted. The success of Mr. Goschen's mission was not unexpected by those who had carefully studied the question of Egyptian resources, and also gave due weight to the great personal influence which the envoys brought to bear on the matters at issue. Mr. Goschen went to Egypt armed with unfettered authority; and "it was the knowledge that he was backed by the almost unanimous support of the various creditors of Egypt in this country which gave him a force in negotiating with the Government of Egypt which he never could have had in any other circumstances." He was assisted, too, in other ways as well; for he had a colleague who possessed the confidence of the French creditors, and to whose straight-forwardness, courage, ability, and good humour he bears ample testimony. Moreover, the English Consul-General, Mr. Vivian, had been instructed to second his efforts, more or less formally, and together with his French colleague, Baron de Michel, rendered him important assistance throughout the whole of the negotiations. At home, too, he had the advantage of advice founded on intimate knowledge and a sound judgment of the circumstances.

On November 23 the Khedive delivered a speech at the opening of the Chamber of Delegates. He gave an account of the recent financial operations, which it may be interesting to compare with that of Mr. Goschen, summarized in another chapter of this volume. His Highness said:—

"Gentlemen,—It is with pleasure that I see you assembled to-day to consider certain questions of great importance. The first of these questions relates to my decree, dated May 7, which,

as you know, was based upon a convention entered into with a group of bankers, but in the execution of which various modifications were found to be necessary in consequence of certain circumstances; on the other hand, the suppression of the law on the Moukabala mentioned in the above decree having given rise to unanimous objections from the parties interested, you assembled to discuss the matter, and you expressed a wish that the law in question should be maintained. In the meantime the Right Hon. Mr. Goschen and the Hon. M. Joubert, having received, the former from the English and the latter from the French creditors, the necessary powers to act as their representatives, an agreement for the settlement of our debts has been entered into between those gentlemen and my Government on satisfactory conditions, which will, at your request, be communicated to you in detail by our Minister of Finance. This settlement, which is founded upon your decisions, establishes, in the first place, the maintenance of the Moukabala; and, secondly, it affords you a certainty that the revenue, after the extinction of the Moukabala, may be brought up to about 8,500,000*l.*; but, in order to be able to meet the expenses of the Government with 8,500,000*l.*, it has been necessary to maintain at a fixed sum the amount of the yearly revenue during the period of the Moukabala.

"Consequently it was impossible to continue the operation every year in the same manner as hitherto, and the reductions arising from the privilege of the Moukabala have therefore been stopped. These reductions will be suspended temporarily in consideration of a payment of 5 per cent. interest per annum, but will of course be carried out in their entirety at the close of the period of the Moukabala."

After the first flush of satisfaction had passed away, there were not wanting critics both in England and Egypt who referred to the future of Egyptian finance entirely in *couleur de rose*. They suggested that the success entirely depended on the resolutions of the Khedive being religiously observed, and they were able to quote some unfortunately opposite precedent on this topic, not of a nature to please the creditors. But on the other hand, it was pointed out that still further economies might well be made, at which Mr. Goschen and his colleague had not even hinted.

Our readers have already, in an earlier chapter of this volume, been furnished with a narrative of the dealings between the English and Egyptian Governments with regard to the Suez Canal, and the subsequent mission of Mr. Cave. These matters, indeed, may be regarded as forming part of English rather than Egyptian history, since the *rôle* of the Khedive was an exceedingly passive one, as soon as the sale was consummated. We may conclude our account of Egypt with the mention of an incident which happened at the close of the year 1875, and which serves as a useful commentary upon the other exploits of Egyptian foreign policy. It appears that the Egyptians openly asserted that the whole of

the Zanzibar territories belonged *de jure* to the Sultan of Turkey, and that the Khedive was duly authorized to occupy them. This temper was manifested in a most defiant manner on the occasion of a visit to Brawa made by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General, on board Her Majesty's ship "Thetis," Captain Ward, the senior naval officer on the station. Their special object was to inquire into the grievances of the British Indian residents there, who had complained bitterly of the new order of things introduced by the Egyptian authorities, and the incessant bullying which they experienced from them. On attempting to land Dr. Kirk and Captain Ward, though unarmed, were confronted by the soldiery, acting under the orders of the commandant, who was himself most insolent, saying that he knew nothing about the English, and cared less. Both gentlemen were hustled by the soldiers, who pushed them about with the butt-ends of their muskets. Thereupon the "Thetis" neared the shore, cleared for action, and was ready to open fire upon the town, after giving notice to the British residents to clear out. At this juncture, however, the commandant apologised, surlily enough, just in time to prevent a catastrophe, and the two officers landed and communicated with the British Indian residents, who unfolded to them a long tale of what they had to undergo in the shape of increased duties and general dragooning. After the "Thetis" had left Brawa, the Egyptians stopped a British Indian dhow, plundered her, and behaved in the most atrocious manner to all on board, telling them that they knew nothing of the Seyyid Barghash, and cursing the English to their hearts' content. On the other hand, the Seyyid had issued a proclamation wholly abolishing slavery—not merely the slave trade—in all the northern parts of his dominions, including Mukdishu, Merka, and Warshaikh.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* affirmed, besides, that the Egyptians at Brawa had allowed two dhows laden with slaves to leave that port; had seized and insulted a French vessel there; had levied taxes on houses built by British Indian subjects at Kismayo, on the plea that no one can possess real property in that locality but the Khedive; had levied 8 per cent. on all imports and exports; and ordered the traders not to send their produce to Zanzibar but direct to Egypt by the Khedive's steamers. They had also established monopoly prices, and trade is ruined. Lamoo, it appears, had also been threatened, but the preparations made for resistance have thus far warded off the intended attack. Her Majesty's ship "Diamond" had been sent there to protect British interests. Lamoo has a British Indian population of 4,000 souls. In 1873 no fewer than 2,000 slaves were emancipated there by Dr. Kirk, and a large number of slavers belonging to these people confiscated. "Legitimate trade is just now reviving among them, but all will be lost unless the British Government intervenes to protect them."

We have spoken in a former chapter of the leading events

which marked the history of the South African States during the year. The Transvaal Republic continued its irregular warfare with the Kaffir tribes, and with a most disastrous result, as in a decisive battle fought at the end of the year, the army of the Republic was totally defeated, and the leader Colonel von Schlickmann killed. It was clear that sooner or later the intervention of the Cape Government must be appealed to in the interests of peace and security.

PERSIA.

Passing now from the Continent of Africa to that of Asia, we find Persia still under the influences of the Shah's reforming ideas, although they were chiefly now in the way of increased armaments. The arsenals at Teheran were actively engaged in rifling old cannon and making new ones. The drilling of troops was actively continued, artillery practice was frequent, military colleges were to be opened in the principal towns, an entire regiment was to be instructed in engineering and was to be placed under the command of an European officer, and the fortification works of Teheran were to be completed. It was also said that the 10,000 old Chassepôts in store were to be converted into a more modern and destructive form. "The Shah," wrote a correspondent of a London newspaper, "has of late become quite indefatigable; he often visits the drilling grounds while the troops are at their ordinary drill; he busies himself with the artillery, and lately went through all the artillery stores and looked at every single gun; he attends shell-practice, seeks information, gives orders for improvements, &c. People are astonished, and ask what it all means. Hussein Khan, as usual, goes energetically to work for military reforms, and is the Shah's right hand in everything. Hussein Khan has many enemies, but is still the first man in Persia; there is no doubt of his being the most able man and the most fit for the position he occupies."

Another sign of the military fashion was the publication, in December, of the first number of a Persian military periodical.

CHINA.

Having dealt already with the Indian Empire and with the affairs of Russia in Central Asia, we now pass to China, in whose history the year 1876 will form in many respects an epoch. Our readers will recollect the circumstances which attended Mr. Margary's murder, and the despatch of the Yunnan Mission. It arrived safely at Yunnan on March 6, and left on the 26th, with an escort of 1,200 men, for the Burman frontier. In the meantime, alarming anti-Christian riots had arisen in the adjacent province of Szechuen. A document, breathing intense hostility to foreigners, was being widely circulated through the province, and

seemed to have the effect which such effusions usually do have in China, of stirring up the people to abuse missionaries and persecute their converts. The document purported to have been addressed as a memorial to the Throne, and is said to have been first compiled about the time of the Tientsin Massacre. However this may be, a new edition had been widely circulated among the *literati* of the Province of Szechuen, and a few quotations will suffice to show its spirit and intended effect. The memorialist set out by declaring that "he has always heard that Chinese and barbarians cannot exist on the same spot, and that no part of the Emperor's realm can be properly shared with others. He therefore begs the Government will not forget its former injuries, and that the disgrace inflicted by feudatories may be washed out. The Government should assert the majesty of its warlike might in order to drive away the hordes of fierce and cruel men." Reference was made to the opium traffic, and a sketch drawn of our wars with China. The Government were urged to take the opportunity to send out circulars in all directions "informing every one of the evil propensities of foreigners, that the indignation of all may be aroused, and those who have been deluded be overawed. . . . Let the high Provincial authorities be instructed to burn all foreign churches and lead on the people to exterminate this wicked brood."

When it is remembered that the reputed author of this document was head of the *literati* of the Province, the effect of its propagation among a class always hostile to foreigners may be readily conceived. Early in April riots broke out in the district of Kiang-peh, near Chungking, which spread widely, and during which some 300 houses of Christians were demolished and 14 persons massacred, of whom two were burnt alive. It was even declared that the magistrate of Kiang-peh caused to be proclaimed in the town that whoever aided the Christians should be treated like them.

The Yunnan Mission arrived at Tuli-fu on April 12, and expected to reach Manwyne, the scene of Margary's murder, about May 12. On their arrival at Rangoon, the King of Burmah expressed a desire to give them an interview at Mandalay, but, as an audience would not be granted unless they took off their shoes, the three gentlemen wisely refused to attend. Although the "shoe question" stopped personal communication between the Political Resident and the King, yet His Majesty showed a very friendly disposition towards the British escort. When they first arrived at Mandalay the King sent off 1,000 fowls and quantities of fruit for the soldiers. As the troops marched into Manwyne, the Kachyen guide, who showed them the ford across the river, pointed out the tree on which Margary's head was placed after his murder. His body had been flung into the river. The escort found that the Chinese Mission had arrived before them, escorted by the Commander-in-Chief of Yunnan. He had a body-guard of about 100

soldiers, each of whom carried a little flag. The Chinese troops always entered the villages and towns they passed through well in front of the Mission, so that there could be no mistake as to the official protection the party had obtained from the Chinese Government. The country through which the latter part of their journey lay still showed the results of the war of extermination which had been carried on between the Chinese and the Panthays, and, although the party travelled along the old trade route, they witnessed sufficient to warrant the opinion that it will be years before the old steady and lucrative trade could be resuscitated. If the primary object of the Mission was to investigate the causes of Margary's murder and to bring his murderers to justice, it could hardly be congratulated on its success. It is said that, on Mr. Grosvenor's arrival at Manwyne, an investigation was held by Chinese officials, but all that could be got out of the witnesses was a distinct denial that Margary had ever been to Manwyne at all. The officers of the escort had, however, another story picked up from their Kachyen guide, and they were able to point out the hot spring to which Margary was going when he was murdered, and the tree on which his head was placed. It was only at the end of the proceedings, and the day before the escort left, that the head authority of Manwyne was discovered in the person of an old lady, who had been keeping out of the way during the investigation, but at the same time had supplied the troops with rations. Fourteen men were put in prison at Talifoo, and perhaps they were the actual murderers, but they might be looked upon in the same light as a firing party told off to carry into execution a military sentence of death.

An event of considerable national importance was the opening of the first Chinese railway, on June 30, from Shanghai to Woosung. On the opening day invitations had been sent to as many ladies and gentlemen of the European settlements as the six carriages, which at present constitute the total passenger rolling stock of the company, would comfortably accommodate. That number was 164, and we believe all accepted the invitation. Half-past five was the time appointed for the start from the goods-platform, at some distance down the line from where the Shanghai station is in course of erection. Almost to the minute, the guests having taken their places, Mr. Morrison, the engineer and traffic manager, gave the word to go; and the first locomotive in China (appropriately named the "Celestial Empire"), drawing a regular passenger-train, gave its premonitory shriek and whistle, and glided out of the station, amid the cheers of those assembled on the platform. The open country was soon reached, and the train went steadily along at about fifteen miles per hour, with a remarkable absence of oscillation. The country people at work in the fields only ceased from their labour for the time occupied by the train in passing by, and then quietly resumed their employment. They seemed immensely interested, but decidedly in the sense of enjoy-

ment rather than hostility. Several bridges and crossings were passed, at each of which there was a group of lookers-on; but these probably had been so accustomed to the daily passing to and fro of the little engine "Pioneer," with the ballast-waggons, that the sight of the larger engine, with the passenger-carriages, was no great novelty. Kungwang was reached in seventeen minutes, and the company, alighting here, found a suitable little station, with passengers' waiting-room and offices, a siding being also provided to allow the passing of the up and down trains. Here, after toasting the success of the new line, the engine was once more attached to the train; the passengers resumed their seats, and the homeward journey began. Fifteen minutes were occupied in the run up to Shanghai, where the passengers separated, greatly pleased with the success of the little excursion. A number of Chinese made a rush for the train directly the foreigners were clear of the station, and were allowed to run back in it to Kungwang, to their immense gratification. The first day was devoted to free trips for the Chinese people. The news of the partial opening of the line was flashed to England by wire immediately after the return to Shanghai.

It was clear from the enthusiasm with which the opening of this railway was received, that the Chinese as a people are not so utterly opposed to foreign inventions as many have asserted. In fact, the real opposition proceeded, in most cases, from the governing body and the mandarins, who objected to anything likely to interfere with the network of extortion which embarrasses and hinders trade at every step.

In the month of August Sir Thomas Wade, the English Ambassador, was requested to come to Tientsin to confer with the authorities upon the question of the Margary case. The British minister, however, declined the invitation, and insisted upon the Chinese representative coming to Chefoo, which he did finally on the 18th. The result of the meeting was a Convention, which, at the end of the year 1876, had not yet been ratified by the English Government, although it seems hardly likely to be rejected. It was divided into three sections. This facilitates the examination of its principal provisions under distinct heads: "The Settlement of the Yunnan case," "Official Intercourse," and "Trade." There is also a separate article forming one of the most important concessions obtained from the Chinese. As regards the first section—the settlement of the Yunnan case—Sir Thomas Wade has not succeeded in obtaining the only satisfaction which would have fully met the justice of the case—the punishment of those who were really responsible for the murder at Manwine, and the subsequent attack on Colonel Browne's party. That he entirely failed in this is manifest. "Although Mr. Grosvenor's report," wrote a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is still pigeon-holed at the Foreign Office, it requires no divination to be certain that he failed in bringing the true criminals, or any of the responsible authors

of the outrage, to justice. Failing in this, we are glad to know that Sir Thomas Wade rejected the proposed execution of mere instruments and subordinates of low degree. No one could be better aware than our Minister at Peking of the corrupt procedure of Chinese courts in such cases, and he very properly declined to accept victims instead of justice. There remained only, among possible sources of satisfaction, the concession of that right of commercial intercourse across the borders of Yunnan to prevent which the murders had been committed, and a fine as compensation to the relatives of the killed, and in reimbursement of the cost of enforcing redress. But there should have been no question of a money compensation. A heavy fine levied on the town or district in which acts of violence and treachery against foreigners are perpetrated might bear a very different complexion, and be a guarantee for future safety. But a sum of money exacted from the Chinese Government, to be paid to the relatives of the deceased, and not as a measure needful to future security, can only bear one construction to the Chinese. To them it is blood-money—a price paid for lives taken; that is to say, an easy means of compounding for bloodshed or massacre, at any time."

Some criticisms were passed upon the commercial aspect of this Convention by Anglo-Chinese merchants. They objected to the right of the Chinese, admitted in the Treaty, to levy taxes on foreign imports at cities in the interior. The clauses of the Tientsin Treaty protecting goods in transit were reaffirmed, and on some points extended, but the right to levy further taxes upon them on arrival at their destination is admitted by implication in the following words:—"With reference to the area within which, according to the treaties in force, *lekin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the land rented by foreigners (the so-called concessions) at the different ports to be regarded as the area of exception from *lekin*." It has always been contended that the intention of the Tientsin Treaty was that imports should be absolutely freed from further taxation by payment of 5 per cent. import duty, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. transit duty, if sent into the interior. Accordingly, the Ministers of other Powers at Peking have declined to recognize the concession made by Sir Thomas Wade. They maintain that the levy of *lekin* taxes at all is contrary to Treaty. By all means let the prohibition of their levy within the foreign concession be reasserted; but they protest that the collection elsewhere is equally illegal. The American Minister has led the way in notifying that "on and after the 13th of February next," as stipulated in the Convention, *lekin* shall not be levied on foreign import within the limits of the Settlement, but his notification is understood to be accompanied by a protest against the converse position.

One important stipulation in the Treaty was that proclamations should be posted throughout the country reciting the settle-

ment of the Yunnan outrage, and affirming the Treaty rights of foreigners to travel and protection. It is satisfactory to learn that these proclamations were being duly posted.

Sir Thomas Wade returned to England upon the conclusion of the Treaty. Before leaving Shanghai, after having been a British Representative for thirty-four years, he received a farewell address from the residents of that city. In replying to it he admitted that, in the recommendations submitted to the English Government with regard to the Chefoo Convention, he had been influenced by other considerations than those of trade. He wished also to prevent the recurrence of outrages, for it was from such events as the Yunnan affair that they had to apprehend misunderstandings prejudicial to British interests in China, whether moral or material. He felt convinced that, when the barriers between China and foreign nations were removed, there would be nothing to hinder the Chinese from becoming in intelligence and strength the equals of the greatest Powers on earth.

JAPAN.

The International Exhibition mania, after having left Europe for awhile, seems to have seized upon the Japanese. In June the fifth of these exhibitions since 1872 was opened in Kioto. Four of these have been held in the Imperial Palace since the Mikado went to Jeddo, the palace buildings and gardens themselves forming interesting parts of the show. The effect of these exhibitions threatens, however, to be disastrous to native art. Everywhere there is a tendency to imitate European forms and patterns, for the Japanese has a wonderful faculty for imitating anything.

The arrangements of this exhibition were extremely original. Once within the building, the visitor was guided on through interminable galleries by a rail, which permitted no deviation to right or left. On both sides the spectator saw, in infinite variety and profusion, silks, bronzes, lacquer, cotton, cloth, scrolls, embroideries, chemicals, pictures, walking-sticks, toys, ancient manuscripts, bows and arrows, Kioto ware, musical instruments, handlooms in full work, articles of Japanese wearing apparel, suits of armour, and countless other articles. Here, too, were the crown and throne of the Mikado. In a courtyard outside was the state-carriage of his Imperial Majesty. This is described as an immense two-wheeled vehicle, of nearly the shape and size of an old English show caravan, but of black lacquer, emblazoned with brass in the highest style of the Japanese art, and extremely handsome, therefore, despite its heavy proportions. On state occasions it was drawn by a bull. There were some beautiful things among the Mikado's possessions—notably, a silver bird-cage with silver occupants, the whole elaborately ornamented in exquisite taste; here were also the finest specimens of embroideries, both ancient and

modern, resembling somewhat our own old tapestries; and here were some beautiful scrolls, screens, and lacquer ware. Numerous suits and varieties of armour and weapons are exhibited with the name of the Emperor to whose name they refer, and old manuscripts dating back sometimes to days before the Norman Conquest. A contrast was presented by the foreign contributions exhibited side by side, consisting mainly of sized shirtings, bottled beer, hats, boots and shoes, and piece goods.

A surprise was prepared for the visitors in the centre of the exhibition, where they were ushered into a charming garden. From all accounts the Japanese are very ingenious landscape gardeners; they construct miniature hills, rivulets, rockeries, and bridges with marvellous skill: and "here in the pleasure-grounds of the Mikado, where space was ample, and a natural watercourse available, their taste had full play."

An insurrection of a serious character took place in the autumn, which gave much trouble to the Government. The scene of the rising was Higo, in the island of Kiushiu. The following account of its main features was given in the *Japan Mail*:—"The garrison at Kumamoto was surprised, a large number of the men composing it killed, and risings of greater or less importance took place in many of the neighbouring *kens*. In Yamaguchi (Chôshiu) not fewer than 3,000 men were said to be in arms against the Government under Mayebara, a prominent and valuable adherent of the Imperial cause at the time of the revolution. He was joined by many whose loyalty has been alienated by the measure for the capitalization of incomes and pensions, and by others who cannot be weaned from the old customs and traditions of the country to regard with any favour, or even tolerance, the Western tendencies of the Government and the advanced party among the people. Various engagements took place in the different *kens* of the south-west, and the rebels achieved a few temporary successes. But the Government acted with great promptitude, and the outbreak has been effectually suppressed, with less loss of life than might easily have attended it had better concert been kept among the malcontents. The rising was to have been very general through many widely separated *kens*, and might have given the Government serious uneasiness and trouble. But under plans ill carried out on the one side, and great promptness of action on the other, the movement collapsed, and the trouble now is to proportion the severity of justice to the guilt of the various leaders. Mayebara will hardly save his head—a fact much to be regretted, as he did good service when strong men were wanted. His own personal dissatisfaction is said to have arisen from pique at seeing many men in the highest places who were less useful to the Imperial cause than himself. Mr. Ogi, the Minister of Justice, will leave at once for the South, accompanied by other officials, to examine and punish the captured leaders of the late insurrection. There is a rumour current that some of the members of the Cabinet desired

that Mayebara should be leniently dealt with, and, therefore, he should be brought to Tôkiô, there to undergo examination. But Kido and other Chôshiu men say that he was the sole cause of rebellion, and therefore he must be sentenced to immediate decapitation, according to law. It is said that Kido has already presented a memorial to the Throne to this effect. General quietness prevails near and at Niigata, and there is no fear of any outbreak."

The real source of this insurrection appears to have been the dissatisfaction felt at the recent political changes, especially with regard to the financial department. It may be recollected that in the year 1873 the Japanese Government borrowed in the London market 2,400,000*l.* for the purpose of extinguishing the pensions or hereditary incomes of such of the nobles or gentry as elected to accept a given sum of money for their own claims or the claims of their families upon the State. These claims arose from the landed classes being dispossessed of their domains, which, in 1868, were assumed by the Government with all responsibilities attaching to them. The former possessors were promised a tenth of their average revenues, and were absolved from the duty and responsibility of maintaining those armies of retainers who had caused them so much expense, and often so much trouble. The measure consummated the abolition of the feudal system in Japan—a system to which various events in the early part of this century had given successive blows indicative of its growing unsuitability to the condition of the national mind, which even at that time was making some progress. The money thus borrowed was disposed of in accordance with the purposes for which it was asked, and the Finance Minister responded to the demand of one of the local foreign journals for information on this subject by giving a statement of the amount expended of the date at that demand. It may be added that there was no compulsion in the terms. They were offered to those who chose to accept them, and many did so.

It is probable that the Daimios have been better off from a financial point of view since 1868 than they were previously. But still the nation began to think that the annual sum thus spent in pensions was an excessive burden on the State, and hence the opposition to the law, whose object was its capitalisation and extinction. By this measure incomes derived from this source of 70,000 *yen* (or dollars) and upwards will be extinguished in five years, and those from 70,000 to 1,000 *yen* in 7½ years, the periods increasing as the sums decrease. In cases of incomes from 1,000 to 25 *yen*, the periods also bear a direct proportion to the sum payable, the smallest terminating in 14 years. Bonds for the total principal—that is, the yearly income multiplied by the number of years' purchase—will be given by the Government, and in all cases life pensions will be added to the hereditary incomes, but amortized in the same manner. Interest will meanwhile be allowed at rates varying from 5 to 7 per cent. per annum, according to the amount

of the total sum, the lower rate being applicable to larger sums and *vice versâ*. Until the requisite permission is given, it is forbidden to mortgage, pledge, or sell the Government bonds representing these obligations. So far as can be seen at present, the immediate saving to the country will be from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 *yen* annually, or about a sixth of the whole revenue. If applied to the reduction of the land-tax, the diminution of this excessive impost would range from 20 to 25 per cent. It is now over 40, and paralyzes the greatest industry of the country—its rice cultivation.

Commerce in Japan at length experienced a change for the better, owing to the rise in the value of silk in Europe. In 1875 some 2,200 bales, and the year before 1,500, had been exported, against 12,200 bales this year. In 1875 the value of the "best hanks" was $485; in 1874, $550; while at the end of 1876 they were worth $980. In other words, the country was selling its silk for twice as much as was obtained for it in the previous year. But it was feared that owing to the defective situation of the currency the country would not reap its due profit from this advantage.

UNITED STATES.

New Year's day was ushered in with unusual festivities throughout the United States. It began the Centennial year. In all the towns and cities the mass of the population were out of doors until long after midnight on December 31, and public meetings, devotional exercises, processions, bonfires, illuminations, salutes, the ringing of bells, and other rejoicings, welcomed the New Year. This celebration naturally culminated at Philadelphia, which was regarded as the "Centennial City," *par excellence*.

Political topics of very serious moment were being debated in Congress at the beginning of the year. Chief among them was the question of Amnesty to those who had taken part in the great Rebellion. By one of the recent amendments to the Constitution, this question was confided to Congress, who could remove their disabilities at will, although a vote of two-thirds was required.

The passing of special Acts removing disabilities, and of Acts of general amnesty for all classes of Confederates, have been frequent, and at present the only ones not pardoned are those who, having been in the United States' Army or Navy or other public service, violated their oaths of office by abandoning that service and taking up arms for the Confederacy. Some of these had been pardoned by special Acts, and altogether the remnant of the ex-Confederates who were unpardoned numbered but a few hundreds. It was thought that a graceful act for the Centennial year would be the pardon of these persons, so that no unpardoned Confederates would remain under disability in any part of the South, and this policy was generally advocated before the holidays, and, in accord-

ance with this view, Mr. Randall (Democrat), of Philadelphia, early in the Session introduced a sweeping Act of general amnesty, covering the cases of all who had been excluded from previous pardons. There was at that time no particular objection made, and it was generally expected that the Act would be approved by both sides of the House. But the Democrats announced a policy of general investigation and of cutting down the appropriations, particularly the supplies to the Army and Navy, so as to weaken the Republican Administration. This the Republicans naturally resented, and they determined to attack the first Party measure brought forward by the Democrats, and to do so upon Party grounds. Then another complication came. The Centennial Commission were anxious for a Government supply of $1,500,000 for the Philadelphia Exhibition, and this was warmly supported by the members of both Parties from the Middle States, the Commission being also desirous of having the supply voted as speedily as possible. When the House re-assembled after New Year's Day, Mr. Randall's Amnesty Bill was put in position to be called up on January 10, and when the Centennial Supply Bill was brought into the House, it was made a special Order for the same day immediately after the disposal of the other measure.

The Amnesty Bill, which was at first thought to have no opposition, the Republicans soon came to look upon as a party measure, and their leaders announced opposition to its sweeping character, and a desire to amend it. This was resented by the Democrats, particularly by those from the South, who wished the amnesty to be universal, and, as a threat to the Republicans, they declared that the Centennial supply should be made contingent upon the amnesty—that they should stand or fall together. This caused alarm in some quarters and indignation in others, and on the very day when the House passed, by an unanimous vote, the roseate resolution declaring that the Centennial year should be made the era of good feeling between the two sections, the seeds of a violent quarrel were germinating. The friends of the Centennial supply endeavoured to avoid the risk they foresaw by asking Mr. Randall to let their measures be taken up and disposed of first, but this the Southern Democrats would not hear of, and, under their advice, Mr. Randall would not accept the suggestion. The Republicans, declining to be driven into supporting the amnesty, signed an agreement promising support to amendments, and Mr. Blaine, their leader, having more than one-third part of the House to back him, went into the contest, practically master of the situation.

The debates were bitter and exciting, but their results were unsatisfactory. The bill received the support of 172 votes, but as 97 voted on the other side, the required majority of two-thirds was not attained. Mr. Blaine moved that the decision should be reconsidered, in order that he might again bring forward the proposal to impose an oath of loyalty, and to exempt Mr. Davis from the political benefits of pardon. Great bitterness of feeling was ex-

cited, in the second debate by references to the cruelty which the prisoners of war were said to have suffered on both sides, and accusations were as freely made by Southern as by Northern speakers.

The debate went on for some days, the object of the two parties being—of the Democrats, to force the Republicans to a vote on the general question of amnesty, without giving them an opportunity to except Jefferson Davis; of the Republicans, to separate the two measures, that they might have an opportunity at once to show themselves forgiving and generous by a general measure of amnesty, and to exhibit the character of the Democrats to the country by making them vote "squarely" on the Jefferson Davis question. The end of the debate brought the House no nearer to a settlement of the question than it was at first; and this is tantamount to saying that it gave Mr. Blaine the victory, for the Democrats, although in the majority, had failed to accomplish their object. Meanwhile, the debate had thoroughly aroused the attention of the country, and at first there was a strong disposition to take sides, to applaud Blaine on the one hand, to cheer on the Democrats on the other. But this disposition was only temporary. The debate had not lasted long before the extraordinary futility of the whole proceeding began to unveil itself, and since that public opinion has been expressing itself pretty loudly, not as to the merits of the debate, but as to the merits of a body which gravely engages in a debate on such subjects at such a time.

A topic of far more real importance to the interests of the country was the condition of Cuba, and the diplomatic proceedings between the United States and Spain.

President Grant in his Message at the opening of the present Session of Congress, in the course of his discussion of the relations of the United States and Spain, suggested that in the present condition of affairs in Cuba, "the agency of others, either by mediation or intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife." The Secretary of State sent a diplomatic Circular to the various American Ministers abroad, to be presented to the leading Powers of Europe, Spain included, in which an opinion was asked as to the policy of intervention, with a request to each to join in an international movement to that end, if the policy should be approved.

On Friday, January 21, the American Note was laid before the House of Representatives. Mr. Fish's despatches to Mr. Caleb Cushing (the United States representative in Spain) were unsparing in condemnation of Spanish policy, and were weighted with menaces. This invitation to the European powers was remarkable as inaugurating a departure from the spirit of the famous "Monroe Doctrine," which has so long controlled American policy, and has disconnected it, at all events in theory, from the general web of political interests throughout the civilized world. "Mr. Fish's invitation," as the *Times* observed, "marks very distinctly the progress of the people of the United States in political good sense."

But less approval was given to the tone in which Mr. Fish addressed a friendly power, particularly as he indulged in the very practice which had been so much censured when attempted by private individuals in England. "More than five years since," wrote Mr. Fish, "the firm conviction of the President was announced that whatever might be the vicissitudes of the struggle, and whatever efforts might be put forth by the Spanish power in Cuba, no doubt could be entertained that the final issue of the conflict would be to break the bonds which attached Cuba as a colony to Spain."

In a former chapter we detailed at some length the difficulties which arose between the United States and England in connection with the question of Extradition, and the deadlock which threatened to take place in this most important international relation.

As soon as the definite refusal to surrender Brent and Winslow, unless the required stipulations were agree to, was received at Washington, President Grant sent an Extraordinary Message to Congress. After giving a history of the Winslow case, the President said:—"England bases its refusal to surrender the fugitive and its demand for stipulations from this Government on the requirement of a purely domestic enactment of the British Parliament passed in 1870. This Act was brought to the notice of this Government shortly after its enactment, and her Majesty's Government advised the United States that they understood it as giving continued effect to the existing engagements under the Treaty of 1842 for the extradition of criminals; and with this knowledge on its part, without dissent from the declared views of the United States as to the unchanged nature of reciprocal rights and obligations of the two Powers under the Treaty, Great Britain has continued to make requisitions to grant surrenders in numerous instances, without any suggestion that it was contemplated to depart from the practice under the Treaty which has obtained for more than thirty years until now. For the first time, in this case of Winslow, it is assumed that under the Act of Parliament, her Majesty's Government may require a stipulation or agreement not provided for by the Treaty as a condition to the observance by her Government of its Treaty obligations towards this Government. This I have felt it my duty, emphatically my duty, to repel." The President announced the release of both fugitives, and declared that this step was an *ipso facto* annulment of the Extradition Treaty. "Under these circumstances," he wrote, "it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this Government to make any demand upon that Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor to entertain any requisition of that character from that Government under the Treaty. It will be a cause of deep regret if the Treaty, which has been thus beneficial in practical operation, which has worked so efficiently, and which, notwithstanding exciting and, at times, violent political disturbances, of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, and which has given rise to no com-

plaint on the part of either Government against either its spirit or provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society and to the general interest of both countries. Its violation or annulment would be a retrograde step in international intercourse. I have been anxious, and have made efforts, to enlarge its scope, and to make a new Treaty which would be a still more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime; but at the same time I have felt it my duty to decline to entertain any proposition made by Great Britain, pending its refusal to execute the existing Treaty, to amend it by practically conceding by Treaty the identical conditions which that Government demands under the Act of Parliament. In addition to the impossibility of the United States entering upon negotiations under a menace of intended violation, or refusal to execute the terms of the existing Treaty, I deemed it unadvisable to treat of only the one amendment proposed by Great Britain. Should the attitude of the British Government remain unchanged, I shall not, without an expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take action either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the Treaty of 1842."

In the debates in the English Parliament, it will be recollected, a strong feeling was evinced that the American interpretation was the most equitable, and to this view the Government at last were persuaded. Before the end of the year, Sir Edward Thornton was instructed to inform the United States Government that Brent had been re-arrested, and would be handed over on due demand, a consummation heartily welcomed by the general public on both sides of the Atlantic. At the same time it cannot but be felt that there are two sides to this question. As a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* well remarked:—"Let us take the case of a Fenian conspirator escaping from Ireland to the United States, who had been guilty of some ordinary non-political offence—against whom, for instance, a *primâ facie* case of forgery could be made out. If his surrender were granted by the American Government, he might, under the new rule, be tried in Ireland for robbery on the ground of an attempt to seize arms, though his extradition on that ground would never have been conceded by the American courts, which would assuredly, and rightly, have regarded the alleged robbery as a political offence." Should such a case happen, we may have a repetition of the arguments, only with an alteration of advocates.

Among the events of the year which may claim to be included under the head of foreign affairs, although taking place within the territories of the United States, the increasing difficulties between the white population of California and the Chinese immigrants deserve a special mention. For years the latter had been coming over by thousands, and the stream was growing in volume. It would be unfair to the Californians to regard their dislike of

the new comers as entirely indefensible, or even as the business-selfishness which induces our own Trades Unions to protest against any importation of foreign labour. There are certain features of the Chinaman which cut him off at present from the white man by a hopelessly broad abyss. The characteristics of their quarters in San Francisco seem to be indescribable even by writers whose pens do not usually go in quest of nice epithets. Hence they have been denied the suffrage except after a term of residence which virtually withholds it from nine-tenths of them. But Chinese companies in California manage the immigration with rare skill, and, in the early part of the year, had already engaged the steerage of the passenger steamers for the next six months. Against this prospect, the Californians took active steps. Their appeal to Congress to have the Burlingame Treaty modified so as to restrict or entirely to prevent further immigration from China, was the result of serious apprehensions being entertained by the public owing to the increased influx of population from that quarter, and the disastrous effect it had on the community. The State numbers at present a population of 800,000, of whom 200,000 are Chinese. San Francisco, with 250,000 inhabitants, has 75,000 Mongolians in her midst. The inhabitants of the town of Antioch, situated in Contra Costa Country, did not feel disposed to adopt the sober course of constitutional petition. They expelled by force the Chinese of both sexes, and burnt their houses. The whole subject was of a nature to engage closely the attention of the Legislature.

During the year 1876 the Sioux Indians continued to harass the slender garrisons established by the Government on the frontier, and to exercise all the powers of the forces sent finally against them. This expedition was the strongest that had been sent out since the civil war. It numbered about 3,500 men, one-half cavalry, with such artillery in the form of Gatling guns as could be taken into the rough and rugged country in which the troops were to operate. "Sitting Bull," a brave and wily chief, commanded the Sioux, and in his operations has displayed excellent generalship. The country is mountainous, filled with rocks and boulders, almost unexplored, and the worst that troops could ever move through, especially in the face of such a foe. Notwithstanding these advantages, the Sioux, who are said to have numbered more than 2,500 warriors, were able to check General Crook on May 17, at Rosebud Creek, thus driving him out of the field for the time, and then to fall upon General Custer's nine companies and cut five of them off entirely, the other four escaping with difficulty to join General Terry. The Sioux remained for the time masters of the situation. Their whole numbers were calculated at 43,000, of which 9,000 might be reckoned as "warriors," but such estimates are very liable to be exaggerated. At any rate, they proved themselves no contemptible foes. An American general is reported to have observed that "every Indian

warrior put *hors de combat* costs the United States Government one soldier, one horse, and 1,000*l.*" Unfortunately, and this is confessed by all the American newspapers—the war itself is "a great wrong and a great mistake." The country in which the fighting took place was secured to the Sioux for ever by the Treaty of 1868, but they would have been willing enough to quit it on the payment of a sum of money which, in comparison with either their numbers or the value of the country to them, was insignificant. Unfortunately for the Americans, General Grant's corrupt nominees, not content with the proceeds of fraudulent contracts with the Indians, determined to secure an interest in these rich reservations, and the reasonable offer of the Sioux was declined.

On August 28, the so-called "Sioux Commission" met at Omaha, with the intention of proceeding to the Sioux country to treat for a permanent settlement of all difficulties. This Commission had been appointed under a recent Act of Congress, and had nothing to do with the hostile Sioux, who were being dealt with in another way. The law under which this Commission acted expressed the determination of Congress to vote no more money for the subsistence of the Sioux unless they agree to certain conditions. They must relinquish all claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the Treaty of 1868; also all claim to so much of that permanent reservation as lies west of the 103rd meridian of longitude. They must grant the right of way over their reservation to the portion west of this meridian for waggon and other roads, from convenient and accessible points, not exceeding three in number. They must agree to receive their supplies under the treaty at such places in the reservation as the President may designate; and they must enter into such arrangements with the President as are calculated and designed to make them self-supporting. In reference to the latter, the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior stated that, if any agreement was concluded, the Commissioners must impress upon the Indians the fact that it will be binding upon neither party until it is approved by the President and Congress. This self-supporting agreement was regarded as one of the leading objects of the Commission, and the method in view as the best to secure this object is the ultimate removal of the Sioux to the Indian Territory.

The lamentable conflicts in the Southern States between the Negro and white populations, brought forth this year also a history of crime and outrage. In the village of Hamburg, in South Carolina, one of these affrays took place on July 4. A Negro militia company made a patriotic parade in honour of the day through the town. This either excited the alarms, or served as a pretext for a gratuitous attack by the white men. Finally the latter demanded that the militia should give up their arms, and upon a refusal a general *mêlée* began. "The whites opened a brisk fire upon the building, and soon after a white man was killed by a

shot from within the building. A piece of artillery was then brought forward, loaded with canister, and several times fired at the building. This caused consternation among the Negroes, and they attempted to escape. One coloured man was shot by the whites while escaping, and some twenty-five others were captured and kept under guard during the night. About two in the morning of July 9 (Sunday), after consultation among the captors, six of the Negroes were called out and shot one after another. The remainder of the captives were then either turned loose or broke away from their guards and ran off, being fired upon as they ran, and three of them wounded, one mortally.

Much indignation was expressed in Congress at this outrage, and there is no doubt that it materially assisted the Republican party in the late Presidential campaign. It proved how incomplete has as yet been the success of the attempts to amalgamate or at least to harmonize the two antagonistic classes in the Southern States. The solution of this difficult, if not insuperable, problem was left as much undiscovered in 1876 as no doubt it will be for many years to come.

It is impossible in a review of American history during this year to pass over without some notice the terrible revelations of official corruption which from time to time astounded the public. Accusations not against financiers, or members of "railway-rings," but against ambassadors, cabinet-ministers, and even approaching the family of the President himself.

Early in the year, General Babcock, the President's private secretary and intimate friend, was indicted on a charge of complicity in what were known as the "Whisky frauds." When these frauds were first brought to light, the President's name was immediately imported into the matter, and neither party were very careful to defend General Grant from the imputations cast on him. The accused was known to have been as closely identified with the President as M. Piétri was with Napoleon III., and was also unfortunately connected with the "supervisors." At an early stage in the attack upon the whisky frauds it became apparent that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bristow, and those acting under him, was thoroughly determined to pursue the authors and abettors of the blackmailing system through all the ramifications of their intrigue, and it was shrewdly suspected that in taking up this line Mr. Bristow was offering himself as a candidate of the reform wing of the Republicans, to whom Governor Tilden's success in New York had revealed the electioneering advantages of a judicious display of honesty and economy in the public service. Then came the publication of the President's letter, recorded and preserved solemnly in the Treasury Department at Washington. In this curious document, referring to intelligence he had received from St. Louis that his name had been used by the "Ring" to dispel alarms and to give check to the advances of the prosecution, General Grant wrot:—' 'I

forward this for information, and to the end that if it throws any light upon new parties to summon as witnesses, they may be brought out. Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. Be specially vigilant, or instruct those engaged in the prosecution of fraud to be, against all who insinuate that they have high influence to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing public duty." The Attorney-General, Mr. Pierrepoint, warned the District Attorney that the case against Babcock would have to be "very sure and strong" to justify an indictment, and that if the indictment failed the consequences would be serious. But Mr. Bristow insisted that the District Attorney should go on with the case, regardless of conjectures about consequences. This was done, and on December 8 the grand jury at St. Louis found a "true bill" against Babcock. But in the meantime a very singular act had been committed by the Government. The St. Louis prosecutions had been conducted by an able lawyer, Mr. Henderson, specially retained on behalf of the Government; and in one of his addresses, remarking on the vacillation shown by Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, he reproved the interference of the President's private secretary, and by implication of the President himself, in the departmental business of high officers of State. For this observation Mr. Henderson was at once dispossessed of the conduct of the prosecution, and the friends of General Babcock at once took heart again.

The case for the prosecution was undoubtedly strong. A series of telegrams which were alleged to have passed between Babcock and the St. Louis delinquents were put in as evidence, and after some controversy were nearly all admitted. Among them were the following, which, according to the prosecutors' theory, were intended to warn Macdonald and Joyce of the contemplated movements of detective officers, and of other steps about to be taken against the Ring by Mr. Bristow and his legal advisers:—"Washington, October 19, 1874. John A. Joyce, St. Louis.—Put your house in order; your friends will visit you.—Mack." "Washington, March 1, 1874. General John McDonald, St. Louis.—Letter received. Have seen the gentleman; he seems very friendly. He is here looking after the improvement of the rivers.—Babcock." "Washington, March 9, 1875. John A. Joyce, St. Louis.—If sickness of your family prevents your going, wait. Hoyt may pay you a visit.—Mack." But the most suspicious-looking of the whole series was in this form; and after a forced explanation of it, now admitted to be false, had originally been given by the accused, his counsel have acknowledged that he was the sender:—"Washington, December 13, 1874. General John Macdonald, St. Louis.—I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.—Sylph."

These documents were described by the defence as "thoughtless and playful" unbendings, but this view was neither accepted

by the Court, nor borne out by other facts. The first thought of Mr. Bristow on receiving information about the operations of the Ring was to "shift" all the officers suspected of being bribed, and orders were actually issued for their removal, when Macdonald came down to Washington and saw the President, on which Babcock visited Commissioner Douglass, with the result so sharply commented upon in Mr. Henderson's speech. To the completion of this transaction, the "Sylph" telegram, according to the contention of the prosecution, must refer; and the inference was that the other messages referred to other information communicated and movements executed for the protection of the Ring.

The verdict of the jury, however, was favourable to General Babcock, and his chances of being forgotten were assisted by the discovery of other and still more serious instances of corruption.

The Emma Mine had been a subject of legal enquiry for many months before the name of General Schenck was publicly connected with it. As far back as the year 1871, General Schenck had been desirous of resigning his post as director, and although certain witnesses testified that he had received 800 shares, this evidence was contradicted on his side. On March 28, this year, having returned to America on leave (his resignation being accepted soon after), he appeared before the Foreign Committee to make his defence. He said that, under the sincere belief in the value of the mine, and the honesty of its sale in London, he bought and paid for the shares he now holds, sustaining a large pecuniary loss; that he could lay before the Committee unquestionable proofs that the evidence of Lyon and Johnson affecting him was false; that these witnesses are of infamous character, unworthy of credit under oath; that the sale of the mine in London was fair, honest, and straightforward, without falsehood or fraud, and made by men who had paid a large sum for it, implicitly believing in its value; that the purchase was not made on the faith of any representations by the sellers, but upon exact accounts of the actual product of the mine for nearly a year before the sale, and upon a careful survey and examination by competent persons employed by the buyers; that the mine continued more than a year after the sale to yield large monthly dividends; that the confidence of the sellers was such that after their interest had been sold some purchased largely of stock at high prices, also lending the company large sums; and that the subsequent failure of the mine was owing to mismanagement in working.

The final verdict as to General Schenck's responsibility in this painful business had been anticipated by public opinion. The General was absolved upon the graver charge, and merely blamed for imprudence, certainly censurable in one holding a position of such dignity and importance. But a third scandal now came to light, in which the accused person was no other than General Belknap, Secretary for War. It appeared that the Committee on

the expenditure of the War Department, in the course of an investigation, summoned one Caleb P. Marsh, of New York. Mr. Marsh stated that he had paid Mrs. Belknap, wife of the General, the sum of 10,000 dols., in consideration of an appointment as post trader at Fort Sill and several other military posts, and that he had also agreed to pay her 6,000 dols. annually. It appeared that Marsh's first dealings with the Belknap family occurred six years ago, and that the arrangements with respect to his appointment were made with the late Mrs. Belknap, a sister of the General's present wife. In his later evidence, Marsh swore that the War Secretary was privy to the transaction, and that he had personally received the money. This was substantially admitted by the Secretary, who at once offered his resignation to the President, by whom it was accepted. His impeachment was proposed and carried, but the decision of sundry points of law delayed it for a long time. Finally, however, the Senate accepted the impeachment.

On August 1 the trial terminated in a very unsatisfactory manner. Thirty-five members of the Senate pronounced General Belknap guilty, and twenty-five not guilty; consequently there was not the two-thirds majority necessary to convict him.

Not a little responsibility for these painful facts must be laid at the door of those politicians whose constant aim it seems to be to make all public men in the United States liable to temptation. The extreme parsimony which reduced all official salaries almost below the terms of bare subsistence could not but result in some painful consequences, especially when it is considered that Americans of high education and refinement eschew political life. A bill introduced by a Mr. Banning, member for Ohio, proposed a reduction of the officers' pay in every rank of the army, and the total abolition of military chaplaincies. According to this proposal, the pay of the one general in the United States army, General Sherman, would be reduced from 13,500 dollars to 10,000; and so on down to the second lieutenants who would be deprived of 200 dollars out of 1,400. But more serious in its probable results upon the efficiency of service was the reduction of diplomatic salaries carried out in the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. By this measure all salaries were reduced. The Envoys to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, each to 14,000 dollars. Those to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China, to 10,000 dollars. The South American Missions were consolidated in order to reduce the number. A general reduction of at least 10 per cent. was proposed in the salaries of Consuls. Last of all, the salary of the President himself, inadequate as it was for the purposes and demands of his high station and the hospitality it enjoined, came under the same treatment. On March 15, the Senate passed a bill reducing his salary from 50,000 dollars to 25,000 dollars annually after the beginning of the next term. The division was not a party vote, the numbers being 26 to 20.

Of the Presidential candidates then put forward, three, viz., Conkling, Morton, and Thurman, voted with the "ayes;" Bayard with the "noes."

The national difficulty of obtaining efficient representatives under these circumstances was enhanced by the unfortunate fact that even when a distinguished man came forward, obstacles were put in his way. On the resignation of General Schenck, early in the year, the President nominated Mr. Dana to fill the responsible post, and the appointment was welcomed by all capable judges in England and the United States as an admirable selection. But hardly had Mr. Dana signified his acceptance of the post, when opposition to him was roused by one or two political opponents. General Butler and Mr. Lawrence accused Mr. Dana of literary piracy in connection with his edition of Wheaton's International Law, alleging that he had used Lawrence's notes to a previous edition without authority. To the astonishment and disappointment of most people, this attempt was successful, and although Mr. Dana triumphantly cleared himself from this charge, his appointment was negatived by the Senate, and finally cancelled. The post was ultimately given to Mr. Pierrepoint, who had previously held office as Attorney-General in the Cabinet, and whose selection caused at least no objection. Later in the year, he gained, as we have seen elsewhere, high credit by his diplomatic victory in the Extradition question.

We now pass to an event in this year's history of the United States memorable for its occasion and its success—the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. It had long before been determined to celebrate this jubilee year by an International Exhibition, and all classes of society vied in their endeavours to make it worthy of the occasion and of the national prosperity. It was opened by the President on May 10, the inaugural ceremony being magnificent in the extreme. The public buildings displayed the flags of all nations, patriotic decorations waving from almost every window and many hanging across the streets. The English flag was conspicuous. Independence Hall, the central point of interest in the city, bore 4,000 yards of flags. The *Public Ledger* building, immediately opposite, displayed nearly 200 flags of all nations, with a fine trophy over the principal doorway, representing the various nations which colonised the United States. All the prominent buildings were decorated with a similar profusion.

At half-past seven in the morning a military escort, composed of United States, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts infantry, cavalry, artillery, marines, and sailors, was formed on Broad Street, and marched to the residence of Mr. George W. Childs. Shortly before nine o'clock the escort halted at the house, and the President came out with his Ministers, taking seats in carriages in the centre of the line. In the President's carriage were Secretary Fish, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Childs. In the following carriages were the entire Cabinet. The procession proceeded across

the Schuylkill River by the principal route to the Exhibition, passing through large crowds, which the fine weather had by this time brought into the streets, the President being cordially received. By ten o'clock it seemed as if all Philadelphia were on the way to the Exhibition. Even large numbers of extra horse cars and the vehicles of all kinds put into requisition were insufficient to meet the enormous demand. The streets were also filled with pedestrians, and excursion trains from the neighbouring cities brought new crowds. The procession reached the grounds at half-past ten, marched round the Memorial Hall, took up a position on the roadway facing the building, when the President and Cabinet proceeded to the scene of the opening ceremony. Between the Industrial Building and the Memorial Hall extensive platforms were arranged for the ceremony. There were already assembled the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Congress of the United States, the Supreme Court Judges, the Governors of States, with the Exhibition Commissioners and officials, the Foreign Commissioners, the Judges of Awards, the Foreign Consuls, and many other officials. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present in a private capacity, taking a prominent position alongside of the President on a small projecting platform, over which floated the United States and British flags, flanked by the French and German flags.

The President, on appearing on the platform escorted by the Centennial authorities, was greeted with loud cheers. A grand orchestra of 160 musicians, having opened the ceremony by playing the national airs of all the countries represented in the Exhibition, played a Centennial Inauguration March, composed by Richard Wagner, purchased by the Centennial Commission expressly for the occasion for 1,000*l*. It was loudly applauded. Bishop Matthew Simpson then offered up a prayer, which was followed by Whittier's Centennial Hymn, sung by a chorus of a thousand voices.

After the singing of the Centennial Hymn, Mr. John Walsh, the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, presented the buildings to the Commission, saying that all the buildings had been erected and all the arrangements made for opening the Exhibition. These, with many other structures erected by foreign nations, by States and individuals, 190 buildings altogether, he now appropriated for their intended occupation, congratulating the vast audience on the occurrence of the day. A Centennial cantata was then performed by the organ and orchestra chorus, the basso solo rendered in magnificent style by Mr. Myron Whitney, of Boston, his voice being distinctly heard by the furthest of the large crowd.

General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, next addressing President Grant, handed over the buildings. He described the progress of the Exhibition preparations, since, twenty-one months ago, the work began. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the Commission itself were now completed,

180 buildings having been erected within the past year. The demands of the exhibitors exceeded the space. Strenuous and continuous efforts had been made to get every part of the Exhibition ready in time. He referred to the appropriateness of holding the Exhibition in Philadelphia, to the beauty of its situation, and the liberal support given and the acceptable response made by the foreign nations invited to participate. Thus reporting in the name of the Centennial Commission, he presented the new International Exhibition of 1876.

President Grant then rose, being enthusiastically received. He made the following speech:—"My Countrymen,—It has been thought appropriate on this Centennial occasion to bring together in Philadelphia for popular inspection specimens of our attainments in industrial matters and fine arts, in literature, science, and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and commerce, that we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellences and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow-members of this great family of nations. The enlightened agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing peoples of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill and exhibit them on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded. For so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that the view of the specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield valuable practical knowledge of so many remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago, the country, being new, was but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us chiefly to expend our means upon building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, &c. Most of our schools, churches, libraries, and asylums have been established within these hundred years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity which could not be delayed, we have yet done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivalling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine, and theology, in science, literature, philosophy, and the fine arts. While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found; and now, fellow-citizens, I hope that a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends of other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure the brilliant success of this International Exhibition, and make the

stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International Exhibition open."

The procession passed along the nave of the main building to the western end, then, turning, proceeded to the eastern end; meanwhile the airs of all nations were performed on the great organs in the galleries. During the passage through the main building, upon the arrival of the Emperor Don Pedro and the Empress of Brazil opposite the Brazilian pavilion, a number of ladies (natives of Brazil) standing in front saluted the Royal couple by kissing their hands to Her Imperial Majesty. The compliment was gracefully acknowledged. Crossing Belmont avenue, through the military drawn up on both sides with presented arms, the procession entered Machinery Hall, where all was stillness prior to their coming, and surrounded the great Corliss engine. The President of the United States, the Emperor of Brazil, and Mr. G. Corliss then ascended the platform of the mammoth motor. The President having taken hold of the valve-lever of one engine and the Emperor of that of the other, both gave the turn simultaneously; steam was on; the great walking-beams began to ascend and descend; the engine was in motion; eight miles of shafting and hundreds of machines of all descriptions were in operation, and the International Exhibition of 1876 was at that instant thrown open to the world. Meanwhile the gongs and steam-whistles, the firing of one hundred guns on George's Hill, and the music of the chimes of bells in the towers, had been signalising the grand finale of the ceremonial.

On the following day, the English Ambassador, Sir Edward Thornton, gave a banquet at the new St. George's Hall, in Philadelphia. It was the first occasion on which a President of the United States had accepted an invitation of this kind from a member of the Diplomatic Corps; and the Emperor of Brazil, who had intended leaving Philadelphia as soon as the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition were over, remained purposely to take a seat at Sir Edward's table.

The crowds which visited the Exhibition from all parts of the world, fully answered the hopes and expectations of the Americans. At first, the numbers were not great, chiefly owing to the terrible heat which prevailed through the summer, but at length the tide set in, and by November, it was calculated that no fewer than 8,000,000 persons had paid for admission at the doors. Here the money taken was large enough to give back to the stockholders something like 70 or 80 per cent. of the capital they risked. But in any case they recovered indirectly their investment many times over. As to the higher and less material advantages of the Exhibition we cannot do better than to quote the words of Mr. Walsh, the chief American Commissioner, at the final banquet. "It has placed before our own people," he said, "as a school for their instruction, a display—vast and varied beyond precedent—com-

prising the industries of the world, including almost every product known to science and to art. It has made the country and its institutions known to intelligent representatives of all nations. They have had access to our homes, have become familiar with our habits, have studied our systems of education, observed the administration of our laws, and will hereafter understand why the United States of America exerts so large an influence on other nations, and, consequently, the great truth that in proportion to the intelligence and freedom of a people is a loyalty to their Government. It has afforded an opportunity to show that the administration of an Exhibition on a grand scale may be liberal in its expenditure without useless extravagance; that its laws may be strictly enforced with impartiality and without harshness; that its regulations may secure the efficiency of its departments and uniformity in their action; that its whole course has been free from financial embarrassment or even a payment deferred; and that, notwithstanding every part of its machinery was in constant motion, no one of the immense throng within the limits of the Exhibition was sensible of its restraint. It has shown that the authorities of the great city in which the Exhibition has been held have been actuated by a single eye to the promotion of the public convenience. That, under their supervision, facilities of every kind have been provided, property has been protected, good order has been preserved, unusual health has prevailed, and extortion in its varied forms has been almost unknown; these, combined with the unlimited accommodations for visitors and the hospitality of its citizens, are in beautiful harmony with the purposes of the Exhibition. Nor has the State of Pennsylvania been less in sympathy. The traditions connected with its soil are its priceless heritage. The International Exhibition is to be regarded as a reverential tribute to the century which has just expired. That century has been recalled; its events have been reviewed; its fruits are gathered; its memories are hallowed. Let us enter on the new century with a renewed devotion to our country, with the highest aims for its honour, and for the purity, integrity, and welfare of its people."

One feature of the subsidiary entertainments of the great festival may deserve a brief mention here. An international regatta was announced, and urgent invitations sent to the different boat clubs in England to take part in the contest. This invitation was accepted by several crews, Cambridge University, Trinity College Dublin, and the London Rowing Club being represented, besides sundry professional competitors in the open contests. The effects of the climate, however, soon made themselves painfully obvious in the case of the English oarsmen. After winning two heats of the Amateur Fours, the Cambridge crew were beaten in the third, owing to the illness of Mr. Close, and the same mischance befell them when competing for the Undergraduates' Prize. The Dublin men, after losing their heat in the Amateur Fours, "walked over"

for the Graduates' Prize. The London crew, distinctly the favourites for the chief Amateur contest, lost the final heat by a few inches after a struggle with the Beaverwyke boat, which evoked a painful discussion afterwards, needless now to pursue. However, the Englishmen, believing that they had been unfairly treated by the umpire, declined to take any further part in the regatta. And in the professional races, the Americans were also victorious, although here again a wrangle ensued, and a "paper war" was the consequence.

The death of a great millionaire, Mr. Alexander Stewart, furnished the press with an ample subject for narrative and reflection. Mr. Stewart was indeed a remarkable man, apart from his great wealth. He was brought up among the Quakers, and it was from them he learnt the great lessons of truthfulness and honesty in business to which, in his own opinion, his subsequent rise to fortune must be ascribed.

Mr. Stewart's career was a consistent one. He was scrupulously honest himself, and, as far as he could, he always exacted honesty from others. We find him towards the close of his long career still moving on the same trade pivot, but with an immensely widened orbit. The great commercial panic of 1873 did not find Mr. Stewart unprepared. As he owed no money to others, had no doubtful debts due to him, and had an unlimited stock of money to lay out, a crisis could have no terrors for him. It was simply a grand opportunity for taking fair advantage of the necessities of his less prudent neighbours. The sharper the strain, and the greater the number of those who gave way under it, the more resistless was the power of ready money, and the better was Mr. Stewart placed for investing his capital. His pious cheerfulness in such circumstances as we have described, though still admirable, is less strange than it seems to have appeared to those who did not know how amply his confidence, even humanly speaking, could be justified. But an account of what Mr. Stewart did with his money when he had got it is even more interesting than a knowledge of the innocent wisdom of the arts by which he acquired it. Mr. Stewart, in addition to his enormous wealth, had some of the tastes and habits which make enormous wealth delightful to its owner. He was always, we are told, a liberal man. His acts of public and private generosity were such as none but a great capitalist could have performed, and there are not many great capitalists of whom we have heard their like recorded. During the Irish Famine, when his means must have been, comparatively speaking, small, he chartered a ship with provisions for the relief of the starving peasantry, and brought back 300 families to America on the return voyage. He subscribed 100,000 dols. after the great fire in Chicago, and sent an abundant supply of provisions besides. He acted similarly towards France. He spent between six and eight millions of dollars in erecting model lodging-houses for strangers in New

York. At the time of the great contest between North and South he subscribed a million dollars to the War Fund. At a later he was willing to give up his whole income to the Treasury, so as to qualify himself for serving his country by taking office. His ordinary style of living was not magnificent, but on special occasions his outlay was almost literally unbounded.

It is necessary now to approach the great question of the year, the Presidential candidatures and the ultimate elections. Early in the year an attempt was made to limit the tenure of office by the President to one term of four years, with incapacity for election afterwards. It came in the form of an amendment to the Constitution reported by the Judiciary Committee, and was favoured by the Democratic party. The obvious connection with the recent resolution condemning a third term, did not escape attention. On the debate, Mr. Reagan of Texas moved to extend the Presidential term from four to six years. A motion was also made to recommit the subject to the Judiciary Committee. Upon this proposition the vote was a tie—127 to 127, the Speaker voting "No," so the recommittal was lost. Upon Mr. Reagan's amendment, the vote was 70 to 184. A final vote was then taken upon the passage of the constitutional amendment as reported from the Committee, resulting in 144 to 106. Two-thirds not voting affirmatively, as required by the Constitution, the amendment was defeated. The final Division was a party one, all Republicans voting in the negative.

This was one of the points on which the Constitution of the Confederate States departed from the model of the Federal Constitution. After the close of the war a similar amendment to the Constitution was proposed without any suggestion, however, of an extension of time. A remarkable debate on this question took place in the Senate on February 11, 1867, and an amendment proposing the six years' term was warmly supported by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. But the idea had been familiar a generation before. In his first annual Message to Congress, General Jackson had advocated the abolition of the provision for the re-eligibility of a President, and had urged that either four years should be the absolute limit of a term or that it should be extended at the farthest to six years. This was, in effect, to carry out the principle to which Washington had given the sanction of his unique authority when he declined to be renominated for a third term.

The objections to the limitation of the presidential power proposed by Mr. Randall's bill are sufficiently obvious. Mr. Justice Story, in his "Commentaries," has pointed out with great force that a law fixing a single term would deprive the country of the experience gained by the Chief Magistrate in the exercise of office. It might, he argues, "banish men from the station in certain emergencies in which their services might be eminently useful, and, indeed, almost indispensable, for the safety of their country." But if we look at the question from the point of view

of a patriotic American uninfluenced by party passion, it must be acknowledged that the foregoing objection operates rather theoretically than practically, and that there is a counter argument which presses much more closely upon political thinkers in the United States. It would be difficult to mention any President of the Union since the retirement of Jackson whose trained powers and accumulated experience were worth preserving for the service of the nation at the price that it was necessary to pay for them. A succession of mediocrities—though perhaps Mr. Lincoln ought to be excepted—have filled the presidential chair, and there appears to be very little probability of any considerable improvement in the quality of the public men to whom the American people entrust the supreme Executive power.

It was not long before a list of candidates appeared, although their chances as yet, before the great Conventions had spoken, could be only regarded as problematical. A great many States name as candidates, both on the Republican and Democratic side, politicians who have no serious chance of acceptance throughout the country, but to whom the compliment of a nomination is due from the connection with the local constituency either by birth or representative functions. These nominations had already begun in January, and among others Mr. Blaine, an able member of Congress was selected by the Republicans of the State of Maine. On the side of the Democrats the strongest candidate then,—as finally,—was Mr. Tilden, who had identified his reputation with rigorous financial purity. The Governor of New York had not only routed the Canal Ring and the Inflationists, but had attacked the extravagance of Federal and local expenditure, promising a reduction of both. Another "combination" put forth Governor Hendricks of Indiana as Democratic candidate for President, with Mr. Curtiss, some years ago United States Minister at St. Petersburg, for Vice-President. On the other side, the "third term" proposal, notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate, was not yet abandoned. But besides General Grant, and Mr. Blaine, a strong candidate appeared in Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, who had gained much popularity by his attacks on the whisky frauds. The name of Mr. Washburne, United States Minister in Paris, had also been mentioned; and it was hinted that if the President despaired of re-nomination, he would throw the influence of the Administration in Mr. Washburne's favour. General Sherman was asked to stand, and declined: but his letter recommended a new and then almost unknown candidate in the person of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, who ultimately, as our readers know, became the accepted champion of the Republican cause. The names of Bayard, Conkling, Morton, Dix, and others, were also vaguely mentioned from time to time.

The political questions on which the coming election was to turn, were chiefly financial. "The question whether we shall

return to specie payments," wrote the American correspondent of the *Times*, "or continue to live on an inflated currency, is not so much an issue between the two parties as between the Eastern States, which are decidedly for "hard money," and the Western States, where there is a considerable faction in favour of "soft money." In Indiana and Illinois particularly an opinion prevailed in both political parties that the more money there is printed the more business there is created. The panacea for all the financial ills that the body politic is heir to is—keep the printing press going. The Western candidates for the House of Representatives of both parties are obliged to cajole this notion; the Eastern candidates, on the contrary, find it to their interest to extol the hard money policy and denounce "inflation" as a pernicious financial vagary. The inflationists have, it is true, a candidate for the Presidency, who is an estimable and venerable retired merchant of New York, but it is hardly probable that he will have many ballots. Another issue is the tariff, which amounts to a prohibition, and is, therefore, an unnecessary evil; but here, again, the fight, if there were any fight, would be confined to the Congressional districts, since Congress has entire jurisdiction over that question as it has over that of finance, and here, again, the West and the East are at issue, the latter supporting the present system and the former opposing it; or, to speak more accurately, the Western farmers tamely succumb to the Eastern manufacturers. The politicians of both sections and both parties bow to the same small but potent class. Such is the present aspect and prospect of that most important issue—the tariff."

At last the two Conventions met, and the names of Hayes and Tilden were proclaimed as the party representatives. The November elections took place, and resulted in a Democratic triumph far greater than had been expected. The numbers of the popular vote are given in table on the following page.

The returns of the three Southern States, were, however, disputed. This difficulty was destined to make the elections of 1876 as memorable as befitted the Centennial year. The "Electors," thus chosen on November 7 by the popular vote, were pledged to support the candidates of their respective parties in the formal balloting of the following month. According to the text of the Constitution, the chosen electors "shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate." Now, on the side of Mr. Tilden were 184 electors, whose

return was not challenged, and but one vote more was needed to obtain for him the absolute majority; while Mr. Hayes, in order to win, was bound to gain to his side all three of the disputed Southern States. Naturally the utmost intensity of feeling prevailed when the undecided nature of the result was known, and after the telegrams sent to Europe, announcing Mr. Tilden's election had been dispatched. But nothing could have been more exemplary than the conduct of governors and governed during the crisis, the citizens of the United States showing themselves orderly and law-abiding under the strongest temptations to factious excess.

States	Democrats	Republicans	States	Democrats	Republicans
Alabama. .	102,611	68,230	Mississippi .	108,241	51,853
Arkansas .	58,083	38,669	Missouri . .	202,687	144,398
California .	75,845	78,614	Nebraska .	17,554	31,916
Colorado. .	13,316	14,154	Nevada . .	9,197	10,286
Connecticut .	61,934	59,034	N. Hampshire.	38,448	41,522
Delaware .	13,372	10,691	New Jersey .	115,956	103,517
Florida . .	22,923	23,849	New York .	522,043	489,505
Georgia . .	129,785	49,354	N. Carolina .	122,580	106,402
Illinois . .	258,601	278,232	Ohio . .	323,182	330,685
Indiana . .	218,526	208,111	Oregon . .	14,157	15,214
Iowa . .	112,099	171,327	Pennsylvania .	366,204	384,148
Kansas . .	37,902	78,332	Rhode Island .	10,712	15,787
Kentucky .	160,108	97,490	S. Carolina .	90,906	91,870
Louisiana .	70,556	75,135	Tennessee .	133,166	89,566
Maine . .	49,914	66,300	Texas . .	103,612	44,552
Maryland .	91,780	71,981	Vermont. .	20,254	44,091
Massachusetts.	108,975	150,078	Virginia . .	139,670	95,565
Michigan .	141,095	166,534	West Virginia.	56,455	42,698
Minnesota .	48,799	72,962	Wisconsin .	123,930	130,070
			Total .	4,290,187	4,042,726

On December 5, General Grant delivered his final message to Congress, important and interesting not only as a statement of the political condition of the country at the end of the year, but also as containing a dignified vindication of his past career. "From the age of seventeen," said the President, "I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. In such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. Even had they not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made as all can see, and I admit; but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government, in nearly every case

selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointees, but upon recommendations of the representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has been free from these mistakes. But I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right—constitutional within the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent." General Grant alluded with justifiable pride to the vast and successful exertions made by the country since the war: "The country was labouring under an enormous debt, contracted in the suppression of rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was so adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honourable to all parties concerned. Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly three hundred millions of dollars, and the National Debt has been reduced in the same time over four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. By refunding the Six per Cent. Bonded Debt for bonds bearing 5, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, respectively, the annual interest has been reduced from over 130,000,000 dols. in 1869 to but little over 100,000,000 dols. in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over 130,000,000 dols. against the United States in 1869 to more than 120,000,000 dols. in our favour in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favour of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired further legislation on the subject." The President, after alluding to the difficulties with the Indians, passed on to notice the unwise reductions in the salaries of diplomatic representatives, on which he remarked:—"I cannot escape the conclusion that, in some instances, the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last Session of Congress."

With regard to the settlement of the "Alabama Claims" out of the sum awarded by the Geneva Commission, the President made but a slight and guarded mention of the fact that all the *original* (i.e. direct) claims had been satisfied. As to the justice of using the large balance of 2,000,000*l.* to satisfy other claims which the arbitrators rejected, or, indeed, as to the honesty of retaining such balance at all, nothing was said.

After noting the completion of the labours of the Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and British Possessions from the north-west angle of the Lake of Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and other items of diplomacy, the subject of foreign affairs was concluded by a graceful compliment to the skill and tact displayed by Sir Edward Thornton in his capacity of arbitrator of certain disputed claims between the United States and Mexico. Turning to home affairs, the President mentioned the incorporation into the Union of the new State of Colorado, whose constitution had been completed during the year. He spoke of the necessity of increasing the votes for military supplies, on account of the continued struggle with the Indians, and also of the neglected state of the navy, which was utterly inadequate even for the requirements of a peace establishment. The Centennial Exhibition, and its unquestioned success, became the subject of the next paragraph, the President congratulating the country on the "great progress in the arts, sciences, and mechanical skill in a single century, demonstrating that we are but little behind the elder nations in one branch, while in some we have scarcely a rival."

Finally, General Grant turned to the great question of the disputed Presidential election, and in guarded terms uttered his conviction that the Constitution was defective and needed amendment. "Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of electors. The compulsory support of the free school, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws, nor to select those that do . . .

"With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the honour, integrity, and prosperity of the whole land."

Accompanying the Message was the Report issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The financial statements for the current and next fiscal years were given, the actual figures of the first quarter of the current year being known and the balance estimated. The following were the statements:—

	Year ending June 30, 1877	Year ending June 30, 1878
Receipts from—	$ c.	$
Customs	127,000,000 0	130,000,000
Internal Revenue	120,324,990 0	123,000,000
Public Land Sales	1,052,005 63	1,200,000
Bank Taxes	7,134,707 87	7,350,000
Pacific Railways	397,902 59	350,000
Customs Penalties	92,695 27	150,000
Consular and other Fees	1,625,684 75	2,250,000
Government Property sold	421,875 36	250,000
Miscellaneous sources	6,242,588 12	5,500,000
Total	264,292,449 59	270,050,000
Expenditure for—		
Civil and miscellaneous	54,937,203 41	58,745,000
Indians	5,434,765 93	5,342,000
Pensions	28,382,357 98	28,500,000
Army	36,215,661 35	36,500,000
Navy	13,674,353 96	16,000,000
Debt interest	98,984,410 72	98,263,704
Total	237,628,753 35	243,350,704
Surplus	26,663,696 24	26,699,296

The report was throughout in favour of resumption, and met the hearty approval of the business community.

MEXICO.

Occasional telegrams reminded the English reader that a revolution was going through its course in Mexico. President Lerdo's term of office was to expire at the end of the year, and the pretext for the revolution which had been going on since March was the apprehension that the election would be completely in the hands of the Government, and that Señor Lerdo would order himself to be re-elected. This belief that an election would not be fairly conducted prompted a rival, Señor Diaz, who felt himself entitled to be the new President, to anticipate him, and by a revolution to get hold of the machinery of election. Señor Diaz belonged to the same political party, but nevertheless obtained considerable support from the first, and eventually gained possession of the country. On November 16, he defeated the Government army under General Alatorre, near Humantia, about 100 miles distant from the city of Mexico. Although he had much the largest force, Diaz was nearly defeated, after four hours' fighting, when General Gonzales came up with 4,000 men, turning the scale and completely destroying General Alatorre's army. Puebla fell on the 18th by revolt of the troops in favour of Diaz. Lerdo de Tejada, with his Government,

fled from the capital on the 21st, escorted by about 1,000 men. He made for Morelia, where in imitation of Juarez, he attempted to maintain the Constitutional Government. His train consisted of sixteen carriages, one hundred extra animals, and half a million dollars, but his escort began to desert him the next day, and on the third day he had but 300 men. When last heard from he was in the State of Michoacan. Before leaving the capital President Lerdo appointed Tagle, an adherent of Diaz, governor of the district, and Debrio, president of the city municipality. Perfect order reigned in the city during the interregnum. General Diaz and staff entered the city on the 23rd, in the midst of the greatest demonstrations. Intelligence was received daily of the surrender of cities, towns, and garrisons. Vera Cruz had also declared adherence to Diaz. The railroad was now running uninterruptedly. General Diaz declared that the necessities of the situation required that he should assume the Presidency of the Republic, and on the 30th he was officially announced as Provisional President. He invited the merchants of the city to meet him at the palace, where he told them he wanted a loan of 500,000 dols. at 1 per cent. per month, which was granted. The question of paying the first instalment, 300,000 dols., due the United States in January on the claims awarded was discussed. A third claimant for power now appeared in the person of General Iglesias who had before sided with Diaz. A despatch dated December 26, reported that both had entitled themselves Provisional Presidents. It was asserted that whole brigades and regiments of Iglesias' army had pronounced for Diaz; but the latter had not yet thought it prudent to attack Iglesias, who was strongly posted with 15,000 men at Silca, about fifty miles from Guanajuato. The States of Jalisco, Zacatoras, Durango, Sans Luis Potosi, and Nuevo Leon had pronounced for Diaz. In the meantime General Mendez, who was appointed Regent by Diaz to act during his absence, had issued a *convocatorio* for the election of President, Chief Justice, and members of Congress on January 28. General Mejia and Iglesias were both excluded as candidates or electors; also all members of the Lerdo and Juarez Governments. This proceeding of General Mendez, so far from being regarded with approbation, was denounced as "one of the most arbitrary acts ever perpetrated in the name of a republic, and is considered as unwise as tyrannical." There was, however, by latest accounts, a prospect of temporary peace, which animated everybody and gave rise to hopes that the new year would be, if not exactly happy, at least as happy as a Mexican new year has a right to expect. Lerdo had succeeded in making his escape, having embarked at Acapulco.

To attempt a historical narrative of the doings of the various South American States from the scanty materials afforded by

occasional despatches would be an almost impossible task. It would, besides, convey a very fallacious idea of these countries, which may be presumed to witness other events than earthquakes and revolutions, and yet hardly any others are transmitted to Europe.

It may be mentioned that the insurrection in Haiti was gaining ground at the beginning of the year, causing the President to declare a state of siege in the eastern part of the Island. In April the insurgents were completely victorious; the Vice-President M. Rameau was killed, as also General Lorquet; while President Dominque made his escape. In May a new President, M. Boissand-Canal was appointed.

The Argentine Republic despatched an army in the month of March against the Indians, to repress their incursions and depredations. The Congress of Venezuela determined, on the proposal of the President, to separate the country from the Roman Catholic Church, and to form a national establishment. A war between the States of San Salvador and Guatemala quickly ended in the victory of the latter.

A proposition was made in the Chilian Congress to abolish the Chilian Legation at Washington as entirely unnecessary, there being nothing, politically or commercially, uniting the two Republics. A compromise was effected by reducing the Legation to one of the second class. The proposed free Chinese immigration to Peru met with much opposition in the Peruvian Congress. Meanwhile, the great sugar estates in northern Peru and near Lima were being worked night and day. The export tax on nitrate was being collected at the rate of two soles currency. In Government circles an idea gained ground that it would be expedient to compel private manufacturers to sell their establishments to the State or to levy an outward duty of five soles per quintal on nitrate produced by refractory elaborators, and thus get the exportation wholly into the hands of the State. Liberty of the press was suppressed in Costa Rica. Vicente Herrera, the provisional President of the Republic, declared that the press only sowed discord in the public mind, excited passion, and opposed the general interest of the country, and therefore decreed that no printed matter of any description should be put in circulation without a first proof of the same had had the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

We may conclude by mentioning that the movement in favour of Women's Rights had gained a step in South America. In the month of June, the Chilian Congress granted to women the right of voting.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1876.

LITERATURE.

Amongst the political biographies of the year a foremost place must be given to the second volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," which, embracing as it does, the troubled period of European history between the years 1848 and 1854, brings out in strong relief the high statesmanlike qualities possessed by the Prince, and confirms the well-founded belief in his soundness of judgment and political sagacity. In 1848, the year with which it commences, Prince Albert had begun to exercise a political influence which, as it afterwards became more constant and more effective, brought him into direct contact with the public events of the time. In the present volume Mr. Martin displays a remarkable faculty of condensed historical narration. He also clearly explains the influence on domestic and foreign affairs which was exercised by Prince Albert. He quotes, in support of an opinion uniformly entertained by all those who had the means of appreciating the Prince's powers, a remarkable answer of Lord Palmerston's to a friend who had described the Emperor of the French as an extraordinary man. "'Yes,' replied Lord Palmerston, 'he is; but we have a far greater and more extraordinary man nearer home. . . . In regard to the possession of the soundest judgment, the highest intellect, and the most exalted qualities of mind, the Prince Consort is far superior to the Emperor.'" Lord Palmerston's tribute to the qualities of the Prince is the more valuable because, alone among the English statesmen of the time, he had been brought into hostile collision with the personal representative of the Crown.

The history of the rejection by Prince Albert of the Duke of Wellington's proposal that he should become Commander-in-Chief of the army is further illustrated by the narrative and published letters. Perhaps the best illustration of his patient energy, as well as of his versatile capacity for business, is to be found in the history of the first Exhibition, which will be for ever associated with his memory. With the assistance of gentlemen who were sometimes over-zealous and implicated him indiscreetly, the Prince had gone to work with a shrewdness that seemed to anticipate the results of subsequent experience. He was anxious that the scheme should succeed on its merits, and not by employing his name as an advertisement. But the public had to be interested; money had to be raised; the co-operation of the industrial classes at home and abroad had to be ensured; and the sympathy of foreign potentates had to be conciliated, at a time when there were many irritating international questions. Once committed to his own undertaking, the Prince had no choice but to continue to direct it, unless the whole idea were to fall to the ground, and he worked on assiduously, show-

ing equally his mastery of details and his grasp of general principles; got up the guarantee fund of 200,000*l.*; overcame the opposition to the site in the Park, and quickened the activity of both subordinates and exhibitors, so as to have arrangements further advanced for the opening than has since been the case on similar occasions. On May 1 the Queen wrote in her diary, with justifiable pride:—"The great event has taken place—a complete and beautiful triumph—a glorious and touching sight; one which I shall ever be proud of for my beloved Albert and my country. . . . Yes, it is a day which makes my heart swell with pride and glory and thankfulness." The glimpses we have of the Prince, in his family, in retirement, and in his rare days of holiday-making, place his character in even a more engaging light than before, and make us painfully alive to the greatness of the Queen's loss when he died. No man would have been happier in domestic life, or more devoted to it, had it not been for the calls of public duty. We find him bright and even playful in his moods, and with a sense and power of humour which break out in his private letters and enlivened his neighbours at ceremonial dinner parties. It was with the delight of a schoolboy broken loose that he found himself on the hills of Balmoral, where the landscapes reminded him of the scenery of the Thüringer Wald, and where he walked after the grouse and deer in a way that astonished the gillies. But he paid the penalty of his exalted position in anxieties that haunted him even in the intervals he could snatch from actual work. We are struck by the broad and unselfish view he took of his responsibilities and the scrupulous conscientiousness he brought to their discharge. He carefully deliberated over each step he took in public, in the knowledge that any indiscretion on his part must react disadvantageously on the Queen. At the same time, he had made up his mind as to the aims and limits of his legitimate ambition, and within these limits he was not to be swayed by the calumnious attacks of which he was the victim. His chief anxiety seems to have been to relieve his wife as far as possible from the State cares that necessarily pressed upon her; and she relied the more on his affectionate advice that she knew she could trust his knowledge and judgment. No wonder she writes of him to King Leopold:—"He has, indeed, exceeded my expectation, for he is one in a thousand. With the greatest modesty, gentleness, and sweetness, with the absence of every shade of selfishness, he possesses a powerful creative mind with every requisite for our difficult times." Nor can the dullest fail to understand how his untimely death deprived her of the better half of herself.

In natural succession to the "Life of the Prince Consort" comes that of "Lord Palmerston from 1846 to 1865," by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P. Every part of Lord Palmerston's life affords matter of high interest, but its last section possesses an importance which is entirely its own. His greatness was not conspicuous until he was past middle age. Its full effect was not understood until he was a man well stricken in years, and was not completely felt until he was taken from among us. Most great statesmen have given early public promise of their future, but Lord Palmerston's fame was of slow growth. Long after the time of life when many brilliant men had not only made their way to the front, but laid their hand on the helm of the State, he was silently drudging in the routine of a comparatively obscure office. From this obscurity he slowly emerged, something after the manner of Prince Bismarck, into an unusually brilliant blaze of fame, to become during

the last twenty years of his life a more popular and powerful Minister at home than any within the memory of man, and to exercise a predominant influence in the councils of Europe.

It was nearly thirty years ago, after Peel's defeat on the Irish Peace Bill, that Lord Palmerston entered upon his third term at the Foreign Office, and undertook to direct the policy of England during, perhaps, the most momentous crisis that Europe has ever seen. The Spanish Marriages, Civil War in Spain and Portugal, and the Sonderbund in Switzerland, heralded the destructive storm which swept over Europe in 1848, and raged during the following year. If we except Belgium, which remained safe under the wing of England, England and Russia alone stood untouched on either side of a vast region of wrecked Governments, each representing in the eye of Europe one of the conflicting elements of the great struggle. The autocrats relied on Russia, while the eyes of those who yearned for liberty were fixed on England. In Portugal, Italy, Germany, in every part of Europe, by his efforts the influence of England was directed towards the extension of liberty and progress. When the Republic was proclaimed in Paris, on the fall of Louis Philippe, his generous and ready acknowledgment of it procured him a weight in its counsels to which it is to be ascribed that French armies did not pour ten years too soon into the plains of Northern Italy to meet with a repulse which might have retarded the freedom of Southern and Central Europe, not by ten years, but by fifty. German unity, in some shape or other, he boldly foreshadowed, the more so as he saw reason to despair of Austria. At one time his policy in these respects seemed to be in a fair way of triumphing, but a reaction followed on the French occupation of Rome. Lord Palmerston, however, when he could no longer fight the battle of European liberty, strained every nerve to protect those whom the contest left at the mercy of the conquerors. Cruelty and oppression ever revolted him, and he begged the Queen's representative at Vienna to express openly and decidedly the disgust of England at the Austrian atrocities in Galicia, Italy, and Hungary. A band of fugitives from the last-named country, among whom was Kossuth, had sought refuge in Turkey, and the Sultan refused to yield them up. Lord Palmerston resolved to support the Sultan, and his influence with the French Government gained their support too. The allied squadrons being moved to the Dardanelles, this bold attitude soon had its due effect, and Lord Palmerston's well-remembered "judicious bottle-holding" gained him much *prestige* both at home and abroad. Shortly after this occurred the affair of Don Pacifico's claims, to enforce which Lord Palmerston caused the Greek fleet to be seized, in the teeth of the loud threats of the Czar. "The amount of money which we demand," he writes, "is really so small that the bottleholders of Greece ought to be ashamed of the rout they make about it. But it is not the money that makes the essential part of the case in their eyes. They are furious that the spoilt child of Absolutism, whom they have been encouraging for many years to insult and defy England, should at last have received a punishment from which they are unable to protect him." The claims were persisted in, and paid—a signal triumph for Lord Palmerston, though it somewhat ruffled public feeling in France. In the course of the long debate on the subject in Parliament Lord Palmerston vindicated his whole policy in one of his greatest speeches, and the House, by a majority of 46, decided in his favour. It was during this debate that his generous antagonist, unable to restrain his admiration, ex-

claimed, "We have many differences of opinion with the noble lord, but the country is proud of him." This was Peel's last appearance in the House. He was killed next day by a fall from his horse.

Lord Palmerston's tenure of the Foreign Office was brought to a sudden termination immediately after Napoleon's III.'s *coup d'état*. Having expressed his opinions to the French Ambassador, Count Walewski, as to that measure and the policy of the future Emperor with his customary frankness, but with a boldness which was received with great disapproval by his then chief, Lord John Russell, he was called to account by the latter and peremptorily dismissed. This event took place in December, 1852. Liberals all over Europe felt it as a heavy blow, and those of Austria were plunged in the deepest despair. The vulgar triumph of Schwartzenberg knew no bounds. Incredible as it may seem, he published the event as a "victory of Austrian policy," and gave a ball to celebrate the fall of the champion of liberty! "Palmerston is smashed," was heard at the clubs. Wiser men knew better. Two months had barely elapsed when Lord Palmerston drove Lord Russell from office amid the derisive cheers of the House. So far was he from having fallen, that the incident sensibly raised him in public estimation, and in the end led him irresistibly to the highest office.

The next great occasion on which Lord Palmerston was called to serve his country was on the fall of the Coalition Cabinet, and the unanimous call of the nation on him to take the guidance of their policy in the Crimean war, a war which was conducted by him to an honourable and glorious termination. His Government was overthrown in 1858, but in the following year Lord Palmerston returned to his task, fulfilling it till the day of his death, which occurred in 1865.

His last years were devoted to the construction of our existing forts and lines round Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Cork. Few things are more interesting than the glimpses which we gain of his thorough knowledge of the Emperor's character. "You may rely upon it," he writes, "that at the bottom of his heart there rankles an inextinguishable desire to humble and punish England. . . . He has sufficiently organised his military means. He is now stealthily but steadily organising his naval means; and when all is ready the overture will be played and the curtain will draw up."

"Memoir of John Charles, Viscount Althorp, Third Earl Spencer." By the late Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart.—A political career which has secured to Lord Althorp a place in history extended only over four years. It is true that he had previously been six-and-twenty years in the House of Commons, and that at the beginning of that period he had been for thirteen months a Lord of the Treasury; but in those easy-going times he seldom took the trouble to come to London; and when he was compelled to make up a Board at the Treasury, he had relays of horses posted on the road, and rode down in the night, that he might hunt with the Pytchley in the morning. After the downfall of the Coalition Ministry, Lord Althorp attached himself to the section of the Liberal party which, under the lead of Mr. Whitbread, held opinions in advance of the orthodox Whigs. It may be incidentally remarked that Sir Denis Le Marchant's characters of Mr. Whitbread and of some of his contemporaries add much to the value of the work. As he observes, with unquestionable truth, the Radical members of

1809 must not be confounded with those of our own time. "They belonged to the same class, were governed by the same social influences, and, with their common political principles, it was plain that, if true to themselves, they could have no separate interests." Some of the younger Radicals of the present day also belong to the same class with their more moderate allies and their political opponents; but they form a mere fraction of a numerous party which has nothing to do with the social influences which affect themselves. As the Opposition became more and more powerless in consequence of the successes of Wellington in Spain, Lord Althorp almost ceased to attend the House, devoting himself by preference to his duties as Master of the Pytchley Hunt, a function which had become almost hereditary in his family. He was a bold rider, though he had not a safe seat; and he kept the hounds with profuse liberality.

In 1814 Lord Althorp married at the age of thirty-two; and the death of his wife in her first confinement, after a happy life of only four years, saddened and matured his character. One effect of the loss was to produce or cultivate strong religious feelings; and he became more closely interested in politics as he cared less for his former amusements. We find him after this period more regular in his attendance in the House of Commons, and he took an active part as a member of some important committees. On the death of Lord Liverpool he at first strongly opposed the coalition of the Whigs with Canning, to whom he felt a strong aversion; but, apparently under the influence of Brougham, he was at last reconciled to the new Government. After the death of Canning, the selection of Lord Althorp by Huskisson, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, was the immediate cause of the fall of Lord Goderich's feeble Administration. For some time he offered no active opposition to the Duke of Wellington's Government; but he supported more than one motion in favour of retrenchment, and he had gradually and unconsciously become the most trusted member of his party. It was not before the middle of the Session of 1830 that he was chosen leader of the Whigs. He himself urged the claims of Brougham to the vacant post; but the Whigs insisted on their choice, and with the assent of Brougham himself Lord Althorp accepted the nomination. On the fall of the Duke of Wellington's Government Lord Althorp unwillingly became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Ministerial leader. Notwithstanding the claims of his party on his services, he would probably have declined office if Lord Grey had not positively refused to form a Ministry without him. The profound repugnance to official life which he felt by anticipation never abated or varied. He consistently declared that he had sacrificed the happiness of his life to public duty; and on the first opportunity he finally abandoned political life. As the biographer of Lord Althorp, Sir Denis Le Marchant properly records the wretched squabble which ended in the resignation of Lord Grey, and in Lord Althorp's retention of his office under Lord Melbourne.

On his father's death shortly after this, Lord Althorp went to the Upper House as Lord Spencer, and as such was able with a clear conscience to indulge his long-cherished desire for seclusion from public affairs. His father had not managed the family estates carefully, and the new Peer was left little more than the "nominal owner of his patrimony." He considered himself justified, therefore, in concentrating his attention on his private interests, especially as he saw little immediate hope of an improvement in

Liberal prospects. When a few months later Sir R. Peel was thrown out again, Lord Spencer steadily refused to come into the Government. Thenceforward for ten years—he was in his 53rd year when he retired, and in his 63rd when he died—he devoted himself to the pursuits of country life, and chiefly to stock-breeding. He was one of the first great Whigs to declare in favour of a total repeal of the Corn Laws. In 1844, as we have already intimated, it was thought probable that he would be called upon to form a Ministry on Sir R. Peel's expected resignation, but it is not likely that even if he had been summoned by the Queen he would have undertaken a duty so distasteful to him. He told Lord Lyttelton that laying down office was "the cessation of acute pain to him." We must bear this in mind when we estimate the services and sacrifices which he freely offered to his party and his country during sixteen eventful years.

His retirement was passed almost entirely at Wiseton, his wife's estate, where he bred his cattle in peace and happiness, until in 1845 he suddenly sank under a slight illness. He said himself, as he lay dying, that his life had been a happy one; it was certainly a manly, noble, useful, and honest life. It would ill become Lord Althorp's countrymen to forget its lessons, to make light of its pains, or to despise its benefits.

"Fifty Years of My Life." By the Earl of Albemarle.—In these volumes Lord Albemarle, already well known to literature by his "Overland Journey from India," the first of its kind, and by his "Journey Across the Balkan," has redeemed a promise made to his family that he would, at some time or other, give them and the world an account of the race from which he sprang and of himself, its living representative. We are very fond of old families, but fonder still of their representatives when they are as worthy as Lord Albemarle; we will not, therefore, dwell on the story of that Wolter de Keppel who flourished in the 12th century in Guelderland, and whose seal adorns the title-page of the first volume; still less will we follow the stream of his descendants till, in 1688, Arnold-Joost van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, followed the fortunes of William Prince of Orange into England, and having proved his capacity, was rewarded with the Earldom of Albemarle in 1695.

In 1805—he was born in 1799—the boy was taken to town, and there, at the house of his grandmother, first saw the Prince of Wales, "a tall, portly, and merry man, in the prime of life, with pouty lips and a turned-up nose," like his mother's. At the age of seven Sally Martindale's rigour produced such a reaction of kicks that young Keppel was pronounced to be fit for school, and accordingly he spent ten years very unprofitably under the ferule of Mr. Farley, of Effingham, Surrey. Just about this time Pitt died, and "All the Talents" came in for a short lease of power. Owing to the influence of Fox—in those days the Keppels were all pure Whigs—Lord Albemarle was appointed Master of the Buck Hounds, and the family took up their abode in Swinley Lodge, his official residence, which lodge, as all who know Swinley also know, exists no more. A meet in Windsor Park is one of the vivid recollections of that time. From Swinley the family paid a visit to Fox, at St. Anne's hill, Chertsey, who felt the shadow of approaching death. "Pitt," he said, "has died in January, perhaps I may go off in June." His legs were swollen with dropsy, but he was full of life and spirits for the children. It was at Lord Albemarle's table that the great Whig statesman uttered that sentiment which may be matched with the lady's utterance—

"All wine would be Port if it could." The party were discussing the relative merits of wine, one being in favour of Port, another of Claret, and a third of Burgandy. Fox, "who considered alcohol the test of excellence," said, "Which is the best sort of wine I leave you to judge; all I know is that no sort of wine is bad."

Young Keppel's next step in life was being transferred to Westminster School. While there he became acquainted with Princess Charlotte through his grandmother, Lady de Clifford, the Princess's governess. An interesting letter from the Princess to him on the subject of extravagance, written at this period, is given by Lord Albemarle. His friendship with the Princess lasted till his embarkation in 1816 for the Ionian Islands, and on his return he found his kind friend was dead and the nation in mourning. To return, however, to the narrative. In 1815 we find Lord Albemarle, then a boy of sixteen, joining his regiment, the 19th, with which he took part in the battle of Waterloo. His regiment accompanied the rest of the army to Paris, but did not remain long there. In November they received the route for England, and in the latter part of December landed at Dover, not at all with such demonstrations as now welcome troops returning from the scene of their exploits. Comparing those times with ours, one might almost say that pride in the army was entirely a feeling of modern growth. The troops from Waterloo, according to Keppel, landed more like convicts than conquerors. "It's us as pays they chaps" was the remark of a country bumpkin as our men came home. The fact was that a cold fit of public opinion had succeeded the war-fever of so many years. We had revelled in war and the bill remained to pay. The only part of the community who showed the troops any attention were the Custom-house officers, who searched them for hours. In the following year he went with his regiment to the Ionian Islands, and not long afterwards was sent to the Mauritius with the 22nd, returning in 1819 to England *viâ* St. Helena. In 1820, that good Liberal, the Duke of Sussex, appointed Ensign Keppel his honorary equerry, in which capacity a year glided pleasantly by. Those were the days of the greatest unpopularity of George IV., and of the Queen's trial. Going down to Norwich to a Fox dinner in St. Andrew's Hall, the Earl of Albemarle, Ensign Keppel's father, presided, and the state of public feeling may be gathered from the fact that the King's health—those were the last days of George III.—was drunk in solemn silence, that of "The Prince Regent" in silence, while "The Respectability of the Crown," "The Durability of the Constitution," and "The Liberty of the Subject" were cheered to the echo. This was in January. In June, Caroline of Brunswick landed at Dover, and the country was at once divided into hostile camps. At the close of 1820 Lieutenant Keppel—for he had been promoted—was directed to proceed to Chatham to join a detachment of the 24th, under orders to proceed to Bengal. On January 14, 1822, he embarked on board the "Lowther Castle." At the end of May the four months' voyage came to an end, but while it lasted the ferule of Dr. Page bore fruit in the energy with which Lieutenant Keppel seized on "Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar," of which language he soon knew more than he did of Latin. This knowledge afterwards served him in good stead during that overland journey which brought the student of Persian so prominently into notice.

In 1823, on the return of Lord Hastings to England, Lord Albemarle accomplished a project, for a long time cherished, of returning by an over-

land route. The line he took was up the Persian Gulf to Bussorah, thence up the Tigris to Bagdad, where he saw nothing to remind him of Haroun-al-Raschid or of the "Arabian Nights." Thence he proceeded by Kermanseh to the Russian frontier, falling in with some very wild tribes and rulers on the way. Arriving at Teheran on May 20, 1824, he was presented to the Shah. From Teheran Lieutenant Keppel proceeded to Tabreez, and so across the Araxes, and, crossing into Russian territory, struck off east to Baku, on the Caspian, to pay a visit to the fire worshippers. Up to this time the journey had been mostly on horseback. Our traveller now took to wheels, and so went on by way of Astrakhan and Nishni Novgorod and Moscow to St. Petersburg, where he arrived on August 31. Starting from Cronstadt, after a few hours' stay in Copenhagen, Lieutenant Keppel made the Suffolk coast on a dull, misty November morning; a herring smack landed him at Lowestoft, and the same evening he had the satisfaction of dining with his family at Quiddenham.

In 1827 Captain Keppel's "Overland Journey from India" appeared, and he was at once admitted to the confraternity of literary men. Sydney Smith, Sir James Mackintosh, Hallam, Macaulay, and Conversation Sharpe courted the young author; and, better still, after he had applied to the Iron Duke for promotion to an unattached majority, and received a chilling official answer to a personal application, the desired promotion came after all, with the answer, to some one who thanked the Duke for granting this favour, "You have nothing to thank me for; it was the young fellow's book that got him his step."

In 1829 and 1830 Lord Albemarle was travelling in Turkey, which country he unluckily reached after the termination of the Russian campaign. A book on the Balkans was the result of his travels. With this we may close our notice of these most pleasant and lively recollections. It is a book without a single root of bitterness from beginning to end, and written in the most genial and interesting manner.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice published this year the third and last volume of his "Life of William, Earl of Shelburne; afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne," which embraces nearly all that is of great public interest in that statesman's career. He took an active part in political life for some forty years; yet we would willingly consent to be left in total ignorance of thirty-eight out of the forty in exchange for a complete knowledge of the other two. From the resignation of Lord North in February, 1782, to the appointment of Mr. Pitt in December, 1783, is a period of only twenty-two months; yet within that space of time was enacted a political drama the effects of which are still felt in this country in more ways than one, the principal actor in the piece being undoubtedly the subject of this memoir, though somewhat eclipsed towards the end of it by the figure of his famous pupil. Hostile from the first to the American war, Shelburne was equally hostile to the recognition of American independence, following the lead of Lord Chatham, who, had he returned to power in 1778, as was proposed, would have made an effort to regain the Colonies, not by coercion, but by conciliation. On Lord Chatham's death Shelburne succeeded to the leadership of his party. On the resignation of Lord North, in 1782, he became Secretary of the Home and Colonial Department, under Lord Rockingham's Administration, and on the death of the latter was made First Lord of the Treasury. The history of Lord Shelburne's brief Administration is little

more than that of the negotiations which ended in the treaty of Versailles, January, 1783. The combined forces of Fox and North raised a party powerful enough to defeat him on the question of the treaty, and he resigned office and went abroad for some months. He was again invited to take office under Pitt, and by degrees, drifting away from his former colleagues, he gravitated towards his old enemy Fox, taking the same view as he did of the war of 1793.

"The Life of Jonathan Swift," by John Forster, though published in 1875, made its appearance too late in the season to be noticed in the ANNUAL REGISTER for that year; but the intrinsic merits of the work, as well as the melancholy interest attached to it from its being the last publication of the lamented and talented author, demand mention for it in the present volume. Mr. Forster was so long known to be engaged on a biography of Swift that high expectations were formed respecting it, and these were so far not disappointed. The volume embraces a period of upwards of forty years, from 1667 to 1711, and it is impossible to read it without admiring the industry with which the author has amassed his materials and the skill with which he has put them into shape. From various causes there has been always much misconception concerning Swift's character, and considerable exaggeration of his faults. It was Mr. Forster's aim to clear this away, and to correct the misstatements of previous biographers. One of the most difficult problems of his life, viz., his relations to Stella, has been gone into at great length, but we are not sure that it has been satisfactorily solved. That extraordinary series of letters, the "Journal to Stella," can now for the first time be read as Swift wrote them. The "little language" is given unchanged, and a key is provided for most of the curious symbols in which they abound. It must be a very unsympathetic person indeed who can read them without being touched when he remembers that the writer has the reputation of being the most morose and sorrowful of men. In these letters the fiercest satirist of his age not only unbends and throws aside useless forms, but expresses his playfulness and tenderness in the broken words of a child. "Do you know what —," he tells his correspondent, "when I am writing in our language I make up my mouth just as if I were speaking it. I caught myself at it just now." Mr. Forster is clearly right when he urges that this peculiar mode of speech was a survival from the days when Swift imitated Esther's way of talking. Even as the "Journal" has hitherto been printed, it ought to have raised a suspicion that the last word was not said when the terrible Dean was described as a melancholy misanthrope; now it should be obvious to everyone that beneath the hard crust of his nature there were elements of passion deeper and more genuine than in any other prominent man of that cold and selfish epoch.

The greatest of the remaining difficulties in the period covered by this volume is connected with the transfer of Swift's services from the Whig to the Tory party. Jeffrey called this the act of "an apostate in politics;" and even if a less violent phrase is used, it would be idle to pretend that Swift was actuated solely by public motives. The Whigs had neglected him; and their ingratitude had unquestionably much to do with his readiness in accepting the overtures of Harley and St. John. Mr. Forster has, however, successfully shown that he at no time considered party distinctions of much importance, and that when he joined the Tories the Toryism he expounded differed little from moderate Whiggism. Only gradually, as issues became

more distinct, did he take a more decided position and return blow for blow. When the volume closes he is still—at the age of 44—writing the "Examiner" papers with tolerable calmness, although he is already recognized as a Tory chief, and admitted, practically as a Minister without office, to the Cabinet dinner.

The biography which has attracted most attention this year has been undoubtedly that of Lord Macaulay by his nephew, George Otto Trevelyan. In this work we are presented to a man of most affectionate and loveable nature, with the gift of inspiring intense attachment and admiration in those who were the nearest and dearest to him. Few men ever made their happiness more absolutely dependent on the unrestrained indulgence of the domestic affections. Children adored him, as they well might. He was never so happy as when relaxing in their company; the life and soul of their games and merriment, he might have been seen chasing them over the house, or playing the part of the tiger of the jungle in the lair he had formed among the drawing-room furniture. When all London was courting his society, he had no such pleasure as giving children's dinner-parties in the Albany, where he would arrange a most sumptuous *menu* in anticipation of their likings. When public business was embarrassing him in his literary labours, and he was constrained with extreme reluctance to suspend his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, he was ever at the service of his nephews and nieces to take them the round of the London sights; and his busy pen could always find time to write rhymes and fancies down to their intelligence.

Mr. Trevelyan commences with a slight sketch of Zachary Macaulay, which forms a capital introduction to the life of his more celebrated son. The virtuous austerity of the self-denying Puritan philanthropist contrasts well with the genial and joyous nature of Macaulay himself. Those who were best qualified to judge regarded Zachary Macaulay as the most efficient antagonist of the slave-trade and of slavery. To the great business of his life he sacrified popularity and fortune, nor was he even compensated by contemporary fame; but he never repined at his own ill fortune, nor did he envy the celebrity of his coadjutors. A strong attachment between father and son was maintained in spite of entire incompatibility of character, of temperament, and of opinion. Macaulay always thought, with good reason, that he was fortunate in his birth and nurture in a strict and thrifty household, in the midst of a circle of able men who were united by a common enthusiasm for the abolition of slavery. Like many eminent men, and like many who never become eminent, Macaulay was a precocious child. The tenacity and compass of his memory sound incredible. When only twelve he passed an hour or two in a coffee-room, waiting for a postchaise. He killed the time by reading the county newspaper. A couple of pieces of doggrel verse on subjects perfectly trivial seem to have caught his fancy. "He looked them once through and never gave them a thought for forty years, at the end of which time he repeated them both, without missing or, so far as he knew, changing a single word." After that, the wonderful feats of his later life, such as giving a complete list, on the spur of the moment, of all the Senior Wranglers at Cambridge, or repeating the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury backwards, become intelligible.

He entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, when he was 18. Among his friends and contemporaries there were Derwent and Henry Nelson Cole-

ridge; Lords Grey, Belper, and Romilly; Praed, Moultrie, Charles Austin, &c.:—

"The day and the night together were too short for one who was entering on the journey of life amid such a band of travellers. So long as a door was open or a light burning in any of the courts, Macaulay was always in the mood for conversation and companionship."

Even in company so brilliant he made a pre-eminent name for conversational powers. Nor did he merely shine in a circle of admiring youths:—

"On a visit to Lord Lansdowne at Bowood, Austin and Macaulay happened to get upon College topics one morning at breakfast. When the meal was finished they drew their chairs to either end of the chimney-piece. . . The whole company, ladies, artists, politicians, and diners-out, formed a silent circle round the two Cantabs, and, with a short break for lunch, never stirred till the bell warned them that it was time to dress for dinner."

At this time his father intended to leave him the share of an eldest son in a considerable fortune amassed in the African trade; but the accumulation soon afterwards dwindled, and eventually disappeared; and it was fortunate that Macaulay's classical knowledge, notwithstanding his ignorance of mathematics, secured his election to a fellowship at Trinity in 1824. Two years afterwards he was called to the Bar, and joined the Northern Circuit. In 1827 Lord Lyndhurst gave him an appointment as Commissioner of Bankruptcy, which he retained till the office was abolished five or six years afterwards. In 1826 he began his connection with the *Edinburgh Review* with the well-known article on Milton, which immediately rivetted the public attention:—

"The effect on the author's reputation was instantaneous. Like Lord Byron, he awoke one morning and found himself famous. The beauties of the work were such as all men could recognize, and the very faults pleased. The redundance of youthful enthusiasm, which he himself unsparingly condemns in the preface to his collected essays, seemed graceful enough in the eyes of others, if it were only as a relief from the perverted ability of that elaborate libel on our great epic poet which goes by the name of 'Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton.' Murray declared that it would be worth the copyright of 'Childe Harold' to have Macaulay on the staff of the *Quarterly*. The family breakfast table in Bloomsbury was covered with cards of invitation to dinner from every quarter of London. . . But the compliment of all others that came most nearly home—the only commendation of his literary talent which even in the innermost domestic circle he was ever known to repeat—was the sentence with which Jeffrey acknowledged the receipt of his manuscript,—'The more I think the less I can conceive where you picked up that style.'"

As to the appearance of the rising author, his nephew tells us it was never better described than in two sentences of Praed:—"There came up a short manly figure, marvellously upright, with a broad neckcloth, and one hand in his waistcoat pocket. Of regular beauty he had little to boast; but in faces where there is an expression of great power, or of great good humour, or both, you do not regret its absence." Although he dressed ill, he had always a superabundant wardrobe, and if his genius did not lie in the direction of harmonious simplicity of costume, he would, like Dr. Johnson or Goldsmith, occasionally take an honest pride in the display of some incongruous piece of finery. In 1830 Lord Lansdowne returned him

for Calne at a fortunate moment. His speeches on the Reform Bill at once placed him in the first rank of Parliamentary orators; and in 1832 his merits were inadequately recognized by an appointment as Commissioner of the Board of Control, and soon afterwards as Secretary. A higher honour consisted in his election for Leeds in the first Reformed Parliament. In his official capacity he assisted in passing the West Indian Emancipation Bill; but at one stage, in accordance with his father's convictions and his own, he placed his resignation in Lord Althorp's hands. During his short service at the Board of Control he chafed under the restraints of a subordinate position, and he was strongly impressed with the necessity for an independent member of Parliament of possessing a pecuniary competence. For this reason, and also that he might be enabled more efficiently to assist his family, he accepted in 1833 the place of member of the Supreme Council in India. In this capacity he effected by the Penal Code the first of many great legislative improvements in which India has anticipated England. He also became the first President of the Committee of Public Instruction, and he took an active part in removing restrictions on the freedom of the press.

In 1838 Macaulay left India, having accomplished his object of obtaining an independent competence, which was augmented by a legacy from his uncle, General Colin Macaulay. During his stay in India his eldest sister, who had accompanied him, married Mr. Trevelyan, then the most rising of the young civilians; and he suffered deep affliction from the death of another sister, Mrs. Cropper. His father died during his homeward voyage; but he had the good fortune to be accompanied by Mr. Trevelyan and his family, who afterwards, to his great delight, remained permanently in England.

In 1839 he was returned to Parliament for Edinburgh, and accepted the office of Secretary of War with a seat in the Cabinet, which he only retained till 1841, when Lord Melbourne's Government was driven from office. In Lord John Russell's Administration of 1846 he held the sinecure post of Paymaster-General, but lost his seat for Edinburgh at the General Election of 1847, and consequently retired for the last time from office. From henceforth his History of England monopolized the best of his thoughts and time. The two first volumes were published in 1848, and whilst they raised his literary reputation to the highest point, they added largely to his financial resources. The romantic attractions of his style had numbered among his eager readers hundreds of thousands who seldom trouble historical tomes; and as for the permanent hold his solid genius had established on the reading world, Mr. Trevelyan sums up a page of figures with the statement that "within a generation of its first appearance upwards of 140,000 copies of the History will have been printed and sold in the United Kingdom alone." His closing years were filled with honours, and with happiness as well, and that notwithstanding his growing infirmities. His chief troubles came from public events and such anxieties as he experienced during the Indian Mutiny. Enmities for the most part had died out, literary criticisms were almost universally flattering; he retained the warm regard of friends, although he had never had many intimates; with the public he was the object of general admiration, which savoured pleasantly of personal gratitude; he had long been in the enjoyment of an ample income, and he had the satisfaction of feeling that his worldly prosperity would benefit those beloved relatives who had affectionately devoted themselves to anticipating his wishes. On August 28, 1857, "a great day in my life," his brilliant

career was appropriately crowned by the tender of a Peerage, which he gratefully accepted. He took his title appropriately from Rothley Temple, the pleasant country mansion where he was born, and which was associated with some of his happiest years. In the main he had always felt with Johnson, that London is the only place to live in; but, though he had been loath to leave his rooms in the Albany for a bright little residence in the outskirts of Kensington, yet the change to suburban life contributed largely to his enjoyment. Like Warren Hastings at Daylesford, he awakened to new tastes with his altered circumstances, rejoicing in the bloom of his thorns and rhododendrons, delighting himself in landscape gardening in miniature, in "my little paradise of shrubs and turf." Death stole so gently on him at the last that it came with a shock on his watchful relations, and the great student ceased to breathe in his library chair, his book lying open on the table beside him. As his nephew acknowledges, if he had always shown a sincere and contented spirit, his had been a singularly happy and prosperous life. They laid him in Westminster Abbey with Johnson and Garrick, Goldsmith, Gay, and Addison, those departed worthies of literature he most had loved and honoured in life, with the simple inscription—"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore." And were it worth while indulging in unavailing regrets, we might feel still, with many of his mourners, that perhaps no tomb in the great national mausoleum ever closed on such a wealth of accumulated treasure which the possessor had been using to the last to such brilliant purpose.

The "Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.," by his brother, the Rev. Donald Macleod, B.A., attracted nearly as much notice on its first appearance as that of Lord Macaulay, the first edition being bought up almost as soon as it appeared. The name of Norman Macleod is familiar wherever his countrymen are scattered. When the news of his death was announced it was difficult to explain to foreigners how it was that, though he was neither bishop nor archbishop—only a "simple ministre protestant"—his loss could draw forth lively expressions of regret from compatriots who were neither of his kinsfolk nor acquaintance. He owed this place in popular favour in great measure to the eloquence of his preaching; and to be distinguished as a good preacher is no easy matter in a country where every one who gets into a pulpit is expected to have something to say, and to be able to say it off without notes too. This demand for extempore preaching brings a *mauvais quart d'heure* into manse life every week, but to Dr. Macleod preaching was a pleasure, and "committing" a mere joke. Even in the early days of his ministry he tells us that four times reading through his manuscript was enough to fix it in his memory. In later years he seldom wrote out a sermon, although he thought out his subject carefully during the week. We note in his journal that he early cultivated a habit of writing down incidents or illustrations that might be useful to him in his preaching. Thus he knew how to make the matter of his discourse so attractive that he would have charmed his hearers even had its delivery been less to their mind. Once when he had been guilty of reading a sermon—in Ayrshire, too, where such a backsliding is looked on "as the greatest fault of which a minister can be guilty"—one enthusiastic old woman was heard, as the church "scaled," pouring forth her admiration into the ear of a friend. Her admiring question, "But wasna *that* a sermon!" was met with the chilling, "Oh, aye, but he read it." "Read it! I wadna hae cared if he had *whustled* it," was the

indignant reply. But Dr. Macleod had little need to read his sermons, for he had the real gift of extempore preaching. Never at a loss for words or illustrations, it never seemed if he had exhausted his subject, and he never wearied either himself or his hearers. Simplicity was the constant characteristic of his style, and he left on those who heard him the impression that he had rather been trying to do them good than to show off his own gifts. But it was to his large-hearted sympathy with all with whom he came in contact that Dr. Macleod owed his success in the ministry even more than to the power of his preaching.

The son of a Highland minister, and brought up in a quiet parish in the Mull of Kintyre, received his education at Glasgow University, and became tutor and travelling companion to the son of a Yorkshire squire with whom he resided for some time at Weimar, plunging gaily into the social amusements of the place. Returning to Scotland, he embraced the family profession and settled down to a serious view of life. In his first parish he found among "Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes" a population very difficult to deal with, composed as it was of the descendants of the old Westland Whigs, who still cherished traditions of Drumclog and Bothwell Brigg, and of the free-thinking Chartist-websters of Newmilns. "Gang ower the fundamentals" were the words with which an old pauper woman received his first pastoral visit, and it was not till she was satisfied that the theology which he bawled down her ear-trumpet was sound that she would consent to receive him as the minister. As for the Chartist-weavers, the new minister won them over at once by entering readily into their schemes for self-improvement, and thereby refuting their favourite argument that the clergy set their faces against the intellectual advancement of the masses. The lectures on geology which he delivered at their "Philosophical Institution" were crowded with attentive listeners, and raised an enthusiastic feeling in his favour. When he left Loudoun for Dalkeith he was regretted alike by Chartists and Covenanters. It was while he was at Loudoun that an obscure parish in Perthshire suddenly became the cynosure of Presbyterian eyes. The ferment that was raised about the Auchterarder case and the Veto Act stirred up a strife all over the country, in which every man, woman, and child took part. When the storm broke, and the men of most mark and talent left the Establishment, taking a third part of their brethren with them, Norman Macleod stood firm, and remained through life a member of the Established Kirk.

His last preferment was to the richest living in Scotand, the Barony Church, in Glasgow. In the organisation of this vast parish he enlisted the assistance of the middle-classes, endeavouring to make the respectable part of his flock act as educators of the ignorant and wretched who so far outnumbered them. He founded the first Congregational Penny Savings Bank in Glasgow, and established a "refreshment-room where working-men could get cheap and well-cooked food, and enjoy a comfortable reading-room at their meal hours, instead of being obliged to have recourse to the public-house." The secret of his success in his parochial work lay in his sympathetic nature. He could enter into the sorrows of the highest and of the lowest alike. How strong his hold over his people was may be learned from the fact that it bore the shock of seeing him take the side of liberty of conscience in the Sabbatarian controversy of 1865. He refused to read the pastoral against Sabbath desecration put forth by the Presbytery. It

seems almost incredible that this step should have drawn upon him so much contumely. His fellow-ministers cut him, apologized for being seen in his company, and one even refused to occupy the pulpit where he had preached. Remonstrances were also addressed to him for introducing novels into *Good Words*. Anxious parents were indignant when they found that behind the screen of the familiar cover their offspring were reading fiction on the Sabbath. But, in spite of his lax views on the Sabbath, and in spite of the "bad words" sown among the "good," Norman Macleod was chosen Moderator of the Assembly, and died at the full height of popular favour, the acknowledged leader of his Church both at home and abroad. The liberality of his views are strikingly illustrated in the cordial approval he expresses of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. But, indeed, the total absence of all sectarian prejudice is the most prominent feature of his character and the main substance of his teaching.

"Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel." By Mrs. John Herschel.—The documents collected in this volume make up a long-delayed record—and now the only possible one—of a life given to a work which, if done for itself alone, would have been enough to keep alive the name of the worker in after-times. The object of Miss Herschel's life and the aid given to Sir William Herschel by her is thus described in the address delivered to the Astronomical Society by its Vice-President in 1828, when the Society's gold medal was presented to her. "Who participated in his toils? Who braved with him the inclemency of the weather? Who shared his privations? A female. Who was she? His sister. Miss Herschel it was who by *night* acted as his amanuensis: she it was whose pen conveyed to paper his observations as they issued from his lips; she it was who noted the right ascensions and polar distances of the objects observed; she it was who, having passed the night near the instrument, took the rough manuscripts to her cottage at the dawn of day and produced a fair copy of the night's work on the following morning; she it was who planned the labour of each succeeding night; she it was who reduced every observation, made every calculation; she it was who arranged everything in systematic order; and she it was who helped to obtain his imperishable name."

Though in her modesty she disclaimed all title to great abilities or knowledge, and looked upon herself as a "mere tool which *he* had the trouble of sharpening," Miss Herschel had discovered several comets on her own account, and did much useful work on star-catalogues, although she was no longer an observer, for some time after Sir William's death. Her "Recollections" and "Diary," which form the basis of this memoir, are almost monotonous in their records of daily toil. She became a drudge, not to William Herschel only, but to any of the family who might happen to come to England; and she observes that during her brother Dietrich's four years' residence in this country she had not a day's respite from trouble and anxiety. "I hope," she adds, "I have acquitted myself to everybody's satisfaction, for I never neglected my eldest brother's business, and the time I bestowed on Dietrich was taken entirely from my sleep or from what is generally allowed for meals, which were mostly taken running or sometimes forgotten entirely." No work was too servile for Sir William Herschel's sister, and it is strange to read that this unassuming woman, who while "minding the heavens" for her brother discovered eight comets, should have been forced, amid all her other daily and nightly occupations, to paint

and paper the rooms she had to occupy. When her brother and Lady Herschel leave home for change of air she takes charge of the house. When she is laid up and suffering and cannot go to her work, the work is sent to her; when on a rare occasion she escapes from the mill for eight days, to visit friends in London, she returns to find "a great deal of work" prepared for her. It would be a mistake to suppose that this life of toil was not, upon the whole, a happy life; but it is impossible not to regret that a woman of Caroline Herschel's ability should have expended so much of her time on labour which an ordinary intelligent clerk might have performed as well. She describes in her "Recollections" the exhausting labours undergone by her brother, and by herself also, while making his forty-foot telescope. During that time he never relaxed in his observations, and, she writes, "If it had not been sometimes for the intervention of a cloudy or moonlight night, I know not when my brother (or I either) should have got any sleep; for with the morning came also his workpeople, of whom there were no less than between thirty and forty at work for upwards of three months together."

Sir William Herschel died in 1822, and Caroline, who had spent fifty years "living and toiling for him and him only," returned to Hanover, at the age of 72, a heart-broken woman. She had now no object in life, and it is evident that she made a great mistake in leaving England and English friends for the narrow circle of a German town. She was solitary and unappreciated, and the attention of her relatives, of whom she writes for the most part with no friendly feeling, seems to have been dictated by mercenary motives. Yet the picture of Caroline Herschel's old age is not wholly a gloomy one, and her letters exhibit an occasional vivacity that is infinitely attractive. It is worth noting, however, that to this devoted woman the progress of astronomical science was of less importance than her brother's fame. The whole of her correspondence with her nephew, Sir John Herschel, extending from her return to Hanover in 1822 to within a year or two of her death, at the age of 97, in 1848, is full of pride and interest in her brother's astronomical fame and everything bearing on it, not unmixed at times with a jealousy which in her case, if ever, was pardonable and almost laudable.

The Life of William Godwin may be profitable to read, but we cannot say it is pleasant. Mr. Paul has had an ample store of fresh materials, and his work, entitled "William Godwin; His Friends and Contemporaries," teems with unpublished letters from remarkable men and women; but the impression they have left on our mind is uncanny and uncomfortable. William Godwin was born in March, 1756, at Wisbeach. The son of a Dissenting minister, he was himself educated for the ministry, and took the prefix of "Reverend," preaching at Yarmouth and other places. In 1785 he was appointed "writer of the historical part of the 'New Annual Register,'" at a stipend of 60 guineas. Thus fairly launched on the stormy sea of literature and politics, the title of Reverend faded away from William Godwin, and his heresies against Dissent were considered so shocking by his family that they saw little of him. At this time his father was dead, and his pious and thrifty mother, of whose letters and other specimens of character we have interesting glimpses in this book, lived with his eldest brother, who had settled as a farmer at Wood Dalling, in Norfolk. In 1793 Godwin produced his "Political Justice," his greatest work, the title of which is

inscribed on his tombstone in the churchyard at Bournemouth. It contained a defence of Communism, as what is now called by that name was understood at that time. Many of the political tenets which it inculcated have passed into modern legislation; its moral, or rather its immoral, tendencies, and especially its heresies as to religion and marriage, are, we are happy to say, as far from realization as ever. The book was published at a high price, three guineas, and to this Godwin owed his immunity from prosecution, for when it was debated in the Privy Council whether such proceedings should be instituted, "Pitt observed that a three-guinea book could never do much harm among those who had not three shillings to spare."

Shortly afterwards "Caleb Williams" appeared. It is a wonderfully powerful, but most unpleasant book, full of amazing impossibilities, and shrouded in perpetual gloom, but the character of Falkland, the murderer, stands alone in literature, and altogether the book may be described as the first sensational novel in English literature. It, too, was very successful, and now Godwin had taken the proud position of having in one year published the most startling political treatise and the most striking novel of the day. At the same time, he by no means neglected active politics, and when Horne Tooke, Holcroft, and others were tried in the year 1794 for high treason, Godwin identified himself with the prisoners in the boldest way, wrote in their defence, stood by them at the dock, and triumphed more than any man when they were acquitted.

In 1797, after two years of previous intimacy, he married Mary Wollstonecraft, the *protegée* of Imlay, an unprincipled American adventurer, who had deserted her. She was a woman of unusual talent, and before Godwin's "Political Justice" appeared had published in 1792 her "Vindication of the Rights of Women," which was even more striking and startling to the public than the work of her future husband. Godwin's happiness with her was great, but shortlived. She died a few months after her marriage in giving birth to a daughter, afterwards the wife of Shelley, the poet. He soon afterwards courted, but to no purpose, Mrs. Revely, and also Miss Harriet Lee, one of the authoresses of the "Canterbury Tales." Finally, in 1801, he married Mrs. Clairmont, a designing and querulous widow, who, though she really admired him, made him by no means happy. Meanwhile pecuniary misfortunes set in, and in 1805 he made up his mind, at the instigation of his wife, to sink from an author to a bookseller. In Midsummer of that year he began the publication of a series of little books on education, all of which were meritorious, and some of them excellent. At first the firm called itself Baldwin, but it ultimately took the style of M. J. Godwin & Co., with a head office in Skinner Street, and a branch in Harvey Yard, Mrs. Godwin being the manager, and Godwin and his friends the chief writers. In this series first appeared Charles and Mary Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," while Charles also wrote for it his "Voyages of Ulysses." For some years the new speculation was successful, but in 1823 came a great financial crisis, when they were ejected from Skinner Street at the very moment that the Sheriff had put an execution into the house for debt. At this juncture Godwin's political and private friends stood by him, and a handsome subscription was raised for him. In 1811 Shelley, the poet, had introduced himself by letter to Godwin, for whom he expressed the greatest admiration. At this time Shelley was living in Devonshire, with his first wife. On a visit to London they became acquainted. At this time Mary

Godwin was 15; shortly afterwards she went to Scotland, returning in 1814, a young woman of 17 summers. Then it was that she first attracted Shelley. She was unhappy at home with her unsympathetic stepmother and her philosophic father. The pair fell rapidly into love, and finally eloped to France, leaving Shelley's unfortunate wife behind. Godwin's irritation and displeasure at the step taken by his daughter were extreme. "His own views on the subject of marriage had undergone a considerable change, and he was more alive than in former years to the strictures of the world." Mrs. Godwin pursued the fugitives, but in vain. After a while they returned and lived together in England. In 1816 Shelley's wife drowned herself in the Serpentine, and the sad event was followed by the marriage of Shelley and Mary Godwin on December 30. In the meantime, another calamity had befallen Godwin, in the death of his stepdaughter Fanny, who, while on a journey to meet the Shelleys, then in Ireland, committed suicide at Swansea, in a most unaccountable manner.

All this happened before the catastrophe in Skinner Street. So late as March 20, 1820, Godwin, ever sanguine, could write to Shelley from that address: "I consider the day on which I entered on this business as one of the fortunate days of my life." In 1822 came the crash when so much else fell to ruin in the commercial world. It is pleasant to think that one of the last letters written in England by Shelley before his death was one to Mrs. Godwin, placing 400*l.* to the credit of his father-in-law. Within six weeks he was drowned off Spezzia. After being relieved from his distress by the subscriptions of his friends Godwin entered, between the years 1824 and 1832, on the last period of his literary labours. In it he produced his "History of the Commonwealth of England," and his "Thoughts on Man." Two novels, "Cloudesley" and "Deloraine," and his "Lives of the Necromancers," fall within the same period. Of these, the "History of the Commonwealth" may still be read with interest and profit, and in Cromwell, according to his biographer, "he has given a portrait of that great man which deserves to stand by the side of that which Mr. Carlyle has painted for the world." Godwin now lived in the Strand, almost apart from society, and working hard at his books. It was a time of comparative ease and comfort. His son William by his second marriage was married and supporting himself. Mrs. Shelley was constant in her attentions, and his wife, now rid of her stepdaughters, was more kind and less querulous. This gleam of prosperity was, however, soon overclouded by the death of his son William, which he felt as a very bitter calamity.

In April, 1833, Lord Grey bestowed on him the post of Yeoman Usher of the Exchequer, with a residence in New Palace Yard. By this time almost all his old friends were gone. Charles Lamb died at Edmonton in December, 1834. For two years longer Godwin struggled with life, intellectually vigorous, but growing rapidly more feeble. On March 26, 1836, he ended vol. 32 of his Diary, the last words being "cough, snow." On the 27th the cough increased, the pen now dropped from his hand for ever, and, after ten days' gradual and peaceful decay, he died on Thursday, April 7, 1836.

"The Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor, by Mr. Hillard," are interesting from the number of well-known men with whom the accomplished American associated in England and on the Continent. Born in Boston, on the 1st of August, 1791, Mr. Ticknor came over to Europe to complete his education in the year 1815, and landing at Liverpool proceeded to London, where he spent a month in the height of the season.

Here "uncommon social opportunities were held out to him, and the kindness with which he was received was an unbiassed tribute to his social gifts." "For London society," his biographer, tells us, "though hospitable, is fastidious, and will not tolerate anyone who cannot contribute his fair share to the common stock of entertainment." Nor can it be denied that his visit was very fortunate. There were giants in those days as well as lions, and he saw them all. He saw Davy, then in all the freshness and bloom of his scientific enthusiasm, and Dr. Rees, of the "Cyclopædia," who remembered Johnson, Wilkes, and Reynolds. Porson was dead, but he saw Maltby and Elmsley, who wondered that he spoke such good English. Gifford he had expected to find a tall, handsome man, but beheld "a short, deformed, ugly, little man, with a large head sunk between his shoulders, and one of his eyes turned outward; but for all that "one of the best-natured, most open, and well-bred gentlemen I ever met with." Gifford took him to Murray's "bookstore," a sort of literary lounge, where they found Hallam, Elmsley, and Boswell, the son of Johnson's Boswell. Better still, Gifford gave him an introduction to Lord Byron, whom, instead of being deformed all over, as he had imagined, he found remarkably well built, with the exception of his feet. He soon left England for the Continent, and studied for nearly two years at Gottingen, going subsequently to Paris and Italy, eventually to Spain, where he spent some years, and devoted himself to the study of Spanish literature. In 1819 he settled for a time in Edinburgh, and went much into Scotch society, in which Scott was then lord of the ascendant. But, besides, there were Playfair and Mackenzie and Lord Elgin, and Wilson, of the Isle of Palms, "a pretending young man, but with a good deal of talent;" and Hogg, "vulgar as his name, and a perpetual contradiction in his conversation to the exquisite delicacy of his 'Kilmeny.'" Jeffrey, too, was there, "who, in his own house and usual society, was a much more domestic, quiet sort of person than we find him in America." These, with Madame de Flahault, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Fletcher, made up a society which it would be difficult to match in our time. Scott invited the young American to Abbotsford, and the visit would have been very pleasant had it not been cut short by one of those terrible attacks of spasms to which Scott was subject. Hence Ticknor departed South by way of the Lakes, that he might see Southey and Wordsworth. Wordsworth's bodily presence much impressed him, as well as his matter-of-fact sensible conversation, except when he spoke of poetry and reviews, when, as Ticknor expresses it, "he became the Khan of Tartary again, and talked as metaphysically and extravagantly as ever Coleridge wrote." The poet read "Peter Bell," then unpublished, to his visitor, who calls it "a long tale, with many beauties, but much greater defects." In June, 1819, Mr. Ticknor returned to the States and undertook the duties of the Professorship in French and Spanish and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College, which he had accepted during his absence in Europe, the duties of which he discharged with great ability for fifteen years. As soon as he was free from his professorship he caught at a voyage to Europe as a means for restoring his wife's health, which had been much tried by the loss of two children. The passage, still in a sailing packet, took them twenty-four days, and they were nearly lost at the end of it in a gale in the St. George's Channel; but once landed he was everywhere welcomed by old and new friends. He had now made himself a name, and was received into society for other reasons besides his handsome appearance and sympathetic nature. Like the

ancient philosopher, he carried with him all that belonged to him, for his companions were his wife and all his family, consisting of two little girls. After a flying visit to Oxford, where they met with Dr. Chalmers, and were hospitably received by Buckland, they reached London in July, and saw Rogers and Babbage, and his calculating machine, still unfinished, and never now to be finished. Holland House was open to them, and there the Liberals congregated in 1835 just as Ticknor had seen them in 1819, except that the Opposition were now in office after the passing of the Reform Bill.

After spending two winters on the Continent the travellers arrived again in England in March, 1838, and stayed till June. In London Ticknor was warmly welcomed by his old friends and made many new ones. From 1838 to 1856 Ticknor pursued the even tenor of his way in his American home, corresponding with his numerous friends in Europe, and especially in England, and working at his great work, the "History of Spanish Literature," which still maintains its reputation as the best work on the subject. At the same time he took the liveliest interest in the political questions which then agitated the United States. One great object of his life was the establishment of a Free Library at Boston, which was much facilitated by a munificent donation for that purpose from Mr. Bates. Having secured the free library, the question arose who should buy the books, and, as no one could discharge this duty so well as Ticknor, he revisited Europe with Mrs. Ticknor—the miseries of the sea being much diminished by a passage in a steamer. He returned for the last time to America in August, 1857. He was now 66, and at that age a man's friends fall fast. In 1859 Prescott died, the man whom he loved perhaps best of all. Though in his 68th year, Ticknor determined to write Prescott's life, a labour of love which he fulfilled with a sad pleasure. The work was finished when the Civil War in America broke out in 1861, and he determined to defer the publication till better and quieter times. All through the struggle he corresponded with his friends in England, particularly with the Lyells and with Sir Edmund Head, then Governor-General of Canada. In 1864 the "Life of Prescott" appeared, and was acknowledged as a wonderful work for a man of 72. The last seven years of Ticknor's life were spent in tranquil simplicity; in the winter of 1871 symptoms of paralysis appeared, and on January 26 in the next year he breathed his last. When we say that his loss as a refined gentleman and accomplished scholar was equally regretted on both shores of the Atlantic, we feel that we can add nothing in praise of such a character.

Few tourists during the last thirty or five-and-thirty years can have made their way along the north coast of Cornwall without at least hearing of the "Vicar of Morwenstow," of whom we have graphic accounts in the "Life of Robert Stephen Hawker, M.A.," by S. Baring-Gould, M.A., and in the "Memorials" of the late Rev. R. S. Hawker, by the Rev. Frederick Lee. Many will recall his strangely-dressed figure, standing at the open door of his vicarage, which commanded the long, descending road of approach, ready to greet his visitors "with a sunny smile and both hands extended in welcome." Never were a poet and his dwelling-place more completely in harmony. Mr. Hawker's very peculiar temperament, to some extent inherited, was nurtured and developed at Morwenstow in a manner which would have been almost impossible in any other English parish. Wild legends, strange fragments of folk-lore, and old-world customs and ceremonies

long disused elsewhere, lingered, and still linger, in that remote corner; while the shelves and spires of the iron-bound coast afford scenery the impressive grandeur of which can hardly be exceeded. His love for such scenery and such legends was part of his heritage as a Cornishman; and many of what we regard as his best verses—"The Silent Tower of Bottreaux," "Mawgan of Melhuach," "A Croon on Hennacliff," and, above all, the famous "Song of the Western Men," with its "Trelawny" burden—are full of the true spirit of the country—a spirit which makes itself felt, but which is hardly less difficult to seize and to "bind in words" than the scent of the furze and the heather filling the long coombes that wind toward the sea. Morwenstow supplied the poet with ample material for his verse; and the extreme seclusion of the place, which is still, and always must be, far away from railways, helped to develop the independent thought, the peculiar and imaginative notions, and the impatience of control which distinguished Robert Hawker as a theologian and a parish priest. He hardly left his parish during the forty years for which he was its vicar. "The Lord shut him in," he would say, "as Noah was into the ark." The sea on one side, and on the other a broad tract of land without great towns and almost without villages, separated him from his fellows; and the natural result was that he become altogether unlike other men. He was the grandson of Dr. Hawker, Vicar of Charles Church, Plymouth, a well-known Calvinistic divine, whose "Morning and Evening Portions" are still in favour with those of his own school. Educated at the Grammar School at Cheltenham, and entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, pecuniary considerations would have obliged him to abandon his academical career, but for his marriage with a lady twenty years his senior, who had sufficient means to enable him to finish his course at Oxford, and to win the Newdegate prize, the subject of his verses being "Pompeii." The marriage, in spite of all that might have been prophesied, turned out a very happy one. He took his wife to Oxford riding behind him on a pillion, and migrated from Pembroke to Magdalen Hall. On leaving Oxford he and Mrs. Hawker established themselves at Morwenstow, on the coast, some seven miles from Stratton. There he read for holy orders, and even then forecast in rhyme his future connexion with the place:—

> "Welcome, wild rock and lonely shore,
> Where round my days dark seas shall roar;
> And thy grey fane, Morwenna, stand
> The beacon of the Eternal Land."

His first curacy was at North Tamerton, a quiet village on the upper course of the Tamar, and still in the Stratton district. In 1834 he became vicar of Morwenstow, on the presentation of Dr. Phillpotts, who had not long become Bishop of Exeter. The parish is agricultural, for the coast is without harbours, and there is little or no fishing. But there was wealth of another sort to be gained from the sea. The "wrecking" for which the Cornish coast was so long infamous found here one of its most productive quarters; and its results affected the character and disposition of almost every native. As in Shetland, "providential wrecks" supplied farmers and labourers with many of the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. "I do not see why it is," said a Cornish clerk one day, "why there be prayers in the Buke o' Common Prayer for rain and for fine weather, and

thanksgivings for them and for peace, and there's no prayer for wrecks, and thanksgiving for a really gude one when it is come." His own exertions on such occasions were indefatigable; and he might be seen, in alb and stole, conducting upward from the beach a sad procession which bore with it the bodies of two sailors, found the same morning on the rocks. For such a ceremony he had a special office, and the dead were placed in his church until they could be decently laid to rest in the sunny churchyard; in one instance, at least, with the figure-head of the shattered vessel raised near them as a memorial. The church itself contains much curious imagery and sculpture which, to Mr. Hawker's fancy, had been mainly suggested by the sea and things of the sea. He found seals' heads in some of the rude Norman grotesques; the cradle roof of the nave was the upturned keel of a vessel, and the cable moulding of the font was the ripple of the waters of Gennesaret. The church was his chamber of meditation. He frequented it at all hours, by day and by night, and was more than once favoured there by a vision of St. Morwenna herself. "I have seen her," he wrote. "She has told me that she lies here; and at her feet ere long I hope to lay my old bones." This, however, was a communication to a favoured friend. To ordinary persons he did not unfold himself so unreservedly; and when a neighbouring vicar once asked him "what were his views and opinions," Mr. Hawker drew him to the window and said:—"There is Hennacliff, there is the Atlantic stretching to Labrador, there Morwenstow crag, here the church and graves. There are my views; as to my opinions, I keep them to myself."

Mr. Hawker's "Cornish Ballads" and his prose volume of "Footprints" have long been well known. His poetry, if not of the highest order, has the true ring. He was a born poet, and wrote because he could not help it. His prose stories are admirable. We confess to a doubt whether, like Sir Walter Scott, he has not supplied some of his Cornish legends with a hat and cane "to fit them for going into company;" but, if so, they are none the less delightful, and they reflect in a wonderful manner the very colouring and atmosphere of that wild coast.

The "Journal of Commodore Goodenough, edited, with a Memoir, by his Widow," embraces the two years from May, 1873, to the time of his death, with some of the letters to friends at home, giving an account of what he observed in the Australian colonies, in the Fiji Islands, the New Hebrides, and the last wandering cruise of the "Pearl." His most important act was in a joint commission with Mr. Consul Layard, during five months from November, 1873, to examine the state of the Fiji Islands, and report on the expediency of their annexation. The peaceable voluntary cession agreed to by King Thakombau and other native chiefs, who were indeed plunged in hopeless financial embarrassments by their European officials, was mainly due to the confidence that Goodenough's character had inspired. He afterwards, in June, 1875, had the gratification of conveying Sir Arthur Gordon, the first British Governor of Fiji, to establish the new rule, which seems of late to be a more onerous task than was supposed. Its difficulties and risks had not escaped the consideration of Commodore Goodenough, but there were serious dangers in letting it alone, if not positive national discredit. The annexation of Fiji, with the assumption of a general power now vested in its Governor as Consul-General, to correct such abuses wherever committed by British subjects, will doubtless prove beneficial. Commodore Goodenough, by his official labours conducing to this result, had really accomplished the best that

could be done for the temporal salvation of those poor creatures. It has been regarded as a fitting termination, a sort of euthanasia, to crown this laudable achievement, that he should end by going to visit them as a friend, and being killed by them in mistake for an enemy. We are disposed, on the contrary, to wish that he were still commanding on the Australian station, or holding some administrative post in that region, to carry out the measures devised for their welfare. His remarks upon the different methods and results of missionary procedure, and the characters of its local agents in Tanna, Maré, and other places of its tolerably successful institution, should have due weight. No department of benevolent enterprise stands more in need of practical discrimination. This inestimable mental gift was not wanting in Commodore Goodenough, for he was free from any delusive sentimentalism, with all his "enthusiasm of humanity" and his solid faith in what he called, in his simple way, "the love of God."

The "Memoir of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, with Notices of his Daughter," by George E. Ellis, published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, gives us an account of one of the celebrities of a former generation who are almost forgotten by the ordinary public in the present day. Count Rumford was in many respects an extremely remarkable man, and he took what must have appeared to him sure measures to secure the perpetuation of his memory. At a very early age he had raised himself from a situation of something more than private obscurity to a position of considerable public eminence. He gained and largely deserved a world-wide reputation as an enlightened philanthropist and sagacious public administrator, while his speculations and achievements in the domain of physics continue to be spoken of with respect by the scientific authorities of our time. Indeed, Dr. Ellis goes so far as to claim for Count Rumford that "he is fairly to be regarded as the discoverer and first promulgator of the facts and principles which are grouped under the now familiar designation of the conservation and correlation of force." However this may be, in a humbler and less extensive field of inquiry he must certainly be recognised as a master, and what he did for promoting the economy and the rational use of fuel has neither been surpassed nor equalled by anyone who has come after him. Alive he was caricatured by Gilray, and after his death his *éloge* at the French Academy was pronounced by Cuvier. He was the founder and the first recipient of the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society, among his successors being Davy, Brewster, Fresnel, Biot, Faraday, Arago, Arnott, Kirchhoff, and Tyndall. He also founded the Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Rumford Professorship at Harvard University. Moreover, last but not least, he projected, and in conjunction with Sir Joseph Banks established, the Royal Institution, where so much has been done, not only to popularise but also to advance science. It is strange, taking all these things into consideration, that Rumford's works should not have been collected, and that his biography should not have been fittingly compiled until now. Of his various writings it is not our present purpose to speak. They consist of upwards of half a hundred distinct pieces, and fill four royal octavo volumes, averaging some five hundred and fifty pages each. Count Rumford was born in Massachusetts, in 1753, his father being a well-to-do farmer. He began life as apprentice to a storekeeper, first in Salem and subsequently in Boston; but, marrying a widow with a considerable fortune, he left off business, got appointed to the majority of a regiment, and on the

evacuation of Boston by the King's troops in 1776 was selected by Governor Wentworth to carry despatches to London. He was immediately nominated to a clerkship in the Northern Department, and shortly advanced to the post of Secretary of the Province of Georgia. Four years afterwards he was made Under Secretary of State. But his official duties did not materially impede his scientific pursuits, and in 1779 he was elected a member of the Royal Society. Among the subjects to which he turned his attention were the explosive force of gunpowder, the construction of firearms, and the system of signalling at sea. In connection with the third of these he made a cruise with the Channel fleet in the "Victory" as a volunteer, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy. His rapid promotion in the Civil Service had been mainly due to the good offices of Lord George Germaine, the Secretary of State for the Northern Department in Lord North's Administration. Upon Lord George Germaine's resignation, in 1781, he also resigned and received a cavalry command in the southern part of the revolted American provinces. But the War of Independence was practically at an end, and he does not seem to have had any opportunity for distinguishing himself. In 1783 he finally retired upon half-pay, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and went to Strasburg, where he was introduced to Prince Maximilian, afterwards Elector of Bavaria, who persuaded him to enter the Bavarian service, George III. having given him permission to do so, and knighting him on the occasion. During eleven years he remained at Munich, a kind of dictator in both civil and military affairs. He was Minister of War, Minister of Police, and Chamberlain to the Elector. But these various appointments did not supply him with sufficient occupation, and he contributed at this period several papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," detailing his physical and chemical experiments, besides instituting various reforms in the military and social condition of the country. In 1795 he returned to England, having been previously created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. While in London he employed himself in devising means for curing smoky chimneys and in improving the construction of fireplaces, one of the numerous houses which he took under his protection being that of Lord Palmerston's father, in Hanover Square. But shortly afterwards he was recalled to Bavaria. Munich was threatened at the same time by both the Austrian and the French armies. The Elector of Bavaria fled from his capital, and Rumford was placed in command of the garrison, and by his energy and tact an occupation of the city was prevented. He published in 1799 a pamphlet entitled "Proposals for Forming by Subscription in the Metropolis of the British Empire a Public Institution for diffusing Knowledge and facilitating the general Introduction of useful Mechanical Inventions and Improvements, and for teaching by Courses of Philosophical Lectures and Experiments the Application of Science to the Common Purposes of Life." This was the original project of the Royal Institution, which received its charter in 1800, and of which George III. was the earliest patron. It is there that Davy, Faraday, and Tyndall first made themselves a name. Of the only one of these whom he knew Rumford writes: "We have found a nice able man for this place of lecturer—Humphrey Davy. Lectures are given, frequented by crowds of the first people." For some time Rumford, with occasional journeys abroad, lived on in London, engaged in his investigations concerning light, heat, and the economy of fuel. In 1804 he went to reside in Paris, where he married the widow of Lavoisier, the chemist, with whom he led anything but a plea-

saint life. He died on August 21, 1814, at Auteuil, at the age of sixty one.

Our notice of contemporary biography must conclude with the lives of two Bishops, not more widely differing in geographical position and circumstances than in character and sentiments. The first, Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, whose biography is written by his son, the Rev. George Sumner, belongs to a generation past away. Born in 1790, the son of a country rector, without University distinction, Charles Sumner became a bishop and dean at thirty-six, having previously held two canonries; and for forty years he filled the historic see of Winchester, being the last of its Prince Bishops who enjoyed its lordly revenues without the control of Ecclesiastical Commissioners or the "sweet simplicity" of a fixed income. The "wisdom, zeal, power, and Christian love" which his biographer claims for him were no doubt his in the measure and degree which all Christian ministers of blameless life possess them; but we cannot gather from his biography that they were found in Bishop Sumner in any exceptional measure. Educated at Eton, he there became intimate with the future judges, Patteson and Coleridge. At the age of twenty he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the usual course took his B.A. degree; his undergraduate career, as respectable in all ways as his schoolboy course had been, had served to sow the seed of his future success in life, for he made friends with Lord Mount Charles and Lord Francis Conyngham, sons of the Marquess of Conyngham, who asked him to travel with his sons for two years, promising him a living or an equivalent at the end of that time. The young tutor was still a layman, and protracted ramblings on the Continent did not seem to be the most efficacious means of preparing himself for the position of a beneficed clergyman; but a pliant prelate of Norwich was found ready to ordain him without the legal title, and the young deacon and his pupils set out on their travels. At Geneva he met his future wife, and this changed his plans at once; he now looked to returning to England, and in 1816 he was settled at Highclere as curate, with a house full of pupils. Even here his luck stood by him. An introduction to George IV. which his grateful pupils procured for him, placed him at once on the ladder of promotion, and he became in quick succession Private Chaplain to His Majesty, Canon of Worcester, then of Canterbury, Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of St. Paul's, and finally at the age of thirty-seven he was translated to the see of Winchester.

The "Life of Robert Gray, Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan of Africa" is also given us by a son in the clerical profession, the Rev. Charles Gray. Twelve hundred pages would seem too many to devote to the biography of a colonial bishop, were it not that in the estimate of the writer Dr. Gray was the greatest bishop of modern times. The world is not likely to agree with his verdict. The late Bishop of Capetown, who is chiefly known in this country from the unfortunate controversy with the Bishop of Natal, possessed many qualifications for his office. His sincerity was unquestionable, his energy was great, and in the cause of duty there is no reason to doubt his own assertion that he never spared himself. He was sternly conscientious, and endeavoured unceasingly to attain the high ideal he had formed of his episcopal functions, and it is to be regretted that a man like him should have been brought into collison with a nature in many respects so different from his own as Dr. Colenso's.

A considerable portion of the "Life" is occupied with the Colenso case; and Mr. Long, who incurred the Bishop's displeasure and was excommunicated for clerical disobedience, also fills up a large space. Readers who do not care for the squabbles of polemics may find some interest in the account of the Bishop's arduous journeys through his immense diocese with his cheerful and noble-minded wife. In the home circle, and by all the friends who sympathised with him, we can well believe that Dr. Gray was warmly loved and appreciated. It should be recorded also to his honour that he possessed the esteem of one of the best men of his party, the Rev. John Keble.

"The Life of John Locke," by H. R. Fox Bourne, is a welcome contribution to the biographies of the year. To many, perhaps to most, of even the more serious of the multitude of English readers in our day John Locke has been hardly more than the shadow of a great name--hardly more than the author of a philosophical treatise, which, though famous as the beginning of a new departure in modern philosophy, is better known by fame than from actual study to all except the very few who, while looking back to Locke as perhaps the greatest of their own teachers in metaphysics, have yet believed with reason that in the works of Locke's successors down to the present day there has been, and now is, a development and application of his method far more complete and more fit for the practical use of the metaphysical student than the original "Essay concerning Human Understanding." Mr. Fox Bourne reproduces the letters published by Lord King, in his "Life and Correspondence of Locke," with the addition of other matter published and unpublished which he has collected from different sources, and is justified in his assertion that "the writing of an orderly and comprehensive biography of the author of 'An Essay concerning Human Understanding' is for the first time attempted in the following volumes." The reader may wish, according to his individual taste, that one passage had been shortened or another amplified, but no one can read these volumes through without finding that there has grown up before him, we will not say the image of a hero, since Locke was ever too modest and too humble to "threaten and command," but yet—

> "A combination and a form, indeed,
> Where every god did seem to set his seal,
> To give the world assurance of a man!"

So quiet and unobtrusive was the life of this great man, that it is only in the detailed study of its history that we learn how important a part he played in politics, no less than in philosophy—as the trusted adviser of Shaftesbury under Charles II., and of William himself, as well as of his Ministers.

"William (Augustus), Duke of Cumberland: being a Sketch of his Military Life and Character, chiefly as exhibited in the General Orders of his Royal Highness, 1745-47." By Archibald Niel Campbell Maclachlan, M.A., Vicar of Newton Valence, Hants. The character of the Duke of Cumberland will always remain a subject of controversy, notwithstanding any fresh light that may from time to time be thrown upon the subject from either side. When the Duke was placed in command of the Army of Flanders, the officer who acted as Judge Advocate of the army was Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, of

the 3rd Dragoons. Whether it was the duty of his office to keep the general orders of the army, or whether he did so for his own pleasure, does not appear, but he carefully preserved these orders, which were handed down to his descendant, Mr. Campbell Maclachlan, by whom they are now published, accompanied by many valuable notes and biographical sketches.

The general orders begin in April, 1745. The parole was always given in French. The object of this may possibly have been to render it available for all the allied forces, but some of the words must have been taught with difficulty to English soldiers, such as "St. Jaques et Compostelle," "St. Eulalie et Engien," and "St. Benoit et Hanovre." Regulations about dress were issued from the first. "No officer for ye future is to appear dressed in blew when he has his sword on except the Artillery and Blew Guard. Officers' great coats or cloaks to be of any collour." The next point seems to have been the desire of the general that all officers should punctually perform their duties, and even the chaplains are called upon to give a reason for being absent. Among those present we are told that Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," was one. His day thoughts seem to have absorbed him sometimes, for once, when plunged in meditation, he walked deliberately into the French lines and was captured, but the courteous enemy, discovering his real profession, sent him back. Pillaging was strictly forbidden, and the sporting propensities of the officers are checked. "It is strictly ordered by his Royal Highness that none presume to shoot or hunt, whether officers, private men, or officers' servants or huntsmen;" and the proper compliments are prescribed for foreign officers, especially Marshal Konigsegg.

Mr. Maclachlan's sketches of the officers employed in the Duke of Cumberland's army will be read with interest. All his aides-de-camp rose to high military rank in after life. They were Captain Napier, Lord Bury, Lord Cathcart, Captain York (created Lord Dover), Lord Ancrum, and Colonel Conway. The general officers of the army were also many of them distinguished in after days, such as Ligonier, Hawley, and Crawford. Soon after Fontenoy the Pretender landed in Scotland, and the Duke, with a portion of his army, hastened back to England to defend the Hanoverian claim to the British Crown.

After Culloden the general orders contain the thanks of the Duke to his men for gaining the battle. The arms and colours are directed to be taken to the proper quarters, and the "persons who took 'm," as the orders state, are promised rewards of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each arm and 16 guineas for each colour. Mr. Maclachlan is of opinion that the Pretender undoubtedly did issue an order against giving quarter to the "Elector's troops," and quotes it word for word. It is also alluded to in the Duke's orders of the 17th of April. Yet historians have generally come to the conclusion that no such order was issued, and it has always been emphatically denied by all those engaged on the side of the Highlanders. The orders issued at Fort Augustus disprove the stories of the licence granted to the soldiers and of the cruelties perpetrated on the inhabitants by express directions, though the frequent allusions to plundering show that the utmost vigilance was required from and exercised by the Duke in repressing this propensity among his troops.

The last chapter contains the orders issued during the campaign of Laffeldt, and with these the volume terminates. The Duke of Cumberland never again commanded a British army in the field, but for many years in England he took the chief direction of military affairs. That he was a good

deal of a martinet is true, and he carried his notions of discipline to an excess when dealing with the rebels. But the temper of the times, the savage cruelties perpetrated by Highlanders on their opponents, and the knowledge that it was a life and death struggle he was engaged in, must be considered in forming an estimate of the Duke of Cumberland.

"The Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart, Count of Albany, commonly called the Young Pretender," by Alexander Charles Ewald, F.S.A.—Mr. Ewald begins his life of the Young Pretender with the first event in which that Prince himself was particularly interested. His life naturally begins with his birth, and in the first chapter we are introduced to the Young Pretender at the close of December, 1720, lying on a bed of state, and holding his first *levée*, swaddled in consecrated baby-linen, which the Pope had provided, to the value of 6,000 scudi.

After some amusing extracts from the reports of John Walton, then the British Agent at Rome, by which it appears that the infant prince was by no means a healthy baby, Mr. Ewald proceeds to give us some details as to the private life of the child's father, the "Old Pretender," more especially as to his treatment of his wife, which do not give a very favourable impression of his character, and indeed his conduct would seem to have alienated his adherents to a large extent.

While the Old Pretender was thus dissipating that patrimony of loyalty which his followers in Great Britain had so faithfully treasured up, the Young Pretender was growing in years and grace, and on him the adherents of the exiled dynasty now looked as the rightful heir of the Stuarts. He had a careful education, which left him more than usually proficient in learning and acquirements; that he spelled ill was a fault which he only shared with men like Mr. Pelham, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Cumberland, and a host of other men in those times. In the year 1734, we are told, the young Prince made his first campaign at the siege of Gaeta, and displayed considerable courage. On January 18, 1735, his mother died, imploring her children to "hold fast to the Catholic religion, and never to quit it for all the kingdoms of the world, none of which could ever be compared to the Kingdom of Heaven."

After her death the Prince seems to have lived a retired life for three or four years, chiefly distinguishing himself by his musical taste; but he was ambitious, and remembered his claim to the English Crown. After twelve years of idle plotting, during which the most absurd schemes were entertained and abandoned by the Old Pretender and his followers, at last the hour arrived which was to give the exiles another opportunity. A formidable conspiracy had been matured in Scotland, and word was sent that a force of 20,000 men was ready to rise at the signal. The French Cardinal Tencin promised his support, and James, believing that France was in earnest, consented to allow Charles Edward to place himself at the head of the expedition. The parting of the father and the son was touching. "I go, Sire," said Charles, "in search of three crowns, which I doubt not but to have the honour and happiness of laying at your Majesty's feet. If I fail in the attempt, your next sight of me shall be in my coffin." "Heaven forbid!" cried the father, bursting into tears, "that all the crowns in the world should rob me of my son. Be careful of yourself, for my sake, and I hope for the sake of millions."

As the Young Pretender passed on his way through Florence, Mann drew

his portrait, and sent it to the Duke of Newcastle. The young man is above the middle height, and very thin. He wears a light bag-wig; his face is rather long, the complexion clear, but bordering on paleness; the forehead very broad, the eyes fairly large—blue, but without sparkle; the mouth large, with the lips slightly curled, and the chin more sharp than rounded.

France not having listened to the remonstrance of England, on the arrival of the Prince war was declared between the two countries, and soon after we find Charles setting out for Scotland. On the way his little force was attacked by an English cruiser, and the ship containing the arms and ammunition for the expedition was forced to retire to Brest. However, the "Dontelle," the Prince's ship, held on for Scotland, where, on the 2nd of August, Charles landed on an islet in the Hebrides, a part of the possessions of Macdonald of Clanranald. The young chief was absent, but his uncle, Macdonald of Boisdale, received the Prince courteously, though he advised him to return to France, as his enterprise must end in disaster. But Charles was not to be daunted. "I am come home," he said, "and I will not return to France, for I am persuaded that my faithful Highlanders will stand by me." The clans flocked to his standard, which was unfurled at Glenfinnan, on the 19th of August, 1745. The Duke of Newcastle, then the head of the Government, was as unfit to meet such a crisis as a man could be. "If one could conceive," says Horace Walpole, "a dead body hung in chains always wanting to be hung somewhere else, one would have a comparative idea of him."

In Scotland the Government was not much better served, and the Prince's march south was commenced before the Committee of Six had certain intelligence of his landing. Sir John Cope was, however, at last sent against him, with 1,500 men; but finding the Prince's army superior to his, he left the way open to Edinburgh to him, and retreated to Inverness. After Charles's entry into the capital Cope landed his forces at Dunbar, and was defeated at the battle of Preston Pans. The eyes of the English Government were at last opened, and in this emergency three battalions of the Guards and seven regiments of Infantry were recalled from Flanders under the Duke of Cumberland. Wade was to march north with a large force, including 6,000 Dutch auxiliaries; Cope was ordered to throw himself into Newcastle, and regiments were raised and the militia called out. Meantime Charles crossed the border and laid siege to Carlisle, which soon capitulated, and shortly afterwards, eluding both General Wade and the Duke of Cumberland, his army entered Derby. So far the Prince had not met with a single check, but, at this point, his adviser, strongly against his will, pressed on him the necessity of retreat. His cause, they said, was hopeless. The French had not landed, the English had not risen; they were between the Duke's and Wade's armies, either of which was equal to their own. It may, Mr. Ewald seems to think, have been fortunate for England that Charles was thus overborne. The Hanoverian dynasty had few friends, and London was full of Jacobites ready to rise; and, according to Sir Watkin Wynn, "the interest of the Elector of Hanover and his Ministry declines so fast that no one will accept their places or employments, which throws them into the greatest distraction." "It was idle," says Mr. Ewald, from whom we quote the above passage, "to say that the restoration of the Stuarts would have been permanent had Charles marched on from Derby; but that

he would have gained the throne, if not for himself, at least for his father, no one who has read the history of the period aright can doubt. The story of his expedition is that of a splendid chance lost. His opportunity came, but he was not permitted to seize it."

We cannot here enter into the story of his retreat; suffice it to say, that, quick and dexterous as it was, and in spite of the victory of Falkirk, his army was at length brought to bay at Culloden and totally defeated on the 16th of August, 1746. With his defeat at Culloden historical interest in the fortunes of Charles Edward ceases. The rest of his life was spent in quarrelling with his father, with his brother Henry, whose entry into the Romish hierarchy as a cardinal gave a great blow to the cause, in quarrels with his wife, with the King of France, and even with the Pope, who had always been the best friend of his family and cause. Had the "hero of the expedition," as Mr. Ewald well calls him, perished on the Moor of Culloden, his name would have gone down to posterity in a blaze of glory. He lived 42 years longer, to die the slave of a most degrading vice. Under the mastery of drink this Prince of romantic promise passed into a heartless lover, a brutal husband, and a character coarse, ungenerous, peevish, suspicious, jealous, and cruel. These are the epithets which his biographer heaps on his head. Of such a king England was well quit.

"The Constitutional History of England. Vol. II. By William Stubbs, M.A." This second instalment of the Oxford Professor's work covers the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and includes the kings from Henry III. to Richard II. The period is one of deep interest to every student. These centuries first saw the despotism of the Plantagenets curbed, and an element in the State develop into a power, which was hereafter to exercise the first legislative functions. The introduction of the Third Estate into the great National Council of ecclesiastical and lay feudatories of the Crown, its segregation, and accretion of power under such kings as Edward I. and III., are traced by the historian with a minuteness and exhaustiveness that the subject has never yet received.

Treating of Simon de Montfort, Mr. Stubbs says :—"The idea of representative government had, however, ripened in his hand; and although the germ of the growth lay in the primitive institutions of the land, Simon has the merit of having been one of the first to see the uses and the glories to which it would ultimately grow."

But it is with Edward the First, both personally and politically, that Mr. Stubbs is most thoroughly at home. Here he has at least come to a king of whom he can not only draw the portrait, but can unreservedly admire the portrait when he has drawn it. In painting the great king, his thoughts naturally go back to the greatest subjects of his earlier portraits. Edward "had all the powers of Henry II. without his vices, and he had too that sympathy with the people he ruled, the want of which alone would have robbed the character of Henry II. of the title of greatness." "He was a law-abiding king, one who kept his word."

But small mention is made of the conquests of Edward I. in Scotland and Wales, Mr. Stubbs dealing primarily with England. He compares the development of the representative system under Edward with the development of the representative system in France, Spain, and elsewhere, and he traces out the causes which made the later history of those countries to be so different from that of England. He strongly brings out the great truth that

there is in a legal sense no nobility in England, and points out the vast importance of this distinction between England and Continental countries: —

"The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course between the very limited peerage which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility, and the unmanageable, ever varying, assembly of the whole mass of feudal tenants as prescribed in Magna Charta."

He vindicates—yet surely at this time of day it was hardly needful to vindicate—the great Churchmen of that day from the charge of seeking nothing but the selfish aggrandizement of their own order. Of the commons, from the knights downwards, there is naturally less to say personally. Their work we see mainly as the work of masses. The time had hardly yet come for their leaders to stand out alongside of bishops and barons. But we see that they had leaders both in the knightly and in the burgher class, and the action of knights and burghers as classes stand out in every page of the history of the struggle.

The number of authorities and records that have been consulted, and are all recited in foot-notes, show that, laborious as the task has been, it was a labour of love, while the impartiality and fullness of the statements, and the forcible inferences drawn from them, are such as we should expect from so conscientious a student and so philosophical an historian. The analysis of character and the judicial award of merit and blame of the chief actors is far-seeing and trenchant, and gives us in many cases quite a new light. The work is a boon to all students of history.

In "The History of the Norman Conquest of England, its Causes and its Results, by E. Freeman, M.A., Vol. V.," we see the completion of a great work, which we may safely say will rank among the greatest historical works of our time and country. Its purpose is "to enlarge on everything that throws light on the effects of the Conquest, especially on everything that throws light on the relations between Normans and English in England;" and the author expresses some regret as to the many points of interest which "mere physical necessity" has obliged him to pass over. Beginning with an examination of Domesday, he proceeds with a narrative of the reigns of Rufus, Henry, and Stephen, which are treated, not at full length, but with a view chiefly to their bearing on the history of the Conquest. The next three chapters trace the effects of the Norman invasion on politics, on language and literature, and on art, which in the eleventh and twelfth centuries is nearly synonymous with architecture. A sketch of the Angevin reigns follows, and a panegyric on the great Edward, "the first English king of the new line," brings the volume to a conclusion. Mr. Freeman recognises the high abilities of William Rufus, whom people are apt to consider as a mere crowned ruffian, and points out how in his Continental policy he rose above the level of a Norman duke, and what services he rendered to the English kingdom, however ill the English people fared at his hands.

Dealing as it does with the results of the Norman Conquest, this volume contains much that will be of the greatest interest to the student of constitutional history. Our space will not allow us to do more than call attention to the dissertation upon the growth of the "feudal system." Here Mr. Freeman follows the lead of Professor Stubbs in attributing to the malignant ingenuity of Ranulf—or, as he prefers to call him, Randolf—Flambard the

creation of the oppressive system of military tenures, or at least the putting of it into a legal and formal shape. Another interesting passage is that tracing the process by which the Witenagemót became the Great Council, and the Great Council passed into the Parliament. He still maintains against Professor Stubbs the theoretically popular nature of the Witenagemót, although, as he remarks, his view and that of the Professor practically come to much the same thing in the end. His account of the working of the law of primogeniture will probably amaze many a good Radical to whom it has never occurred, "that it is the law of primogeniture, more than anything else, which has saved us from the curse of an exclusive nobility." The book closes with a grand panegyric upon Edward I.

"The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy; or, the Geography, History, and Antiquities of the Sassanian or New Persian Empire. Collected and Illustrated from Ancient and Modern Sources, by George Rawlinson, M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, Canon of Canterbury."—The present volume is offered to historical students as a sequel to the "Parthians." The series begins with the Chaldeans, who belong to the mysterious Ethiopian cloud-land; it closes with the annals of the Sassanids, of whom Mr. Rawlinson has now told us quite as much perhaps as there is any need of knowing. We will not say that the story might have been told more briefly; and it would be invidious to say that, as a part of Aryan history, and bearing on the political fortunes of the Western world, it has already been related with a vigour which never flags, and a richness of colouring which gives life to the dreariest landscape. It was not Gibbon's purpose to examine in detail the reigns of the Sassanids as sovereigns of Persia, or to describe the condition of that country under each of those monarchs. Mr. Rawlinson has undertaken this work, and he has done it with conscientious care. The revival of the Persian Empire under the Sassanid Ardeshir, or Artashatr, as Mr. Rawlinson gives his name, brought with it an inheritance of almost incessant war. The struggle with Parthia was followed by a longer and more terrible struggle with the power of Rome, to be succeeded immediately by the fatal encounter with the followers of the Prophet of Islam. In Gibbon's pages these changes are sketched with the rapid touches of a great master; in Mr. Rawlinson's volume the details are filled in with the plodding accuracy of a Flemish painter. The result is not enlivening, but at the least we learn that Gibbon has sometimes erred, and that too in matters in which it is well that he should be set right.

"The Sepoy War. By Sir John Kaye. Vol. III."—The third volume of this interesting work has been published this year. The first volume told us of the revolt at Meerut and the seizure of Delhi. The second described the earlier incidents of the Mutiny at Benares and Allahabad and certain stations in the Punjab, and narrated the two series of operations—one undertaken by troops collected in Madras from Pegu and from Lower Bengal; the other by troops from the hill stations of the North-West and from the Punjab. Pursuing his plan of episodical treatment, Sir John Kaye gave us an account—and a most interesting one it was—of the policy of Sir John Lawrence, the first conflicts in the Punjab, and the state of affairs in Peshawur and at Rawul Pindee. He described the first march of the Guides, the advanced guard of the relieving army, under Daly, in the early days of June, on the Mogul capital; and then, in obedience to his exasperating system, goes back once more to Calcutta at the beginning of May.

At length we reach the siege of Delhi. It is admirably told—in a style full, strong, and nervous. We get on till the middle of July, and are at the height of the interest of the story, when the pen is thrown down; we are led back chafing to the beginning of May again, and, after a long chapter which brings Brigadier John Nicholson, at the head of his movable column, within sight of Delhi, the volume closes, and Sir John Kaye keeps silence for six years. The third volume opens with an account of the state of affairs in Calcutta during the month of June. Havelock and Neill were during that month pushing on from the south to the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow, and Sir John Lawrence was pouring down from the North all his available military strength on Delhi, and, as we have seen, all the North-West was rising. Sir John Kaye gives us an account of the mutiny in Shahabad, the outbreak of Dinapore, and the defence and relief of Arrah. This brings us to the month of August, and chronicles the arrival of Lord Elgin with the China troops, and the formation of the Naval Brigade. But we are doomed once more to go back to the month of May, and to follow the course of events at Agra, culminating in the deeply deplored death, in September, of the energetic Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Colvin. The last part of the volume gives us the thrilling history of the defence of Lucknow and the siege of Delhi, the final capture of which in that same September coincided with the death of one of its most gallant besiegers, General Nicholson. The arrangement of the work, so far as it has yet appeared, strikes us as defective, but the narrative is spirited and well told, and the recent death of the author, leaving his history incomplete, is a loss to the reading public not to be easily replaced.

In his "History of India from the Earliest Times to the Present Day" Mr. Trotter undertakes to compress into one volume the events of upwards of 3,000 years, so that the history of those years may therefrom be clearly and accurately learnt; a task which might almost be held to be beyond the powers of man; and it is probable that the author might have done more justice to the powers he evidently possesses, had he, in the circumstances, been content with a somewhat less ambitious scope. We are not, it is true, kept long in the shadow of the pre-historic twilight, but throughout a rather large portion of the volume we are necessarily hurried through such a maze of perpetually shifting scenes and people that we have really hardly time to look at the country through which we are travelling. Mr. Trotter has evidently spared no pains to be accurate, and, where he has allowed himself the time and space, writes with a powerful and picturesque pen. In the wonderful days of Clive and Hastings, of the latter of whom he is a stanch champion, he is especially good, and has much to say, too, about affairs in Affghanistan when Lord Auckland ruled at Calcutta. Altogether he may be congratulated on the success of the attempt, to use his own words, "to give such an outline of Indian history as might serve to interest that large class of readers which lacks time, means, or will for the study of larger works on the same theme," though the success might have been still greater had he been content with a less crowded canvas.

Mr. Forsyth's "Slavonic Provinces South of the Danube" is one of the numerous works on these countries which this year has called forth. Taking these Provinces in the order selected by Mr. Forsyth, which, however, is neither the order of political importance nor the order of geographical sequence, we glance first at Servia. We are told that immigration of the

Serbs into Servia took place about the seventh century. Though at first nominally recognizing the rule of the Greek emperors, we find the Servians eventually threw off their yoke, and a strong Servian dynasty was founded by Stephen Nemandia. The country succumbed to the Turks after the crushing defeat of Kossovo, and for some centuries Servia was the battle-ground of contending Turks and Hungarians. In 1829, after several desperate struggles against their oppressors, the Servians succeeded under Obrenovitch in gaining the independence which they enjoyed at the beginning of this year. We have next a history of Bosnia, showing the hatred existing between the original Mussulman conquerors, the apostatized Bosnian nobles, and the Christian peasantry. The chapters on Montenegro and Bulgaria are lively and well written, and the result of the perusal of the book is that the reader will find his conception of the Eastern Question cleared and steadied by the process, and his capacity for following the news and the criticisms of the struggle now in progress very materially enlarged.

The late Mr. Grote's "Seven Letters concerning the Politics of Switzerland, pending the outbreak of the Civil War in 1847" are well worth notice. The original cause of the quarrel seems to have been the conspiracies and disturbances fomented by the Jesuits, which caused a bitter feeling among the Liberals. It became obvious, indeed, that the civil government must either be relieved from clerical domination or become a mere instrument in the hands of the priests; and this conviction was deepened by the systematic aggressiveness of the latter. When the clerical party found the majority of the Diet against them they formed a separate league of seven cantons, called the Sonderbund, which established itself as an armed Confederation, in defiance of the authority of the Diet. We cannot go into the details of the struggle which ensued, but may give Mr. Grote's summary of its chief features. He describes the Sonderbund party as "a knot of men trying to turn religion to political account and to put the priest above the political leader, employing for the purpose all the artifices of an ultra-democracy," and receiving the support of the Conservatives, who, though most of them Protestants, sided with the clericals from hatred of their political rivals, the Liberals. It need perhaps hardly be said that Mr. Grote wrote as a strong partisan of the Liberal cause, and that allowance must be made for this bias. At the same time his letters are an admirable example of clear, concise, and vigorous statement, and possess both literary and historical value.

In "Smith's Chaldæan Account of Genesis" the story of the Creation is told in a series of tablets, fragmentary, indeed, but fairly consecutive, showing traces of having once contained a much wider extent of matter. The tablets are twelve in number, indicating a connexion, in the eyes of most scholars, with the path of the sun through the Zodiac, though Mr. Smith was chary of recognizing any solar foundation for the Babylonian myths or legends in general. The sea was, in the ancient Chaldæan belief, the origin of all things, in accordance with Genesis i. 2, where the chaotic waters are called the deep. The Assyrian word for chaos, *mummu*, seems connected with the Hebrew name for confusion. Of motion or production there are both male and female personifications; Lahma and Lahama, the upper and lower expanse or firmament, being named Sar or Ilsar, and Kisar, the former name passing in later times into the hero deity Assur. One of the strangest conceits of the Babylonian fancy is that the world, which was drawn together

out of the waters, rested upon a vast abyss of chaotic ocean, shut in by gigantic gates and strong fastenings, which prevented the floods from overwhelming the earth. When the Deity decided to create the moon he is represented as drawing aside the gates of this abyss, and creating a whirling motion like boiling in the dark ocean below. Then, at his bidding, from this turmoil arose the moon, like a giant bubble, and, passing through the open gates, mounted on its destined path across the vault of heaven.

A remarkable fragment, too short to be entirely intelligible, contains a speech of Hea, the moon, referring to the revolt of the Karkartiamat, or dragon of the sea. Another gives the curse after the Fall, mankind being spoken of as the *zalmat-qaqadi*, or dark race; also as Admi or Adami, as in Genesis—not indeed as a proper name, but in a collective sense for the whole race. We have, too, the story of the god Zu, the Babylonian Prometheus, of Izdubar, identified by Mr. Smith with the Biblical Nimrod, and many others. There is no foretelling what treasures may reward the diligence of explorers and decipherers among the buried hoards of Assyria and Babylonia, illustrating the Hebrew records and enlarging our knowledge of early Oriental history, and all lovers of learning must long regret in the untimely death of Mr. Smith the loss of one of the most persevering and successful of Assyriologists.

"Our Place among Infinities, by Richard Proctor."—No popular writer on astronomy succeeds so thoroughly as Mr. Proctor in conveying to our minds an idea of the vastness of creation, the portion of the subject which he now brings before us being our own infinite littleness. Not the littleness of individual man, with his short span of life and comparatively futile powers, but our aggregate littleness, as shown by the mere speck which represents our planet in the immensity of space, and the vast extent of time during which that planet existed in an uninhabited state, as well as the probably immense duration of its existence after we shall have ceased to be. Such is in brief the matter treated of in the series of essays comprising this volume, the first lecture, "The Past and Future of our Earth," being, as it were, the key of the whole position. In his opening pages Mr. Proctor at once disclaims the association of his subject with religious questions, because, as "science deals with the finite, though it may carry one's thoughts to the infinite," he considers it impossible to learn from it anything of the infinite attributes of an Almighty Being. Such teachings, in fact, come entirely within a different province, so that while science is by no means incompatible with them, it is altogether a different branch of study, and without detriment to the former, "we may," as Mr. Proctor says, "proceed to inquire into the probable past and future of our earth as calmly as we should inquire into the probable past and future of a pebble, a seed, or an insect; of a rock, a tree, or an animal; of a continent, or of a type, whether of vegetable or of animal life;" for, as he truly remarks in another place, "we may be perfectly satisfied that the works of God will teach us aright, if rightly studied."

"An Analysis of Religious Belief, by Viscount Amberley," will be received with interest by all who know anything of the life and character of the author. It would have been better if the editor had added at least a short sketch of the literary career which has culminated and ended in this monumental work. The simple dates would have accounted for much, and excused much that appears or is wanting in these pages. Lord Amberley was a signal instance of that precocity which one would suppose it the great object

of education to produce in these days. At an age when the golden youth of a former generation were cautiously introduced to the fact of unbelief through Paley's Evidences, or University sermons, Lord Amberley had already publicly committed himself to a course which knows no retractation. He had mastered the main facts of the most momentous of all questions, sifted them thoroughly, and pronounced on them an unfaltering and infallible judgment. The editor invites attention with pleas that are superfluous, besides being hypothetical, and scarcely exact. Lord Amberley died very young, but his convictions, we are assured, cost the sacrifice of cherished opinions and feelings, and it is added that had his life been ever so prolonged he would never have ceased to inquire. There is no inquiry, however, in these columns. Adopting what he calls the method of comparison, Lord Amberley takes all the religions, all the religious systems, customs, and personages in history and in the world, not at all for the purpose of showing one to be better than another, or better founded than another, or to have a meaning which the other has not, but simply to show that inasmuch as people do and will imagine and practise these things, one religion is as good as another, and all are equally fictitious in form, equally founded in a natural emotion; and he adds to this a very considerable mastery of details, facility of expression, and occasional happiness of phrase. It is evident that the two volumes of equal bulk do not correspond with the divisions of the design in the author's mind. The first book was to deal mainly with belief, or, as the author explains, with the variety of forms and propositions in which mankind has invested religion. The second book was to deal with faith—that is, the common feeling at the root of all this. We do not, however, arrive at this division of the subject till well on our way to the end of the second volume, when four chapters on "the religious sentiment itself, the ultimate elements, the objective elements, the subjective elements, and their mutual relation," constitute but a dreary and unequal conclusion to a rather picturesque journey through all peoples, places, and times. The author finds it a labour of love to array side by side all the peculiarities of national belief and eccentricities of traditional practice. Here the matter and the motive were alike inexhaustible. But there came the day of reckoning, the bitter end, so to say. It became necessary to sum up all this matter. Faith there is in the human mind, and faith there must be. What, then, should it be? Here was the point in question. But here the hand of the master failed. His early death interrupted the work. The publishers warn us that it has not had the benefit of his final corrections, either as to thought or style, beyond page 336 of the first volume. Accordingly he has bequeathed to the world a collection of interesting facts for others to make use of. It is a museum of antiquities, relics, and curiosities. All the religions of the world are here, jostling one another in picturesque confusion like the figures in a masquerade. Lord Amberley does not help us to choose from them. He does not even assure us that ours is the best; nor, if it is, does he answer the very important question whether the stronger race has made the better religion, or the true religion made the dominant race of the world.

"History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century. By Leslie Stephen. Two vols."—In this work Mr. Leslie Stephen has devoted himself to the history of a period which, though full of lessons for the men of this generation, is alien from their sympathies, and meets, as a rule, with scant justice

at their hands; and he has to brought to bear upon a task which to many would seem dull and ungrateful not only the patience and orderly industry of a scholar, but the firm grasp and keen insight of a philosophic mind. For whatever may be thought of Mr. Stephen's own philosophy, or so much of it as he incidentally discloses, there can be no doubt that his merit as a critic and expounder of philosophical opinions is of no common order. A complete account of his book, in which all the serious aspects of our eighteenth-century literature are considered both separately and in relation to one another, would be in divers ways beyond our space and our scope, and we can give only a very cursory account of the moral and political philosophy of the time which fills the bulk of the second volume. Beginning with the "intellectual school," represented by Clark, he passes on to Butler, whom he calls "in a practical sense the deepest moralist of the century." The ethical theories of Hartley and Adam Smith are presently set forth in due course. The half-materialist, half-mystical system of Hartley is, as a whole, rather curious than important; but to him belongs the credit of having laid the foundation of scientific psychology by bringing into distinct prominence the doctrine of association. Then we come to the founders of utilitarianism proper, headed by Locke, whose ethical teaching was, however, indefinite, and even "palpably inconsistent." In Hume we find the deliberate and distinct endeavour to establish morality on the sole basis of experience. Mr. Stephen's general estimate of Hume as an ethical philosopher is a very high one. Hume's doctrine, he says, "contains the germs of all later moral speculation which acknowledges the derivative character of morality." The roll of eighteenth-century moralists is closed with Bentham; whom, however, as belonging to the present century to a great extent as concerns the actual dates of his various works, and altogether as concerns his influence, Mr. Stephen does not criticise in detail.

Taking politics after ethics, according to Aristotelian precedent, Mr. Leslie Stephen proceeds to lead us through the political speculation and discussions of the century whose literature it is not too much to say that he has made his own. Considerable space is given to Burke, who stands alone, and whose respect for experience and dislike of abstract theories made him the most truly scientific politician of the eighteenth century. He shows that his opposition to the French Revolution was strictly consistent with his earlier opposition to the policy of the Crown in its dealing with the American Colonies, the connexion between the course of events in the two countries depending on facts beyond his range of observation. Next comes the revolutionary school of Priestley, Price, Godwin, &c., whose speculations had fortunately no chance of taking root in England. The chapter containing the history of political economy from Locke to Adam Smith brings together much information and matter for reflection which it might be difficult to find elsewhere in so trustworthy and convenient a form. A special section is given to the French economists, "who," Mr. Stephen remarks, "whatever their errors, had impressed an entirely new character upon the study." In dealing with Adam Smith himself Mr. Stephen's critical powers are shown to great advantage. He explains, in a brief but very careful and discerning review, the merits and success of the "Wealth of Nations," and the shortcomings, inseparable from the time in which it was produced, which in certain respects prevent it from being more than the introduction to problems yet to be solved by wider inquiries and a more searching analysis.

The intellectual aspects of the eighteenth century in its poetry and literature, including the sentimental or romantic reaction against its classic formality which set in towards the end of the period, are discussed in a concluding division of the book, entitled "Characteristics," which is by no means the least important or interesting part of Mr. Stephen's labours. We may call special attention to the paragraphs concerned with Pope's poetry and the unfavourable conditions under which it was written—unfavourable, that is, to the production of poetry of a high order—since, as Mr. Stephen says, "nothing is less poetical than optimism;" to the remarks on the rules and theories of poetical composition then current, where it is pointed out that "the poets of the eighteenth century, with one or two exceptions, show a disposition to edge away from the types which they professed to admit as ideally correct;" and to the firmly and finely drawn literary portraits of Swift, Johnson, and Fielding.

"Turkistan: Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Kokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja. By Eugene Schuyler, Consul-General of the United States of America at Constantinople, &c."—Though as a rule only criticisms on British authors are inserted in the Annual Register, we do not think an apology is necessary for including among such criticisms Mr. Schuyler's work, touching as it does on a subject which is nearer to the hearts of Englishmen than of any other people in the world—the progress in Asia of our great rival in the East.

To say that Mr. Schuyler's great work is one of the most varied and vividly interesting books of travel which this century has produced is but to pay a very partial tribute to its worth. It is as valuable for its minute and careful observation—for the historic studies in which it abounds, for its dissertations on the law, morality, religion, and physical statistics of the races through whose territory Mr. Schuyler passed and with whom he sojourned—as it is fascinating in virtue of its graphic sketches, and, above all, its speculations on Russian policy in Central Asia, based as these speculations are on a thorough knowledge of the Muscovite character and the scheme of Muscovite empire. It is not too much to say that these two volumes are as complete a synopsis as is at the present moment possible of the Central Asian question. In the quarter of the world of which Mr. Schuyler treats, and of which till the present century nothing was known except by a few adventurous travellers, race has succeeded race, and dynasty dynasty, revolutions have followed revolutions; there have been sanguinary wars, great rebellions, and fierce feuds, of which Europe has never dreamed. These are for the first time, so far as the general reader is concerned, unfolded and portrayed on the broad canvas of Mr. Schuyler's book. Though keenly alive to the faults of the Russian rule, on the whole he considers that Russian movements in Central Asia have been marked by great discipline and humanity. "Notwithstanding," is his general verdict, "the many faults which may be found in the administration of the country, the Russian rule is, on the whole, beneficial to the natives, and it would be manifestly unjust to them to withdraw her protection, and leave them to anarchy and to the unbridled rule of fanatical despots."

Another addition to our knowledge of the Russian Empire in Asia is afforded by "A Ride to Khiva; Travels and Adventures in Central Asia. By Fred. Burnaby, Captain Royal Horse Guards."—Captain Fred. Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards, being one day at Khartoum, at the extremity of the

Khedive's dominions in Central Africa, happened to read a paragraph in a newspaper to the effect that the Government of St. Petersburg had issued an order that no foreigner was in future to be allowed to travel in Russian Asia. At once the idea entered the mind of the gallant Guardsman, "Why not go to Central Asia?" Accordingly he started late in the autumn of 1875, and this book is an account of his adventures on his journey.

The direct interest of such a narration as this at the present moment necessarily centres in the political and military conclusions which the author was enabled to form in the course of his intrepid expedition. In other respects it is, however, a very interesting book. As an Englishman, and, above all, an English soldier, Captain Burnaby fully believes in the desire of the Russians for the conquest of India, though he does not think they are capable of effecting it yet. After enduring much hardship from the cold, he reached Khiva by a bold stratagem, avoiding the last Russian fort, where he would infallibly have been stopped, and seeing and conversing with the Khan without the knowledge of that chieftain's guardians. After a very brief stay, however, in the capital, he was discovered and escorted back into Russian territory, where he found a telegram waiting for him from the Duke of Cambridge, ordering his return to Europe by way of Russia. There seems to have been no good reason for this excessive scrupulousness on the part of the English War Office, and we are bound to suppose that a very great terror had been created in the minds of the Russian authorities by what was surely a very legitimate curiosity on the part of an English Guardsman. However, Captain Burnaby may fairly boast of having succeeded in his self-imposed task, and deserves great praise for his pluck and enterprize.

"Between the Danube and the Black Sea; or, Five Years in Bulgaria. By Henry C. Barkley, Civil Engineer."—This most acceptable and timely book is of especial value for several reasons. In the first place, it is the result, not of a hurried scamper through Bulgaria for a special purpose and with, to a certain extent, preconceived ideas, but of twelve years' residence in the country. In the second place, it was written before popular prejudices on the subject had risen to their present height. In the third place, the author, from the nature of his occupations, had abundant opportunities of seeing the inner life of the country and of forming a just opinion of its real condition. Going out to Turkey at the age of twenty years, and just after the termination of the Crimean War, as civil engineer, to be employed on the construction of the Kustendjie Railway, Mr. Barkley's mind appears to have been a complete *tabula rasa* as to the state of the Ottoman dominions, and what he tells us may therefore be accepted as the fruit of gradual experience. The preface, unlike most prefaces, is by no means the least interesting part of the book, and serves as a sort of summary of Mr. Barkley's opinions concerning Bulgaria and the Bulgarians.

The book is evidently the copy of a journal kept week by week, if not day by day. We shall not, therefore, seek to follow our author through his numerous and interesting travelling, sporting, and engineering adventures. For an account of these we must refer our readers to the book itself, and we can assure them that they will not find their time thrown away. The Bulgarians are not warlike, and are industrious, penurious, and rather apathetic. They are nevertheless intelligent, and, under English instruction, capable of receiving a higher training than any other of their fellow-subjects. With a good system of government, Bulgaria would become a highly flourishing

province, for the people produce by their own individual industry almost everything they require, and, as we have seen, are capable of rapidly learning new trades. Their houses are also well and substantially built. Moreover, family affection is strong, and female virtue almost without a stain. As may be imagined, the country is infested with brigands, and the impunity with which they carry on their occupation is not surprising. In the summer of 1857, a Varna merchant, accompanied by a servant, was travelling to the Dobrudja, when he was suddenly pounced upon by a band of ten robbers. They sent on the servant to Varna to obtain from the captive's wife a ransom of 300*l*. She had nearly collected the money when the merchant suddenly appeared with one of the robbers, who had been induced to contrive his escape. The robber was praised by the Pasha, and appointed a member of the mounted police, to be the head of which force he in a few weeks rose:—

"Some evil-minded people, and among them many of the Consuls, said the bringing in of the merchant was only a cunning trick to get the robber put on as a policeman, so that the band might have a friend at court. Sure it is that not one of them was ever taken prisoner or molested in any way while he was there."

Our author gives an account of the Bashi-Bazouks which fully confirms all that has been said of them by the Special Correspondents of the London Press and those British officers who made their acquaintance during the Crimean War. As to the Turkish officials, he describes them as, without exception, dishonest, liars, cringers, and bullies. They have even become of late years drunkards. Of the other races in Turkey Mr. Barkley has the lowest opinion, setting down both Greeks and Armenians as unmitigated and useless rascals, though they would hardly beat the mongrel Levantine. He says "the Greek may just earn his bread as servant or office-boy, or by keeping a drinking-shop, but never by hard, steady labour."

"The Great Divide; Travels in the Upper Yellowstone in the Summer of 1874, by the Earl of Dunraven."—A large portion of this book is occupied with descriptions of and reasoning about the Red Indians, but Lord Dunraven gives besides a very animated account of his journey to the Great Divide, his impressions of the region, supplemented with the more scientific accounts of other explorers, the sport he found and the sport he missed by the way. We cannot follow the author through his hunting and camping experiences, which are narrated in a clear style, and without tediousness. Lord Dunraven does not, like some tellers of sporting exploits, call upon us to admire his skill and daring. With captivating frankness he details the natural fear or over-excitement that often spoiled his aim; indeed, one of the charms of the book is that the reader is not made to feel himself in the presence of "superior persons." This honesty in detail, together with lively descriptions of events, good stories, a true friendliness with Nature in her various moods, and—what, however, might well have been omitted—a rather large amount of round swearing, gives such local colouring to the work as to stamp it with an impression of truth too often absent from modern books of travel.

"Notes of an Indian Journey. By M. E. Grant Duff."—These papers, which originally appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, do not contain anything which will be new to readers connected with India, nor does their author claim for them any character more serious than that of notes, written

chiefly at odd intervals in railway carriages or at night; but in those who know the scenes and subjects treated of they will awaken recollections of the pleasantest part of their Indian exile, and in those who do not they may arouse an interest in our Indian affairs never likely to be excited by the accounts of royal progresses or by the dry Parliamentary discussions of Indian Budgets. Still the notes might have been revised and cut down a little, when published in this form; they are too much like private letters. The readers of Mr. Grant Duff's book will, however, gain a pretty good idea (though merely in outline) of the sort of scenes and occupations among which so many of their countrymen, and probably so many of their relations or friends, are passing the best years of their lives; but it must be remembered that Mr. Grant Duff only saw the best side of the country he visited, and that under particularly favourable circumstances, as was natural in the case of an ex-Under-Secretary of State for India.

"Over the Sea and Far Away; being a Narrative of Wanderings Round the World by T. W. Hinchliff."—Mr. Hinchliff has very small occasion indeed for the apologies with which he introduces his interesting volume to the public. It is perfectly true that one is sometimes conscious now-a-days, on taking up a fresh volume of travels round the world, of the same sort of irritation as one used to experience upon the appearance of a fresh book describing what has been called "the regular Swiss round," or a fresh diary of a run across the Atlantic. Mr. Hinchliff, however, is not an ordinary traveller, and in his "wanderings round the world" he contrived, by taking a somewhat circuitous route, to escape all the more tourist-ridden countries, and see a great deal of comparatively little known lands. We may remark that Mr. Hinchliff is a very favourable specimen of the modern travelling journaliser. It is true that he goes about with his note-book in hand, collecting facts and drawing conclusions, and finally printing them all. But the facts which he collects have little relation to the facts, statistical, economical, social, or religious, which fill the diaries of travellers, say, of the Sir Charles Dilke order. With his friend, Mr. Rawson, he has completed the circuit of the habitable globe, and, as we should gather from his charming narrative, whenever they set foot on dry ground and had taken a cursory glance at the town or city they found themselves in, the energetic and laborious travellers rushed inland and spent their remaining time in the primæval forests, among unclimbed mountains and unnavigable rivers, experiencing variations of temperature, enjoying the sharpest contrasts, both physical and moral, with the most unflagging good humour and high animal spirits.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., has published, with a brief biographical notice, "The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary, from Shanghae to Bhamo, and back to Manwyne. From the ill-fated Author's Journal and Letters."—A pioneer's record of travel through such unknown country as the heart of China, extending over four months, must have procured an enthusiastic welcome for its author had he returned in safety, as Lieutenant Cameron did from Central Africa. A double interest is attached to this work from the unfortunate death of the author at the hands of a band of murderous Chinese. In August, 1874, Mr. Margary received instructions from our Minister at Pekin to undertake a journey right through the South-Western provinces of China, and so meet a party which, under the command of Col. Browne, was to start from Rangoon to Bhamo in order to open out a route for commerce between Burmah and the Chinese Empire. The remaining

facts are few and soon told. In less than five months he accomplished this journey, joined Colonel Browne at Bhamo, started again eastward with the Mission, and was cut off when a little ahead of the others, in the neighbourhood of Manwyne. He was not then thirty years of age.

There are many reasons for doubting the soundness, or at any rate the justifiability of the policy which is always urged on our statesmen and governors in the East of pushing our trade in all directions regardless of the natural dislike and distrust of the natives of the regions invaded by our pioneers, who, as experience teaches them, only herald the approach of their countrymen as conquerors, but no suspicion of the hollowness of traffic in Eastern China, no belief in the impolicy of the statesmanship which hands over our military or political credit to the selfish representations of interested dealers, must cause us to withhold our tribute of admiration from young Englishmen such as Mr. Margary, who in their lives and deaths have shown that they can unite the courage of the soldier with the training of the civilian.

We have next two books on two of our Australian Colonies, both of which give most satisfactory accounts of the communities of which they treat, their growing prosperity, and the natural wealth of their territories. The first is "South Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions. Edited by William Harcus, J.P."—Mr. Harcus seems to think that there is a disposition in this country rather to ignore the Colony of South Australia, or, it may be, the Australasian Colonies generally. On this point we are not quite clear. He writes of the Colonies, and writes in the first person plural, and, therefore, he may be either constituting himself the mouthpiece of South Australia particularly or of Australasia collectively. In either case, however, we think he is mistaken. "We do not ask for money," he writes, "for we can make plenty of that for ourselves"—a fact, and we must suppose it to be a fact, which, one would think, might well reconcile the Colony to far greater grievances than those they appear to complain of. But what "we" want is recognition, a word of encouragement now and then, a spirit of forbearance and sympathy, if "we" do occasionally make a mistake or two. As Mr. Harcus very justly observes, "to make mistakes belongs to the period of youth, and as we grow older we shall grow wiser." There is no doubt that, with all its shortcomings, South Australia is a prosperous and improving colony, and capable of affording a very pleasant home to many who may be unable to find or to maintain one here. The climate is for the greater part of the year one of the finest in the world. The soil is fertile, both for the production of crops and the pasturage of sheep and cattle. Fruits grow there in abundance; and though the vintages of South Australia have not as yet attained any marked degree of excellence, her wheat and her wool enjoy a world-wide reputation. If in her gold mines she cannot boast of the treasures of Victoria, the want has been amply supplied by the copper mines of Wallaroo and Moonta and the Burra. The successful completion of the laying of a line of telegraph across the continent of Australia has revealed sources of wealth in what was previously believed to be a barren waste of desert, besides really bringing into use the northernmost portion of her territory, which it had been customary to style, not inaptly, the "White Elephant of the Colony." She is inhabited by an industrious and orderly population, most kindly disposed towards the stranger, who will find himself in her principal town, Adelaide, in hospitable and cheerful society, very

much like the society of a large and prosperous country town in England. Her institutions are for the most part well managed and liberally supported, while, for so young a community, the servants of her Government are a remarkably intelligent and able body of men. In short, for a colony not yet forty years old South Australia has good reasons in many respects to be proud of herself, and the blame will rest only with her if these reasons do not become better still with advancing years.

The condition of thriving colonies changes so fast that information which may be accurate one year may be altogether untrustworthy the next, and already the English editor of "The Queen of the Colonies, by an eight weeks' Resident," has made some important modifications in the footnotes to the author's text. But we believe that it is the best and most exhaustive treatise on Queensland that has yet appeared, and we can safely recommend it to intending emigrants. As for the appropriateness of the fanciful title, that is something more than matter of opinion, and we need go no farther than the book itself to be persuaded that it was selected chiefly for the obvious play on the words. Without provoking invidious comparisons, although there is much to be said in favour of Queensland, there are serious drawbacks that are patent enough. Time was when the colony was brought nearly to bankruptcy and ruin: when the redundant labouring population had to be employed on the roads, with rations and wages of 7*s.* per week; when the authorities were only eager to get rid of those unwelcome pensioners, or, in other words, to drain the struggling country of what ought to have been its very life-blood. Things have improved enormously since then; the great gold discoveries tided Queensland over its difficulties, and now it seems fairly started on a career of great promise.

"Under the Northern Lights, by J. A. M'Gahan," gives a lively account of the voyage of the "Pandora" and the Arctic regions in 1875. There have been about 250 books written on "Arctic regions," says Mr. M'Gahan in his preface, and here is another, by a man whose campaigning on the Oxus and description of the fall of Khiva have amply shown that he is a man with his eyes open, ready to see on every occasion all that is to be seen. The "Pandora" dashed off on her expedition in June, 1875; on July 28 she was off Cape Farewell, in Greenland, and by the beginning of October she was back at Southampton, bringing letters from Captain Nares, deposited on the Carey Islands, at the entrance to Smith's Sound, and having, as her own private adventure, attempted to force her way through the North West Passage by way of Peel Sound and Franklin Strait. This was much to have effected in four months. There was no time for ice to form round the ship, and those on board her had no time to mope and grow dull.

Baffin's Bay is what may be called broadly the highway to the Arctic regions. From it one path leads straight on towards the Pole, up Smith's Sound, and the other, which may be called the way to the North-West Passage, turns short off to the west, through Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits. By the first Captain Nares and his ships had preceded the "Pandora" by a few weeks, and the first object of his expedition was to pick up any letters that might have been left on the Carey Islands. For these islands, therefore, Captain Young steered, finding tolerably open water and obtaining good views of the great Greenland glaciers. On August 19 the islands were reached, and the only question was to find the letters left by the "Alert" and "Discovery," which were to be under a cairn on the north-westernmost island.

On this island a cairn was sighted and duly searched, but it contained only a paper left by a whaler, with half-a-pint of rum, in 1867. The landing party naturally drank to the health of that bold navigator, and, thus refreshed, searched another cairn on the same island, with the same ill success. Thus disappointed, for the time, in one of their objects, the "Pandora's" head was put about, and she ran down Baffin's Bay to attempt her second object. This, as we have already intimated, was to accomplish, if possible, the North-West Passage in a single season, and, if possible, to solve the riddle as to the position of Franklin's ships. On, accordingly, the "Pandora" sped, encountering very severe weather, but with an open sea, till she reached Beechey Island, in Barrow Straits. This desolate spot may well be called the headquarters of the search after Franklin, prolonged for so many years, and abandoned in 1857, when the fate of the expedition was ascertained. Here Franklin passed his first winter, and here still remained the tins, piled up into a huge cairn, which contained Goldner's preserved meat, the foul quality of which probably contributed to the catastrophe which overwhelmed the expedition. The island had not been visited since M'Clintock was there in 1857, and Captain Young, who was present on that occasion, landed to examine the condition of the stores left in Northumberland House by Sir Edward Belcher in 1854. He found it for the most part a scene of ruin and devastation. The house itself had been broken into by those burglars of the North, the Polar bears, and half the stores were found to be destroyed. To keep themselves warm they seem to have played at foot-ball with 40lb. tins of pemmican, and to have torn blankets and cloth to shreds for mere mischief. A considerable portion of the stores, however, had been put up in solid, heavy, iron-hooped barrels, and these had successfully resisted their attacks. Captain Young repaired the house, and put the stores in order. Having thus ascertained where supplies were to be found in case he was beset by ice and forced to spend a winter in those regions, he proceeded down Peel Sound, to accomplish, if possible, the second part of his plans. As they ran down Peel Sound and neared King William's Land bets were made among the officers that they would eat their Christmas dinner in San Francisco. There were now only fifty miles to Bellot's Straits, and 170 to King William's Island, a day's run, and no appearance of ice; twenty-four hours would decide it, and they did decide it. As they neared La Roquelle Island they beheld beyond it the dreaded "ice blink," that whitish glare which betokens ice; they reached the island, but beyond it was all one vast pack of ice, which forms an impenetrable barrier. There they waited and built a cairn and left a tube; but it was all no use, the barrier in front remained immovable, and new ice began to form round them. They had better return unless they meant to be beset for the winter. So the "Pandora's" head was put about, and only just in time. They were all but caught in Peel Sound, but they charged the ice and got through. Barrow's Straits and Lancaster Sound were still clear, and in five days they were again in the broad expanse of Baffin's Bay. It was then September 6, but Captain Young had promised to bring home news of Captain Nares and his Expedition. He was convinced that such intelligence was to be found at the Cairn Islands, and for that group he now steered. For four days they beat up, and on September 10 were off the south-east island of the group, on which they discovered a cairn. This, and not the North-Western Island, proved to be that on which Captain Nares had deposited his despatches. They were found and brought off in the

midst of blinding snowstorms: and Captain Young, now content that one at least of his objects had been accomplished, gave the order to run down Baffin's Bay for home. Southampton was happily reached by the end of September; and, except that the ignorant rustics in Hampshire took one of Captain Young's Esquimaux dogs, which had escaped, for a wolf or worse, and hunted and beat the harmless animal to death, the expedition returned to England without a single catastrophe.

"Homeric Synchronism: an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., author of 'Juventus Mundi,' &c."—Students of Homer must be glad to find that Mr. Gladstone can still find time and inclination for Homeric studies demanding such laborious industry as those of which the present volume is the fruit. Its composition, as the author tells us in his preface, has been due to a belief that the "time has at length come for serious efforts to connect the poems of Homer by means of the internal evidence which they supply with events and personages which are not known from other sources to belong to periods already approximately defined of the history of our race." When we consider, on the one hand, all that is involved in the phrase the "internal evidence" of the Homeric poems, and remember, on the other hand, that the chief of the "other sources" of knowledge is the Egyptian monumental record, we shall see that Mr. Gladstone's self-imposed task is no light one. The general result of his inquiries has convinced him (1) that the Siege of Troy is historical, and that it occurred some time between the commencement of the fourteenth and the close of the third quarter of the thirteenth century B.C.—the date satisfying the Egyptian records most fully being the period B.C. 1316–1307; (2) that Homer lived and that the Iliad was composed, "not, indeed, of necessity at or near the exact time of the siege, but within the general limits of the age to which the event belonged," and not centuries after, as has been contended; (3) that Homer was an Achaian and not an Asiatic Greek of the period subsequent to the Dorian conquest.

To many the most interesting portion of Mr. Gladstone's volume will be that in which he analyses the evidence for the date of Homer afforded by the Egyptian monuments. "The general effect," he says, "is to throw back the fall of Troy perceptibly, but not very greatly, further back than according to the common computation; but by no means to remove it beyond the period over which ancient argument and opinion about it ranged." Such is the general conclusion arrived at by Mr. Gladstone from a comparison of the Egyptian records with the evidence afforded by the employment of race-names in the poems and Homer's references to individuals, such as Memnon, who find a place also in those records.

"Chips from a German Workshop. By F. Max Müller, M.A. Vol. IV." A valuable contribution to the literature of the still little-known science of language has been made by Professor Müller in this volume, which is of the most sterling value, and worthy to range with the best things that he has ever given us. Professor Müller keeps his old art of making his subject intelligible and attractive to those who do not know a hundredth part so much about it as he does himself. Minute and controversial points he wisely keeps for notes and appendices. The Oxford, the Cambridge, and the Strasburg Lectures, and the Essay on the Migration of Fables, are real gains to the literature of Professor Müller's subject. But we think that he would

do well in another edition to strike out the mere record of forgotten disputes with Mr. Darwin and Professor Whitney.

"Studies of the Greek Poets. By John Addington Symonds."—Mr. Symonds gives us another welcome volume of that "Culture-history" (as the Germans call it) of which he is so skilled a writer, whether Greece or Italy be his immediate subject. A scholar himself, and acquainted with what scholars think and say, and combining with this knowledge a great—perhaps too great—æsthetic and artistic taste and sentiment, he yet here, as in his other books, shows himself something more than a mere scholar or artist, in his habitual sympathy with and reference to the human life which underlies all literature, and makes it not merely a work of art, but an expression of the very life—the humanity—of him who wrote, of those for whom he wrote, and of those who in long-following ages read him still. His fulness and vigour are best shown in dealing with the dramatists and with Hesiod. With Homer he is somewhat less satisfactory. As regards Parmenides and the philosophic poets, or rather philosophers in verse, their connexion with the rest of his subject is so purely one of external metrical form that we could have wished he had followed the authority of Horace—

"Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis"—

and excluded them from the gallery of old poetic worthies.

With one inquiry we conclude. Why, as Mr. Symonds has given us a feast of fragments from the tragic and comic poets, has he wholly omitted those of the "Cyclics?" But for a bare mention of their name in p. 22 of his first series, no reader would be aware of their existence.

"The Digest of the Law of Evidence. By James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C."—This is a very little book, but a very full one. To anyone who knows Taylor's "Treatise on the Law of Evidence," or Roscoe's "Digest of the Law of Evidence on the Trial of Actions at *Nisi Prius*," the dimensions of the work before us will appear startlingly diminutive. It is time, however, that law books should be judged of by their contents, and not by their extent; indeed, the latter quality ought to be regarded rather as a disadvantage than as a merit in relation to such a work.

Until recent times the student of law had very little assistance in the direct study of his profession. Of late years, however, there has been more activity displayed in this class of literature, and the able philosophico-historical works of Sir Henry Maine have done much to direct intelligent attention to an important branch of legal study. Bentham's influence has undoubtedly declined, partly, as Mr. Fitzjames Stephen cleverly says of him, "because some of his books are like exploded shells, buried under the ruins which they have made." Mr. Stephen has always advocated the idea that inquiry into matters legal should be carried out on the same system of close and logical reasoning as any other object of scientific research. The conclusion at which he arrives is that, if anything considerable is to be done towards the reduction of the law to a system, it must be done by private writers. We are glad to be able to confess that something very considerable has been done in that direction by this Digest of the Law of Evidence. The arrangement of the work depends upon the distinction between relevancy and proof, to which we have already adverted. He first considers what facts may and what may not be proved; secondly, what sort of evidence must be given of a

fact which is relevant; and thirdly, by whom and in what manner the evidence must be produced by which any fact is to be proved. He has stated the various propositions under these heads in compact and precise rules, and has illustrated these, where necessary, by examples which are always succinct and definite. No one can fail to understand any of the rules, but many may fail to appreciate the indefatigable labour which has gone to this most compact compilation.

"Round My House. By P. J. Hamerton."—The purpose of this book, as Mr. Hamerton tells us, is to make two nations understand each other better, or rather to make Englishmen understand a little more about Frenchmen. There is obviously room for such a kindly office, and this slight work is excellently adapted to discharge it. England, says Mr. Hamerton, is as far from rural France as China, though France is a good deal nearer to England. We go to them, that is, much more often than they come to us. But as an Englishman's acquaintance with any part of France outside Paris is generally confined to a bird's-eye view from a railway carriage travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, it is not very trustworthy or exhaustive. Mr. Hamerton, on the contrary, has had singularly good opportunities of observation. He has lived in a French country district for years; he has been familiar with people in all classes, and he has been an eye-witness of changes destined to mark a great historical epoch. He has moreover the powers required in a good observer. He has the eye of a painter; he is a man of singularly liberal mind, and has thus one advantage even over Frenchmen, for he can both admire a Catholic bishop and sympathise with the worship of Garibaldi; he is a man of great literary and artistic culture, and is therefore capable of judging by a high standard, and taking an interest in questions of real importance. Finally, he is able to communicate the results of his observations in a very pleasant and direct style, and gives the pith of his conclusions with enough illustrative anecdote to bring out his points. There is thus far more to be learnt from this very modest little book than from many pretentious volumes filled with political philosophy and ambitious description.

Another book of a similar kind, though scarcely so favourable to the people it describes, is a reprint of articles in *Fraser's Magazine*, entitled "German Home Life." These papers deal for the most part with the most superficial aspects of German life, such as any quick observer might easily seize in the course of a few months' residence in the country; and the author, convinced apparently of the profound ignorance of her countrymen respecting Germany and the Germans, does not disdain to tell us such simple facts as that servants address children in Germany as Du. And these sketches have evidently been eagerly read by large numbers of English people. The work thus reprinted is a slight one, pretending to no systematic form, and consisting simply of a series of detached essays on such subjects as servants, food, language, manners and customs, women, religion, &c. Even the title of the volume, which is supposed to unite these diversified magazine articles, fails to accomplish its purpose; for, strictly speaking, scarcely one-half of the contents has specially to do with home life. The author has for the most part succeeded in giving her readers a lively and agreeable representation of that which has fallen immediately under her own observation. She displays in some places womanly tact in noting and interpreting little details of social behaviour which might easily escape a

male observer. More especially it strikes us that she has seized pretty accurately the spirit in which a German wife is commonly expected to comport herself towards her lord and master.

An unusually pleasant book, by an invariably pleasant writer, presents itself in the case of "A Book of the Play, by Dutton Cook," in two volumes, which to the readers of the present day who may happen to be interested in the history and incidents of theatrical art in England will be full of attraction and charm, just as to the writers of the future, who may adopt the same subject, or any part of the same subject, as their theme, they will be a mine of convenient and well-arranged information, which it may be hoped will be duly acknowledged. Mr. Dutton Cook has succeeded in giving us a work which, while being for the most part a collection of facts, compiled from various authentic chroniclers, is absolutely free from the charge of bookmaking, and is quite devoid of that mustiness and wearisomeness of flavour that sometimes attach to what are called works of research. It is an admirable specimen of how such a subject can be treated, what charm and freshness can be imparted to it, by a writer who is a true literary artist. There is nothing in these seven hundred pages which is dull, stale, or flat. The anecdotes are sparkling and excellently told; the information is abounding; the labour is most conscientious.

The year has been as prolific as usual in novels, and we have only space to mention two or three, beginning with George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda." In closing the last book of this tale the reader can hardly be certain to what cause is due the impression that the present work is a falling off from "Adam Bede," and "Middlemarch," and a whole train of favourites. He knows very distinctly what his feeling in the matter is, but he has to ask himself whether the conviction that the author has fallen below her usual height is owing to any failure of power in herself, or to the utter want of sympathy which exists between her and her readers in the motive and leading idea of her story. This is a question which can hardly be settled. Some resolute admirers may, indeed, endeavour to adjust their sympathies to this supreme effort, but there can be no large class of sympathizers. Jew and Christian must feel equally at fault; and those who are neither one nor the other are very unlikely to throw themselves with any fervour into the mazes of Mordecai's mystic utterances. Yet we recognize George Eliot's distinctive excellences all through; we never detect a flat or trivial mood of mind; if anything, the style is more weighty and pregnant than ever, we may even say loaded with thought. Nobody can resort to the time-honoured criticism that the work would have been better for more pains, for labour and care are conspicuous throughout, and labour and care which always produce suitable fruit; but the fact is that the reader never—or so rarely as not to affect his general posture of mind—feels at home. The author is ever driving at something foreign to his habits of thought. The leading persons—those with whom her sympathies lie—are guided by interests and motives with which he has never come in contact, and seem to his perception to belong to the stage once tersely described as peopled by "such characters as were never seen, conversing in a language which was never heard, upon topics which will never arise in the commerce of mankind."

"The Prime Minister. By Anthony Trollope."—The feeling we entertain towards Mr. Trollope's best-known personages shows at once the truthfulness and the geniality of the clever art to which they owe their existence.

But, perhaps, Mr. Trollope has never given more convincing proof of his easy command of materials that are apparently anything but plastic than in developing an old friend of his readers, the Duke of Omnium, into the Prime Minister. We doubt, however, if this novel, though it will be greatly enjoyed by people who can take an interest in its public personages, and who appreciate clever studies of political character, will ever be numbered among the favourites of those who delight in Mr. Trollope for his love stories.

"Cripps, the Carrier. By Richard Doddridge Blackmore."—"Cripps the Carrier" is a simple tale of the rural life of Oxfordshire in a former generation, in which Mr. Blackmore has been working well within his powers. It is full of the quaint humour for which he is famous, and abounds in those homely and natural touches which show a most intimate acquaintance with the primitive manners of particular districts. Mr. Blackmore distinctly belongs to the conscientious order of novelists. He never goes to his imagination for his facts, and when he seems to be most fantastic in his conceptions you may be pretty sure that he is following nature.

"Madcap Violet. By William Black."—We confess to a feeling of disappointment in this latest work of Mr. Black, though it is still far above the general average of novels. The descriptions of scenery, Mr. Black's great point, are as vivid as ever; but we think he must be accused of a certain sameness in them. The incidents too upon which the narrative of this novel turns are utterly inadequate to the importance of the events which they cause. A misunderstanding between two people in love with each other, created and fostered with the best intentions by a third person, has been known to happen in real life, and has done much service in novel life. The fact of its being no new occurrence was perhaps no reason against Mr. Black's making use of it; but a writer of Mr. Black's originality might surely have given a greater semblance of probability than he has done to the game at cross-purposes which he makes his heroine and her lovers play. Nor can it be said that in the character of Violet the author has been so successful as he was either with Sheila or with Wenna Rosewarne. The character of James Drummond, however, is drawn with great skill and reality.

Among the special events of the year which command the columns of the daily papers is the issue of a new work by the Poet Laureate. Coming in the week before Christmas, "Harold, a Drama," by Alfred Tennyson, deserves a foremost place in the mention of the poetical productions of the year, taking rank as *the* book of the season. Mr. Tennyson has added a new charm to the chivalrous legends which float around the British Arthur. He now proves that he can do justice to the great historical events which group themselves with a tragic distinctness around the English Harold. No historical character unites more completely than Harold all the elements of dramatic effect. His military genius, his civil virtues, his loyal and fearless championship of England against the dominion of strangers; his liberality, which has for its perpetual monument his secular foundation of Waltham; his frank and open bearing, in which prudent contemporaries blamed too slight a regard for self-interest; his generous courage, which panegyrists could not wholly vindicate from the charge of rashness; his tall stature, his comely countenance, that mighty physical strength to which the pictures of the Bayeux Tapestry bear witness—all these things make Harold a man fit to stand as a central figure of a drama.

Mr. Tennyson's first act opens in the later days of Edward the Confessor's reign. The first scene is laid in London, at the King's palace. A comet is blazing in the sky, and troubling the minds of men with the fear of change. While each personal ambition reads its own encouragement or its own danger in that sign, the devout king, whose work is nearly done, recognises in it a threat of God's judgment of the "narrowness and coldness" of the realm:—

EDWARD.

"In heaven signs!
Signs upon earth! signs everywhere! your Priests
Gross, wordly, simoniacal, unlearn'd!
They scarce can read their Psalter; and your churches
Uncouth, unhandsome, while in Normanland
God speaks thro' abler voices, as He dwells
In statelier shrine. I say not this, as being
Half Norman blooded, nor, as some have held,
Because I love the Norman better—no,
But dreading God's revenge upon this realm
For narrowness and coldness: and I say it
For the last time perchance, before I go
To find the sweet refreshment of the Saints.
I have lived a life of utter purity:
I have builded the great church of Holy Peter;
I have wrought miracles—to God the glory—
And miracles will in my name be wrought
Hereafter. I have fought the fight and go—
I see the flashing gates of pearl—
And it is well with me, tho' some of you
Have scorned me—ay—but after I am gone
Woe, woe to England! I have had a vision;
The seven sleepers in the cave at Ephesus
Have turn'd from right to left."

We add one other extract. The fifth act has for its first scene "A Tent on a Mound, from which can be seen the Field of Senlac," a spur of the Sussex Downs, near Hastings, now occupied by the abbey and town of Battle. King Harold is sitting in his tent. Deep down in his mind there is the sense that he has stood on the side of right, and that the power which accuses him in the name of the Saints is itself a power of darkness. He cannot disentangle the sophistry; but he feels the falsehood. He starts up, battle-axe in hand, from the oppression of the terrible phantasies:—

"Away!
My battle-axe against your voices. Peace!
The king's last word—'the arrow!' I shall die—
I die for England then, who lived for England—
What nobler? men must die.
I cannot fall into a falser world—
I have done no man wrong.

. . . . . .

This memory to thee!—and this to England,

My legacy of war against the Pope
From child to child, from Pope to Pope, from age to age,
Till the sea wash her level with her shore,
Or till the Pope be Christ's."

"Erechtheus. A Tragedy. By Algernon Charles Swinburne."—Those who were not deterred by its inordinate length from reading "Bothwell" must have expected to find beauty and strength in Mr. Swinburne's new dramatic poem; and in such expectation it is not likely that they will be disappointed. "Erechtheus" seems to us in some respects the finest work that the poet has produced. It can be more readily mastered than "Bothwell," extending as it does only to the moderate length of 1,760 lines; and it has the melody and imagery of "Atalanta" combined with a new force. The form in which the tragedy is written compels Mr. Swinburne to be at his best. One of his great faults has been an over-diffuseness, a tendency to run riot in alluring mazes of language, to wanton in a bewildering splendour of words. It has seemed as if his mind were overcharged with images and expressions of which he could not or would not control the confusing exuberance. Like one who, possessing a fair garden, has for very love of the growing flowers and the twining shoots rejected all notion of lopping their abundance, and so suffered things of beauty to be wasted in disorder, he has allowed the freshness and vigour of his thought to spread and lose itself in the multitude of his words. The method of Greek tragedy imposes a restraint which does much to prevent such errors as these, while it leaves ample room for the poet's thought to shape itself in words which can be sweet with melody, or stately and firm as the march of the Athenian host, or again can seem charged with the terror and swiftness of a storm.

Mr. Austin has achieved no mean success by the publication of "The Human Tragedy." His design, formed several years ago, shows a high ambition, and the courage and intellectual energy with which he has brought it to a completion will enlist the sympathy of his readers. It is unnecessary to assert the absolute success of the poet, while praising him for what he has accomplished. His work is far from faultless. We find in it much gracefulness of detail, but much also in the treatment of his subject that is inadequate and unsatisfactory. There are signs of conscientious labour upon every page, but there are signs, too, despite his unquestionable power and mastery of language, of the poet's inability at times to realize his own conception. The idea of bringing together in one poem several of the elements which unite in forming the complex society of our time, and of exhibiting the enthusiasm for humanity, the unquestioning faith, and the disquieting scepticism which influence modern life, is a thought worthy of a poet. It may be said, and doubtless will be said by some of Mr. Austin's critical readers, that the freedom of Italy, the deliverance of Rome, and the war of the Commune are events too near to us for poetical treatment. We do not say this. A poet is the best judge of what he can achieve, and his happy freedom is not to be unduly cabined by the formal restrictions of the critic. It is not for the critic to say what topic a poet should select, but how, judging from the poet's own standing-point, he has succeeded in carrying out his plan.

"Pacchiarotto, and How He Worked in Distemper; with other Poems. By Robert Browning."—The first poem in the present volume records the follies of one Pacchiarotto, who, according to Mr. Browning's judgment, was

a bad painter, and who, if the narrative may be trusted, was a half-witted adventurer. Mr. Browning's minute familiarity with the obscure traditions of Italian art enables him to state that Pacchiarotto is sometimes confounded with Pacchia, who seems to have been a better painter. At the end of the tale Mr. Browning suddenly diverges into a facetious and somewhat scurrilous attack on profane commentators on his poetry. There are several other poems in the volume, of which "St. Martin's Summer," "Bifurcation," and "Numpholeptos" are perhaps the most remarkable. They all consist of imaginative puzzles to be wholly or partially solved by the willing labour of sympathizing and grateful students.

Mr. Morris has produced a volume this year on the subject of the Northern Mythology—"The Story of Sigurd, the Volsung, and the Fall of the Niblungs." In the preface to his prose translation of passages of the Edda and of the Volsung's saga Mr. Morris spoke of the story of Sigurd as a tale not less admirable than the tale of Troy. In the work now before us he has done his best to give the allurement of verse to the ancient tradition of the North. He has done for this what Homer did for the tradition of Greece: he has given a definite and artistic shape to materials which were scattered and somewhat incongruous. Never in a civilized epoch had a poet been so filled with the knowledge of times past and with the spirit of a departed age. The Æneid of Virgil shows equal learning, but the spirit of the Æneid is a comparatively modern spirit. Mr. Morris has, as it were, thought himself into the very heart of the heroic race; and the Story of Sigurd is no pastiche, but a work all of steel and gold that rings like the sword called "Sigurd's wrath." It is difficult to choose extracts which will not be spoiled by being severed from their context; but the last speech of Sigmund may be quoted as an example of heroic philosophy:—

"Now, wife, put by thy sorrow, for the little day we have had;
For in sooth I deem thou weepest. The days have been fair and glad,
And our valour and wisdom have met, and thou knowest they shall not die.
Sweet and good were the days, nor yet to the Fates did we cry
For a little longer yet, and a little longer to live;
But we took, we twain in our meeting, all the gifts that they had to give;
Our wisdom and valour have kissed, and thine eyes shall see the fruit,
And the joy for his days that shall be hath pierced mine heart to the root.
Grieve not for me; for thou weepest that thou canst not see my face,
How its beauty is not departed, nor the hope of mine eyes grown base.
Indeed I am waxen weary; but who heedeth weariness
That hath been day-long on the mountain in the winter weather's stress,
And now stands in the lighted doorway and seeth the king draw nigh,
And heareth men dighting the banquet and the bed wherein he shall lie?"

The new publications of this year have fallen short of those issued in the last two or three years respectively, the whole number, exclusive of new editions and foreign importations, amounting to only 3,091. Of these the largest proportion was in the department of theology, in which, including sermons, we find there have been 477 new publications, exceeding by 25 the number of novels and works of fiction, which stands next in the list numerically.

ART.

It was prophesied that this year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy would prove to be of exceptional quality. This is at once true and untrue. It is true that there were at least half-a-dozen pictures which, either by their size or by their merit, rendered this collection conspicuous in the annals of the Academy. Here and there long-known artists were found to have surpassed themselves; and some comparatively obscure men started at a bound from a state of promise to an assured success. But such are exceptional, almost of necessity; and the exhibitors being, for the most part, year by year the same, the law of averages must bring out pretty much the same results. Therefore the Exhibition of 1876, as a whole, was not greatly better than its immediate predecessors: though there was an improvement on last year. But each recurrent season shows a certain ebb and flow in the tide of art; some men rise, others fall, and art itself changes in its currents. For many years the arts have stuck fatally fast on the dry, hard rock of realism; but we may now point to certain pictures which show that imagination can soar as well as sink, and that, in the words of Lord Bacon, the use of art "hath been and is to give some shadow of satisfaction to the mind of man in those points wherein the nature of things doth deny it."

The number of pictorial works hung this year was 1,346. This is slightly below the average of five years. Last year the number was 110 under the total of this, and in 1870 it sank 300 below. The highest figure—namely, 1,433—was reached in 1874, but the effect was not generally satisfactory. The conclusion is that on the present occasion the happy mean has been struck.

There is generally supposed to be a somewhat jealous feeling against landscape art amongst the Academicians, far the greater number of whom are figure painters. But this year, at any rate, there need be no complaint as to the manner in which the landscapes were hung. Nearly all the best had as good a place upon the line as could be desired. Foremost among these in interest was "Over the hills and far away," by J. E. Millais. This was the largest landscape of the year, and will be doubtless thought the best by the admirers of this clever artist. It represents a large expanse of open moor, with some pools of water, reeds, and heather in the foreground; whilst in the middle distance the ground falls sharply down, leaving an outlook over dim, blue hills, across which a faint rainbow is fading into the sunlight—a bright, delicate landscape, bringing delicious ideas of a run into the country for fresh air and fresh ideas after a hard year's work. But there is something wanting here, as there has been of late about all Mr. Millais' pictures, and that is—feeling. The impression left upon the mind is, that the artist saw a subject more or less suited to the popular taste and his own capacity, and having once before attained a great success for his painting of reeds and water in "Chill October," thought it would be as well to repeat the experiment. As a contrast to the above picture in its absence of all straining after effect, and in the honest, unsparing labour with which it has been painted, should be noticed "The Rustling leaves," by H. W. B. Davis. This is, to our thinking, the finest landscape in the Exhibition. It is only a country road, probably in Northern France, with a distant view through and over the rustling leaves. The spectator is standing on the brow of a slight emi-

nence, and looks over the woods and fields below. But of the painting of this simple subject we can hardly speak in sufficient terms of praise. The quiver of the leaves as the light summer wind passes through them, the flickering sunlight and shadow upon the grass, the bright variety of the foliage, are all carefully studied, and painted with a dexterous hand. But perhaps its greatest merit is the manner in which the aspect of nature on a bright day in early summer is brought home to the mind. It is a picture to hang upon the walls, and look at in the long winter evenings, to remind one of the sun, till the leaves are out once more upon the trees, and the summer it depicts is at hand. Near this Mr. Davis had another large picture, "Mares and Foals in Picardy." The horses are drawn with much spirit, frisking about in the rough grass, near the edge of a cliff, with a background of distant sea.

"A Surrey Pastoral," by Mr. G. H. Boughton, is recognizable as a very beautiful study of English landscape, preserving in all its features the character of the scenery that has suggested the design; but in the manner in which the artist has treated his subject we may perceive the influence of a sentiment that goes deeper than mere appreciation of the beauties of a particular tract of country. The title of the picture is not an empty phrase, for Mr. Boughton has truly endowed his work with pastoral feeling, and has arranged the details of his composition so as to satisfy the single impression he wished to secure. He does not seek for the full and impartial realization of every minute incident of nature—such as we find, for instance, in the landscape of Mr. Millais—but looks before all things for unity of effect, and deliberately suppresses the facts that are not material to his purpose. As compared with the earlier works of the artist, this seems to show a steady advance of technical power in all directions save one. In the figures introduced into the composition there is something to desire, and in spite of a certain grace of form and movement we do not feel that they are quite worthy of their surroundings. The fineness of perception exhibited in the treatment of nature only serves to set in stronger relief the somewhat artificial beauty expressed in the group of peasants assembled in the foreground, and their presence tends rather to disturb than to assist the harmony of the work as a whole. But in the landscape itself the execution is complete. The increased perfection of the painter's style is here proved less by further elaboration of detail than by the superior quality of every passage of colour and the deeper understanding of the broader effects of light and shade.

Turning to another class of pictures, we find in Mr. Fildes's "Widower" a strong appearance of reality. The invention of this artist has a certain masculine character that does not fail him even in the treatment of themes that tempt to sentimental weakness. He can interpret pathos without loss of self-control, and in presenting the life of the cottage he is not afraid to record the rougher as well as the more amiable realities of his subject. In these respects it seems to us that Mr. Fildes's art exhibits a decided advance in style upon that of the many other English painters who have chosen similar topics; but it is to be regretted that an artist of so much talent should throw his energies into a kind of work that has produced nearly all the vices of the English school. It is easy to understand how the dependence upon the attractions of pathos may tempt both the painter and his public to forget the claims of art, and there are some signs in this picture that Mr. Fildes does not so carefully cultivate the technical parts of his craft as he did

a year or two ago. In mere power and freedom of handling he has no doubt advanced surprisingly, and in the record of certain kinds of emotion, as, for example, in the face of the father, he shows that he can command refinement as well as force of expression. But in other very important qualities that go to the composition of a picture we do not find that this shows any advance upon earlier efforts. There is a certain loss of quality both in tone and colour, and a corresponding sacrifice of thoroughness in the execution of details. The strongest element in the present work is in its nature rather intellectual than artistic, touching the invention of the painter more than his means of expression. With the exception of the sick child, who seems to be of a type too refined for companionship with the children on the floor, there is no weakness in the choice of material, nor has any attempt been made to render the scene merely pretty in its pathos. The contrast between the grief of the father and the unconscious merriment of his younger children is true in itself and not too violently expressed, and the attitude of the elder girl by the window is sufficiently simple and characteristic. But in the present condition of English taste this, as it seems to us, is not the most useful kind of art for a young painter of talent to take up. Its enthusiastic acceptance by the public is apt to obscure the higher possibilities of painting; and possessing, as we do, a great respect for Mr. Fildes's ability, we cannot but regret that he does not choose for its exercise another field.

The picture of the season was, perhaps, Mr. Leighton's "Daphnephoria," "a triumphal procession held every ninth year at Thebes, in honour of Apollo." "Its name was derived from the laurel branches carried by those who took part in the festival—the laurel, or more properly the bay, being sacred to Apollo." The procession, though flowing onwards in an unbroken stream, may be divided into four or more constituent parts. It is led by a priest, with the commanding air of a god, impelled by passionate ardour. The figure is moulded after the noblest Greek type; but the rigidity of sculpture has been fitly made to yield to the mobility and suavity suited to a picture. The drapery, too, loses the rigidity of marble, and becomes decorative in ornament, apparently consisting in tasteful adaptations from Greek vases. Next follow three lads, bearing a trophy of golden armour. Thirdly comes a lovely choir of Theban maidens, crowned with laurel and bearing laurel branches, who sing a hymn to Apollo. The procession closes with boys carrying votive tripods. Nor must we forget the surroundings of nature. The climate of Greece, which has always been accounted an inspiring element in Greek art, is here at its prime; sunlight falls in dazzling rays upon the city of Thebes, seen in the middle distance; and the stalwart forms of stone-pines—too gigantic, because they dwarf the figures—together with the luxuriant growth of olive, bay, and oleander, tell of the fertilizing power of the sun, whose chariot Apollo guided. To this general description may be added a few words of criticism. It is not irrelevant to remark that this procession in honour of Apollo, the art-inspirer, has none of the riot common to the numerous processions and dances in celebration of Bacchus, the wine-inspired. Neither Apollo nor the Muses are present, but their spell is felt. The lines and the tones are mellifluous even to a fault. The joyousness of the scene, so different from the ponderosity of a Roman triumph, is true to the Greek people and their art. The gaiety of the Greeks led them into games and festivities. The artist's treatment of the nude conforms in a good degree to the conditions laid down by Winckel-

mann : it is guarded by knowledge and guided by beauty. Beauty here, as with the Greeks, moves to worship; it is a beauty calm and serene, unshadowed by a cloud, unmarred by violent action. The ancients regarded slow movements as indicative of great minds. In this procession the movement comes out of repose, and to repose it will return. It may be fairly objected that the colour seems to derive its tertiary concords from Germany, with a possible infusion from M. Hamon and other vaporists in France. The generic style also, like the colour, is composite; assuredly it cannot be ranked as strictly Greek; perhaps it may be best designated as Romantic-Classic. If we mistake not, posterity will assign to Mr. Leighton the honour—shared by artists of all time whose names are recorded in history—of having formed an individual style which, notwithstanding certain infirmities, is essentially his own.

Mr. Poynter's "Atalanta," the other commanding decorative work of the Exhibition, seems to us to come far nearer the ideal of decorative art than the "Daphnephoria," while just as much entitled to be called abstract, and exhibiting no less the fruits of cultivation employed on a stronger soil. The picture is one of a series of decorations painted for a room of Lord Wharncliffe's seat in Yorkshire. Mr. Poynter has seized the moment when Meilanion, determined to win the swift-footed maiden who had offered her hand as the prize of him who should beat her in the race, with death as the loser's alternative, flings down the second of the three golden apples, which the virgin stooping to pick up lost the race and won a husband. The second apple has just been thrown by Meilanion as he runs. Atalanta stoops to catch it up ere it reaches the ground, her hair, fillet, and robes still flying with the speed of her course thus suddenly arrested. A crowd of spectators leaning over the barrier which closes the composition on one side, among whose figures is to be found some of the best work in the picture, show the eagerness of their interest by looks and gestures. At the other end we see the goal and the judge of the race. Atalanta has stopped close to an altar bearing an inscription to Aphrodite. Here, again, exception may be taken from the "realistic" point of view. If Atalanta stood up she would far exceed her antagonist in stature. He is all too composed in look and limb for one running a race at stretch of speed, and with love or death hanging on the issue. The curve of the marble hemicycle, with the judge's seat, is out of true perspective with the course. It is most unlikely that such a race should have been run on a marble pavement. Though we cannot admit that even "decorative" art of the most severely exacting kind has any right to demand such a disregard of proportions as is involved in the stature here given to Atalanta, unless we are to assume the lady to have been a giantess, we are bound to do honour to the noble qualities of Mr. Poynter's picture.

Amongst the historical paintings in the Academy there was probably no more favourite picture than "The Charge of Balaclava," by Philipotteaux. Criticism is at fault in speaking of a picture like this, for it is almost impossible to look at it without entering into the spirit of the scene, and feeling the "gaudia certaminis" in real earnest. Never, as far as we can remember, upon the walls of the Academy has there been such a masterly rendering of an English battle. Of great merit, also, is Mr. E. Croft's "Morning of the Battle of Waterloo," with Napoleon busy over his maps, by the cottage where he spent the night, with the old peasant Lacoste under question, and round him the Guard, sleeping off the effects of the wounds and fatigue of Quatre Bras. On the other side of the road cannon are awaiting the order

to advance, and all along the horizon burn the English camp-fires. As a matter of history we believe Napoleon was not astir that morning as early as here indicated. All the worse, said his generals, for the event of the day. Anyway, the picture is very dramatically conceived and well painted. There is something infinitely refreshing in such work, with something like a backbone of history. Mr. E. Long justifies his promotion to the Associateship, and at the same time strikes into a new path with the large Scriptural subject, "Bethesda," a pathetically-suggestive conception, soberly rich in colour and novel in effect. At the margin of the pool, and reflected from its surface, a group of figures watch for the angel to come down and trouble the water. In the centre a young Hebrew mother kneels with tearful eyes, praying for the sick child at her bosom. On one side an aged cripple crawls to be within reach of the water, and on the other an afflicted man lies on his back looking towards heaven for aid. Another invalid is being borne down the steps to the well, and to the left is a column covered with votive offerings. There is only one objection to offer—namely, that the composition is divided too sharply by the line of masonry forming the edge of the pool, which separates the figures from the water beneath and their reflections therein. We cannot but think that Mr. Cope was ill-advised in choosing a subject so fraught with painful associations to many deserving men as "Selecting Pictures for the Royal Academy Exhibition," and the hanging of such a picture in the post of honour in the great room may possibly seem to have been done by the Academy in an aggressive spirit of self-assertion. Considering the status of mural painting in this country, Mr. Cope has executed work that is far from being discreditable; but are his oil pictures in recent years, including this present one, and admitting it a favourable example, likely to reconcile the thousands of the rejected to the invidious immunity of Academicians and Associates from the ordeal here depicted? The members of the Council, sitting in judgment, have, we believe, recently served. They include the President, Sir Francis Grant, Messrs. Armitage, Leighton, Hook, Calderon, Horsley, Faed, Redgrave, Lewis, Ward, Millais, and Richmond. The workmen are engaged in passing the pictures before the tribunal, the foreman standing, chalk in hand, ready to mark the picture under examination as "accepted, doubtful, or rejected." The secretary, Mr. Eaton, sits at a desk registering the decision on a rejected picture, inscribed on the back (with what good taste we do not care to ask), No. 3, "Merit Rewarded" as the pretended title, and "Rd. Tinto" as the artist's name. The accepted pictures are being stacked round the walls of the great room in which the council of selection sit; whilst the rejected are being carried off to a subterranean limbo.

"An Audience at Agrippa's," by Alma Tadema, is a very notable work, no less from the masterly drawing and rendering of the different textures, than from the wonderful contrast in light between the outside hall and the cool, marble audience-seat, towards which Agrippa, in his red robes, is passing down the steep steps of the palace. These are outside an archway, just inside of which stands Agrippa's curule-seat; by the side of it the table at which two slave-scribes who are in attendance to enrol his sentences bow low on his approach. As a foot-rug before the Tetrarch's seat is stretched a wonderfully foreshortened tiger's skin. The seat stands almost in shadow of a white marble statue of Augustus. Near this, behind a balustrade of white marble, part of which moves on hinges, stand a trio who await the stern

Tetrarch's coming, one of them a filletted priest, another a candidate in white robes, who whispers in the priest's ear; the third a woman with wine. Looking through the arch, we see the steps leading from a pillared hall, lighted from above, and filled with a crowd of dependants, suitors, and clients, some of whom have not yet lifted their heads from the obsequious obeisance which has followed the passage of the grim ruler, who is seen halfway down the steps, followed by those of most account among the crowd that has been waiting to receive him. It is for its pictorial mastery, especially in the rendering of the effect of the light, the painting of the marble of walls, pavement, and balustrade, and as a glimpse into a scene of antique public life, that the picture is so interesting. It is difficult to attempt any mental estimate of the distance which separates such painting as this from much that here passes for meritorious with the crowd.—The same artist exhibited two other pictures, a nude "Bacchante," which is a fine piece of colouring; and a head and bust of "Cleopatra," a leopard skin covering her neck, and her bare arm encircled by a golden bracelet in the form of a serpent.—Mr. Prinsep has this year, as he had last, devoted his principal picture to showing the more graceful and poetical side of ordinary English life amongst the lower classes. "The Linen-gatherers" might hang in a gallery as a companion to "The Gleaners" of last year, though it is far inferior. There is the same style of figure and composition, and much the same kind of unnatural green down behind them. The women carrying the linen are hardly so pleasing or natural as last year, and sheets do not look as well in a picture as wheat-sheaves. The faces are, we think, too refined and dreamy to be truthful to nature; as a rule, the English washerwoman is a very unpoetical sort of personage, and has her thoughts sternly fixed on missing collars and the weekly accounts.

Mrs. Ward finds, as usual, a subject well suited to a female pencil, and worthily treats it, in the visit of Mrs. Fry, the philanthropist, with her friend Mary Sanderson, to Newgate in 1818. The scene is the tap-room of one of the prison outer wards, with a Bow Street runner and a soldier of the prison-guard chatting over their grog by the fire; a good-natured turnkey offering gin to a wretched, half-starved boy, just brought in manacled, and who has sunk in despair on the table; and at the threshold the governor and chaplain in converse, the latter apparently regarding the kind ladies' visit as an intrusion on his province. Through a massive door, held open by an obsequious turnkey, a glimpse is afforded of the crowd of female prisoners, some of whom are fighting like tigresses for a front place at the grating of their den. Happily no such degrading prison scenes are now to be witnessed.

A pleasing picture is that by Mr. G. Leslie, entitled "My Duty to my Neighbour;" a family group, consisting of a little girl with perplexed expression, struggling to repeat the long answer in the Catechism to a gentle elder sister, while a younger boy and girl look on half amused and half puzzled. Mr. Hook contributed four charming seaside studies: "Hard Lines," in which a woman is winding a skein of blue yarn from the fingers of an urchin who looks wistfully at his companions as they enjoy the fun of helping to pull up the boats: a delightful picture, called "A Little Blue Bay:" and two others named "Crabbers" and "Seaside Ducks."—Mr. Oakes, the most recently elected Associate landscape painter, exhibited two pretty pictures, "Fording a Tidal Creek" and "Sheltered," a seaside scene on the Welsh coast.

Deserving of notice also is Mr. Herkomer's picture "At Death's Door,"

where a peasant family of the Bavarian Alps kneel in prayer at the door of a house where death is hovering, as the priest comes up the valley to administer the last rites of the Church. There is a strange saffron hue in Mr. Herkomer's faces, and a monotony in the red browns of the pine-built cottage, but his picture has an intensity and concentration of feeling, and a suggestion of gray dawn and cool mountain air which lay hold of the imagination, and there are tenderness and beauty in the head of the older girl in spite of its unhealthy waxen pallor. Here the consolations of religion temper the bitterness of death. One of the completest pictures of the year is Mr. H. S. Marks's "Shop of the Starved Apothecary." This contains some of the most consummate work in the Exhibition in the way of object painting, but the Apothecary we have heard objected to, as not starved and wretched enough to sell poison under the pinch of misery.

Mr. Armitage has two pictures, one "decorative," as it is the fashion to call the art that deals in nude forms with classical accompaniments, and the other from Holy Writ. The one represents Phryne, as the painter supposes Apelles to have caught sight of her on the seashore, stripped for bathing, conditions under which she is said to have suggested his famous "Venus Anadyomene." The beautiful Boeotian stands in a rocky recess, where she may be excused for thinking her naked charms unseen. It is true Strabo says the fair and frail lady entered the sea publicly at a festival at Eleusis. Mr. Armitage's is a stately and finished Academic figure, holding in one hand a trail of sea-weeds, while with the other she tries the effect of a cluster of purple algæ as a topknot. His other picture is an attempt at illustrating a moment in the Last Supper which has not before, so far as we know, furnished a subject to the painter, when, before going forth to the Mount of Olives, the Master and his disciples sing a hymn. Mr. Armitage has aimed at representing the Apostles as humble men of rough and toil-worn aspect, and has succeeded in making them thoroughly ignoble. In the central figure he has been governed by the same intention, and has had the same qualified success. We cannot but think it unfortunate that the position of this figure of our Lord goes far to deprive him of the prominence which would at once have carried the spectator's eye to him and fixed it there. He sits lower than the figures near him.

Mr. Yeames has made a stride in advance in "The Last Bit of Scandal." The humour does not partake of Hogarthian force or grimness, but its geniality is sufficiently piquant, and the gay harmony of colouring is in nice keeping therewith. The scene is some promenade about town, at Bath or Tunbridge Wells, where an old beau of the Walpolean school and a young belle of Lady Teazle proclivities meet in their sedan-chairs, and, thrusting their heads through the tops thereof—the lids being raised by attendant footmen—discuss with keen relish the latest scandal respecting some dear friend. A negro boy carries the lady's pug, and there are other appropriate figures.

Mr. Calthrop no doubt obeys what he feels to be the bent of the time when he gives up all the pictorial aid of *bric-à-brac* and costume to paint the life about him in all its ugliness; its gay side in the pleasant little group of a young pair on their honeymoon trip, amused to read the advertisement of their marriage at the rural inn where they are keeping their honeymoon; its grave, in an aged couple "biding their time" in meditative retrospect by their own fireside; and in a group of labourers, elderly, middle-aged, and young, heavily plodding their vacant way home by the side of a streamlet.

There is truth and force in all Mr. Calthrop's pictures, but he must be careful not to sacrifice to the "goody goody" tendency of the time. But at least he has not fallen into such forbidden depths of commonplace as Mr. Wynfield in his "New Curate," a subject only fit for humorous treatment by Mr. Du Maurier or Mr. Keene in "Punch."

There were no very striking portraits in this year's Exhibition, though the regular Academic portrait painters, including the President, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Sant, were all represented, with the exception of Mr. Richmond; and there were portraits of interest, besides, from Academicians and Associates who do not, as a rule, paint them—Mr. Pettie, Mr. Orchardson, and Mr. Horsley. Mr. Millais sent four portraits, one of a chubby child with a green apple, the "Forbidden Fruit" of the title; a powerful full-length of the Duchess of Westminster, in which the masterly painting of such accessories as a state seat of crimson and gold and a fan of peacock's feathers aids the pictorial effect, and further exemplifies the unrivalled pictorial power of the master; a half-length of a beautiful lady in blue velvet, with a neck-scarf of *écru* lace; and a half-length of Lord Lytton, an excellent likeness, but a less complete work than the others. Mr. Prinsep's full length of Lord Lawrence, painted for Government House, Calcutta, by order of the Secretary of State for India, is one of the most vigorous portraits of the year, and an excellent likeness, bating no jot of the ruggedness and sacrificing no pulse of the force of the original. Very good also are a head of Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester, by Watts, and the portrait by R. Herdman, of Thomas Carlyle, which last, taking it altogether, was not only the most interesting portrait in the Exhibition, but also the best.

The most melancholy side of British art is sculpture. We have seen revivals in architecture, we have witnessed one or more new developments in painting, but in sculpture, after Flaxman and Wyatt, and since the more recent days of Gibson and Foley, the decadence has been continuous. In the specimens exhibited this year there was not only a deterioration in quality, but an absolute diminution in number. The works fall below the average of the last five years. We need scarcely say that this discouraging result was not anticipated when the Royal Academy provided ample and well-lighted halls to honour the presumptive genius of our sculptors.

At the Royal Academy banquet Sir Francis Grant confirmed the statement that the Academy has resolved to elect six other Associates, besides the four already chosen, thereby increasing the list of A.R.A.s from twenty to thirty. Another important concession is that the Associates will be allowed to share in the elections with the full members.

Amongst the losses sustained by art this year we must record that of Mr. Thomas Earle, the sculptor, who has exhibited some remarkable groups during the last thirty years.

Though not represented in the Royal Academy Exhibition, owing to not being ready in time, Miss Thompson has produced a picture (which was exhibited in Bond Street) which will greatly enhance her reputation as a painter of the stern realities of the battle-field, a picture more tragic and full of pathos than either her "Roll Call" or "Quatre Bras." The scene is laid on the southern slopes of the Causeway Height, looking towards Balaclava, where the scattered fragments of the Light Brigade were eventually rallied. In the distance is the North Valley, the scene of the charge, and beyond the barren Heights, which during the charge were occupied by Russian artillery and riflemen. The central figure of the picture and the finest is a dismounted

trooper of the 11th Hussars, who has come alive out of the *mêlée* near the guns, and has left his dying horse somewhere in the valley. At first, from the stare of his distended eyes and the vacancy of his look, as well as from the thick blood-stains on his breast, one thinks that he has been struck by a shot; but those stains on his cross-belt and shirt are only where wounded Russians have clutched at him with gashed hands, and the result of the grapple is the hot blood that still smears the drawn sword he carries. He sees nothing before him or round him but death, and he strides impatiently and like a madman to face it. Behind this handsome young hero rises the central group, which is grandly conceived, and requires looking into. A sergeant of the 17th is forcing his struggling chestnut charger over the ridge, carrying his wounded master and a boy trumpeter, whose dead arm still laps his shoulder. Close to this group a soldier of the 4th Light Dragoons is helping a wounded comrade on the crest of the hill, and none too soon, for the poor fellow's feet have already left the stirrups. On the left a wounded hussar is stanching the breast of a dying comrade, and a dragoon is feeling anxiously if his horse still breathes. The most pathetic of the figures is the wounded man, who screams and stretches out his hands at the sight of the dead trumpeter, and the dragoon blinded by a sabre-cut, who, with bound-up head, is groping his way to the rallying-place. Then there is a troop sergeant-major of the 11th (with a crushed foot), calling to the central figure, who is wandering on, unconscious of anything but the horror from which he has forced a way; and a riderless horse, with red-maddened eyes, breasting the "steppe" by the side of a horseman, whose hands are dropping the blood-wet reins. A soldier moodily nursing his wounded hand by the side of his black charger is another fine episode of this wonderful picture. A dying lancer and a worn-out soldier leaning against the flank of a chafed and panting charger are equally admirable. The jacket slit under the sword-arm is a subtle observation that few but soldiers would have remembered. Near the valley an officer of dragoons is rallying the fugitives with his uplifted sword. On the extreme right the smoke comes from the Russians, who are still keeping up a fire on our men, who are busy with the Russian lancers.

A very popular exhibition this year has been that of the works of the late Frederick Walker. Within eight months from the date of his death an exhibition was opened in which the rich result of a brief life's labour was collected. It contained a complete series of the illustrations contributed by him to the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Once a Week*, besides numerous original drawings of the subjects engraved, and these formed in themselves a complete and independent record of the artist's genius. This side of his talent was made the subject of a graceful introduction to the catalogue supplied by Mr. Taylor. It is right also to add a word in praise of the catalogue itself, which seems to have been compiled with the utmost care, and is, with its serviceable descriptions of the works exhibited, a model of what a memorial catalogue should be.

The exhibition of the works of the late G. J. Pinwell formed an appropriate and worthy successor to that of the works of F. Walker. Both artists were comparatively self-taught, and made their mark first as illustrators of books and periodicals; both became distinguished members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, both possessed the rare imaginative genius; and both, within a short period of each other, were carried to an untimely grave before, probably, their powers had attained to full fruition.

In addition to these collections of the works of deceased artists may be mentioned the large, though not complete, collection of the works of William Blake, brought together by the Burlington Fine Art Club. The display afforded intense interest and delight to the admirers of the mystical poet-painter, who, notwithstanding his technical defects and shortcomings, and his half-crazed eccentricities, was unquestionably a genius of a high and rare order.

The addition to the National Gallery of a collection of pictures so valuable and so extensive in the number and variety of the examples as that formed during many years by the late Mr. Wynn Ellis demands something more to mark its importance than a cursory notice. The bequest is the largest and most valuable gift of the kind which the nation has ever received, and the conditions of the gift, which are as judicious as they are generous, are substantially as follows:—"Provided the Trustees of the National Gallery accept the bequest, the whole or the principal portion of the pictures shall, within two years of such acceptance, be placed in the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, and not elsewhere, in an apartment by themselves, which shall be distinguished by the testator's name, and the pictures shall be so kept together for not less than ten years, after which period, if it should be desired to separate them, this may be done, provided each bears the name of Mr. Wynn Ellis on the frame. If the Trustees deem any pictures unsuited to the National Gallery they shall be at liberty to decline the same, and such pictures may be sold for the benefit of the testator's estate." The pictures bequeathed were about four hundred in number, from which the Trustees and Directors of the National Gallery have selected ninety-four, principally by Flemish and Dutch masters. There are also some valuable Italian pictures, three of them claiming to be the works of Raphael. One Holy Family, measuring 24 in. by 34 high, corresponds exactly with the well-known pictures of the Bridgwater Gallery, of which several repetitions are exhibited, in the Museum at Naples, in the Städel Museum at Frankfort, and in the Palazzo Torregiani of Florence. This is an admirable work; and besides the repute of having come to Mr. Ellis from Lord Carysfort, it possesses some peculiar interest from the record upon it, stating that it was purchased in Paris from Charles Edward, the Pretender, in 1722. A work possessing a fair pedigree as a portrait by Albert Dürer is that of a lady named Catherine Fornlager. It is in tempera on linen, and bears his monogram, with date 1493, and is very delicately painted, with a landscape as the background. This interesting picture was formerly in the celebrated collection of the Earl of Arundel, and was engraved by Hollar. At the dispersion of the Arundel collection it passed to Munich, but it was brought back again to England, when it was purchased of M. Mundler, the well-known connoisseur, in 1851. By Holbein there are two very well preserved and finely painted portraits of men in fur-trimmed coats, whose names, however, have not been discovered.

The Rubens portraits of his two wives, Isabella Brant and the beautiful Helena Fourment, his bride of sixteen, cannot fail to be received with great interest as companion pictures to the famous picture of the young lady with whom the painter was said to have been so smitten, known as the "Chapeau de Paille," in the Peel collection of the National Gallery.

The landscapes by Ruysdael, of which there are at least five, are beyond the usual merit, and according to Dr. Waagen they "are calculated to suggest fresh ideas of his genius." One, which is a gem of its kind—a winter scene,

with a windmill and figures—belonged to the Duc de Morny. Of Wouvermanns there are no less than seven; one of the best is a stag-hunt, which is mentioned in Smith, and which belonged to the collection of Mr. Edmund Gray; it is a large work, measuring 42 in. by 30 in.; another of high quality came from Rutland House. Of the two very choice examples of Paul Potter one is especially interesting as a large work, 58 in. by 43 in., representing with the greatest life and spirit a stag-hunt. The wooded landscape is somewhat in the gray manner of Ruysdael, but the masterly touch in the animals leaves no doubt as to the authenticity, without regard to the signature and date, 1656. The other is a small picture, only 11 in. by 8 in., of a stag in an oak forest, but admirably painted. The four Berghems are all of first-rate quality, one being a large hunting piece. Of sea pieces by W. Vandevelde the collection is strong in the possession of ten, the most remarkable of which is "The Storm," mentioned by Smith as "a most powerful and affecting picture." Of the Claudes, of which master there are six preferring good claims, one is an important and well-known picture—the "Mount Helicon"—which was originally painted at Rome for his distinguished patron, the Conestabile Colonna, for whom he also painted the famous picture known as "The Enchanted Castle" in the collection of Lord Overstone. These are some of the most notable of the pictures forming this magnificent gift.

The National Gallery was closed to the public this year for many months, to allow of a complete re-arrangement of the pictures, rendered necessary by the completion of a portion of the new building. The Gallery was re-opened in August. The newly-finished apartments give the promise of a building which, without holding out claims to rank among the monumental edifices of Europe, will be yet sufficiently handsome and dignified to be accepted, not indeed with enthusiasm, but with the contented acknowledgment that our great public pictures will at least be lodged with due regard to their value, and with the earnest intention of displaying them to the best advantage. Many pictures, both ancient and modern, which have long been waiting for places, now hang on the walls of the new rooms. By the new arrangement the works of the old masters may be said to be separated from the pictures of the modern and British schools by being, the one in the east wing, the others in the west. This is not absolutely so, but it may be taken to be so for the purpose of explanation. Thus, the portico of the National Gallery now leads by the door on the right hand to the pictures by the old masters, and by that on the left or westward side to those by painters of the British and other modern schools. The architectural merits of the new buildings are considerable, nor is Mr. Barry's decorative system one which is likely to kill the pictures that are to be brought in contact with it. We have no doubt that the new galleries will be helpful, and not detrimental, to the effect of the pictures shown in them. We should observe that, so far as they have yet been carried out, they may be treated in two divisions. There is a cruciform hall, intended hereafter to be central, and composed of an octagonal domed apartment, with four short arms branching from it; and there are two oblong galleries flanking that hall, and entered from two of its arms—one which faces the spectator in the right line from the entrance out of the old gallery, and the other into which the right-hand arm opens. The general treatment of all these rooms is similar; the dado is of black marble, the pillars and pilasters of green Irish marble, the roof of glass, and

the decorative treatment, in which a cool, greyish blue predominates, chiefly confined to the upper member of the wall above the hanging space. The dome is of glass, and the arms have curvilinear glass roofs.

The completion of the chapel of Keble College, Oxford, is an incident to be noticed in the architectural history of this year. This very conspicuous addition made, by the singular munificence of a donor who did not live to see it completed, to the Keble pile, was opened on April 25, in presence of a large concourse of visitors. Keble College Chapel, with its conspicuous height, is not only the leading feature of the whole body of buildings, but it has brought the lower ranges which hitherto composed the college into an intelligible order, to the detriment of much criticism which has been offered, in forgetfulness that a quadrangle which has been composed with the intention of contrasting the massive bulks of Chapel, Hall, and Library with the more humble proportions appropriate to a series of students' lodgings must, so long as only the latter are in existence, look low and mean. The same day not only saw the Chapel opened, but the first stone laid of a library and hall of equivalent dimensions, due to anonymous generosity, which are to occupy the still unfinished side of the quadrangle. In the interior of the chapel the triforium-like panels are filled with a series of Scriptural pictures, presenting Old and New Testament events, in type and antitype executed by a process of mosaic which Mr. Butterfield, the architect, has the credit of having worked out, its speciality being that, as it is made up of much larger tesseræ than Venetian and other similar mosaics, so it is both more easy and cheaper to produce. The surface is somewhat rough, but this is, at the height at which it is here employed, not at all a detriment, while the general effect, where the picture does not catch the light, is curiously like that of tapestry. The lofty reredos of alabaster, with its white marble cross, is one of the most effective features of the building. The series of mosaic pictures is carried round the west and east ends, the central point to the east over the altar being a quatrefoil containing a large sitting figure of our Lord in "majesty." The general posture is stately, but the effect is certainly impaired both by the dull red of the dress and by the heavy yellow of the aureole behind. The exterior of the building is of red brick, with repeated streaks and chevrons of white brick, and the general effect will improve when mellowed by time.

The Scottish National Memorial of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, which was unveiled this summer by Her Majesty, is a composition of sculpture, in which a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince Consort forms the central and dominating feature; in four panels of the pedestal are placed bas-reliefs illustrative of the Prince's character and of notable events in his career; and subordinate groups at the four corners of the structure representing the homage paid to his Royal Highness by all classes of the community.

The sculptor of the principal figure and of the panel bas-reliefs, as well as designer and superintending director of the whole work, is Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh. The subordinate groups are the work of Mr. N. Brodie, Mr. Clark Stanton, and Mr. D. W. Stevenson, all of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness appears in the uniform of a Field Marshal, such being the dress he wore at the great Volunteer review of 1860, when he was seen by a greater number of Scotch people than ever before or after. Sitting erect in his saddle, with bared head bent slightly forward, the Prince looks

towards the left with a placid and benignant expression; and while his left hand, held clear of the body, seems in the act of gently checking with the rein the movements of a well-trained steed, the right, holding a plumed hat, hangs by his side as if with the gesture of one making or returning a courteous salutation. In modelling the head of the figure Sir John Steell enjoyed advantages. By special command of the Queen, this part of the work was done at Windsor, where her Majesty, besides offering many valuable suggestions, placed at the sculptor's disposal all available materials in the shape of paintings, drawings, and photographs, and expressed unqualified approval of the likeness he was ultimately enabled to produce.

The four subordinate groups, which occupy as many square blocks projecting from the corners of the basement, are designed with immediate reference to the central figure of the monument, towards which their principal lines, sloping upward and inward, combine to lead the eye. The group, representative of the nobility, executed by Mr. Brodie, stands at the south-west corner. A peer in flowing robes, with a lady on his arm, stands gazing at the Prince, at the same time stretching forth his right hand with a wreath to be laid on the monument: while the lady, for her part, seems to offer a flower, and her little girl advancing in front places a second wreath on the lower ledge. At the south-east corner is the group originally assigned to Mr. M'Callum, but ultimately executed by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, in which a labourer, looking straight before him, leans his right hand on a mattock and with the left presents his humble tribute; his wife, pointing upwards, is supposed to explain to the boy over whom she bends, and who, besides his wreath, has brought a lapful of flowers, something of the Prince's claims to veneration. In the other group by Mr. Stevenson, placed at the north-east corner, an artist, portfolio in hand, and a learned professor in academic robes, are paying their respects to the illustrious dead; the former is looking upwards as he deposits his chaplet; the latter is leaning over a young student, also provided with a wreath, to whom he commends the Prince as a worthy exemplar. The fourth group executed by Mr. Clark Stanton, representing the homage of the Army and Navy, has its place at the north-west corner of the pedestal. Here a soldier in the garb of Old Gaul, is seen standing with bonnet doffed and eyes directed to the Prince; by his side a stalwart son of Vulcan, resting on his hammer, respectfully deposits a wreath; and from behind these two a sailor, with the impulsive energy of his class, reaches over their shoulders to present his offering. The adult figures embraced in these various subjects are of full life-size, and the stages they occupy are about 4 ft. from the ground. While, as above united, their contours fall in with the general pyramidal scheme of the design, each of the groups is an effective composition.

The four bas-reliefs, one on each face of the pedestal, are by Sir John Steell; the two larger of these represent the marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert and the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851; of the two smaller at the ends of the pedestal, one is an ideal scene, in which the Prince distributes rewards of merit to different classes of artists and students; the other is a scene of home life—the Queen and the Prince with their children. All the statues and reliefs were cast in bronze at Sir John Steell's own foundry in Edinburgh. The equestrian statue, which measures 15 ft. in height of horse and man, contains about eight tons of metal, the

horse's legs being almost solid. This was cast in five pieces, which were afterwards fused together.

The site in which the monument is placed, in the centre of the garden of Charlotte-square, at the upper end of George-street, New Town, and in front of the dome of St. George's Church, should be familiar to all visitors to Edinburgh.

Late in November was opened the Gibson Gallery of Sculpture. The Royal Academy have thus, at length, carried out the last wish of John Gibson—the greatest of all their sculptor members, if not the first of all modern sculptors—in placing the models of all his works and some of his finest marble statues in a gallery open to the public. The gallery, which has been for some years a matter of anxious consideration to the Academy, is an apartment of about 50 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, at the top story of Burlington House, entered at the east end of the great Diploma Gallery, which occupies the centre, having a corresponding room at the west flank. Its contents will, we think, be universally esteemed as a most interesting and astonishing example of earnest thought and work from one man, and that the simple, untaught son of a poor Welsh gardener, who showed a fancy for wood carving. Like Canova, who happened as a cow boy to model a cow in butter for his noble master's table, and Thorwaldsen, the hard-working carver of ships' figure-heads, Gibson had all the native power of genius tempered with a justness of taste rarely exhibited so fully in any of the works of modern sculpture.

The theatrical season this year was the reverse of brilliant. Our managers, brooding over unsatisfactory balance sheets, complained that the public had been very hard to please, whilst the playgoers retorted that the theatrical exhibitions provided them lacked enterprise as well as freshness and merit generally. Feeble performances attracted thin audiences, there was discontent both before and behind the curtain; times had been hard and tempers had been tried seriously, and the theatres closed in August under more despondent conditions than have been experienced for many years past.

A remarkable exception to the general dulness of this year's theatrical productions, however, was "All for Her," a "Romantic Play," written by Messrs. Palgrave Simpson and Herman Merivale, and derived in part from Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." It may certainly be accounted the most remarkable work of its kind which the year produced, and its due appreciation by the public was manifest from the long run which it enjoyed first at the Holborn Theatre, and afterwards at St. James's and the Princess's in succession, equal success attending its subsequent career in the provinces. Mr. Clayton gained unfailing applause in his personation of the principal character, and the genuine pathos and force as well as the artistic quality of his performance won for him great distinction. Amongst the more conspicuous failures of the year must be mentioned the two historical plays of "Queen Mary" and "Anne Boleyn." It is clear to all now, as it was to many at the time, that the transfer of Mr. Tennyson's drama from the library to the stage was an experiment which should not have been attempted, and it not only resulted in loss to the manager of the Lyceum where it was acted, but in detriment also to the fame of the Laureate. Mr. Tom Taylor's "Anne Boleyn" was equally unsuccessful at the Haymarket on its first appearance. Scorning his critics, however, as a mere court of first

instance, Mr. Taylor revised his play and appealed anew to his audience after shortening it by much more than an act, but it failed to attract an audience and speedily vanished from the stage. The visit of Mr. Jefferson, the great American actor, after an absence of some ten years, enabled London to renew its regard for his "Rip Van Winkle," one of the most perfect performances the stage has ever known.

This year, like the last, witnessed the arrival of a foreign actor of great reputation—a reputation which he failed, however, to keep up by his performances on the stage of Drury Lane Theatre. Signor Rossi, landed at first as a coming star, destined to outshine the fame of Salvini, was soon, by outspoken critics, denounced as vulgar of aspect and grotesque of air—a player forcible and alert, but without the commonest graces and adornments of his art, and steeped in all the worst vices of *boulevard* melodramatic acting. Before dwindling audiences, he attempted many Italianised Shakespearean parts, and, to English thinking, failed in all.

SCIENCE.

The scientific results of 1876 may well bear comparison with those of former years, though perhaps, the striking discoveries made during the year have not been numerous. The doctrine of evolution was supported more warmly than before, and it may not be out of place to give some of Professor Huxley's remarks bearing on it. The occasion was a lecture at the London Institution, entitled "Some recent Additions to our Knowledge of the Pedigree of the Horse." The lecturer began by drawing a comparison between the horse and the bear, and pointing out some of the obvious differences between the skeletons of the two animals. One point on which he especially dwelt was the foot. "Compare the flat forepaws of the bear," he said, "adapting it for locomotion on the ice, with the forelegs of the horse, who could but slide about helplessly there, but was the best of all animals for bounding and running. Then the bear had five toes, the horse seemingly had but one. But on each side of the single-developed toe of the horse, there was a pair of small splints, which are found to be rudimentary toes. Thus we now had one developed toe, and two others undeveloped, in the horse, to place side by side with the five toes of the bear."

After mentioning other parts of the skeleton, in which he traced in one animal the rudiments of what became a perfect bone in the other, he came to the testimony of the rocks. In the older strata of the Upper Miocene are the remains of an animal wonderfully like the horse, though with striking differences in teeth and limbs. This is the Hipparion, in which the two splints above mentioned are really three-jointed toes. Again, in the Lower Miocene are the remains of another animal of the same nature, known as the Anchitherium. This animal not only showed the three toes, but walked on them. It was even then not only a tenable, but also a probable hypothesis that the horse was but the last term of a series of which the Anchitherium was the first then known, and the Hipparion the middle term. But now a mass of fresh and invaluable facts had come to them from an unexpected quarter. Between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains,

that vast and little-known region known as "the Bad Land," geological diggings had been recently yielding up their treasures. In the Tertiary Period this country was an enormous lake, in the mud of which during untold ages its fauna had been imbedded. This vast catacomb of rock was thousands of feet in depth, and was full of organic remains. They not only filled up an immense gap in the record of geological time, but furnished most important missing links that had been hitherto wanting in the "Pedigree of the Horse." In the Miocene, Professor Marsh had found an animal very like the Anchitherium, although the resemblance was far from exact. This Professor Marsh had named the Meiohippus. In older strata still he had found another intermediary form, the Mesohippus; and lastly, in the Eocene, or the oldest bed of the Tertiary system, the Orohippus, which was a little animal of the horse kind, no bigger than a fox, but interesting on account of the wonderful verification it afforded to scientific forecast. This oldest known type of the horse kind had four complete toes on each fore-foot, although it had no more than three to each hinder leg. In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pliocene, the Pleiohippus, and the Protohippus or Hipparion; in the Miocene, the Meiohippus, or Anchitherium, and the Mesohippus; and in the Eocene, the Orohippus. These were all compared with reference to fore feet, hind feet, fore arm, leg, teeth. Professor Huxley said he thought this chain of ascertained facts verified so far the doctrine of evolution, and justified him in saying he should not in future take the trouble to discuss that doctrine on *a priori* grounds. There was no longer any other reasonable and fair hypothesis, and it might truly be called an ascertained fact that the various forms of the horse kind were all descended from a common ancestry. Just as certainly as there was a point whence the horse and the bear diverged, so there must have been a common point whence all mammals diverged.

Professor Marsh, in addition to the fossils alluded to in the biological lecture of Professor Huxley, described birds of enormous size from America, some of them having teeth. Professor Owen gives the name of Theriodontia to an order of Saurians known by remains brought from the triassic rocks of Africa. They are carnivorous, and present mammalian analogies of a more or less decided character.

In geology, several discoveries of interest were made during the year. Two series of rocks at St. David's, in Wales, were named Pebidian and Dimetian, by Doctor Hicks, whose labours among the earlier beds of Wales are well known. They are presumed to be of great thickness, and are unconformable. They are of pre-Cambrian origin, and have been hitherto considered to be of Syenite and Felstone, and consequently without fossils.

The existence of sedimentary beds of great antiquity was also brought to light by Professor Nicholson and Mr. G. Thompson, who discovered Laurentian rocks in the island of Harris. Professor McKenny Hughes, of the University of Cambridge, laid great stress on the need of a re-classification of the sedimentary rocks. The systematic exploration of Kent's Cavern was advanced another annual stage, the twelfth report being read before the British Association at Glasgow; animals of the cave, earth, and Breccia, had been discovered, but only one flint flake and two chips of the same material. Mr. Pengelly devoted himself daily to the superintendence of the work.

Professor Tyndall pursued researches which he had commenced some six years since, when it became plain to him that the life-developing power of

air exists in the same degree as that of scattering light. Professor Tyndall examined by a beam of light the medium in which the experiments were conducted, both with a view to ascertain the behaviour of certain infusions under certain conditions and to investigate the theory of spontaneous generation. The theory of spontaneous generation, upon the truth of which the practice of medicine and surgery will depend, had been declared to be chimerical by Pasteur, but had been warmly upheld by several authors of note; and Dr. Bastian, in a controversy carried on in the pages of "Nature" and other periodicals, called Dr. Tyndall's conclusions into question. Pasteur, who hopes by establishing the truth of the theory to eradicate parasitic diseases from the earth, supported Dr. Tyndall.

The following were some of Dr. Tyndall's experiments. He caused to be constructed a number of chambers, each with a glass front, its top, bottom, back, and sides being of wood. At the back, a little door was placed on hinges, and at the sides two panes of glass facing each other. A pipette ending in a long funnel was inserted in the top through a stuffing-box. Two other tubes in the top connected the interior of the box with the external atmosphere. These tubes were bent several times, to intercept any chance particles of matter that might be drawn in. The bottom was pierced with two rows of holes, in which were fixed air-tight large test-tubes to contain the liquids intended to be experimented on in the moteless air. The sides and bottom of the first case were varnished with glycerine to keep fast any dust that might still be on them. It required three days for the motes in this box to subside. The test-tubes being filled by the pipette, were boiled for five minutes in a bath of brine or oil, and abandoned to the action of the moteless air. Before the brine was removed, stoppers were placed in the tubes, lest the cooling of the air should carry motes back into the chamber. Amongst the substances experimented on were infusions of hay, turnip, tea, coffee, hops, &c., and amongst animal substance, beef, mutton, hare, rabbit, kidney, liver, fowl, pheasant, grouse, haddock, sole, salmon, cod, turbot, &c. These substances, exposed at a heat of 60 to 70 degrees in the common air of the laboratory, invariably fell into putrefaction in from two to four days. Six hundred tubes were thus treated, and none escaped. On the other hand, in air which had been searched and found moteless, none of the tubes appeared to be affected, and bacterial life was not produced. In air calcined by being passed through a red-hot tube with a roll of hot platinum contained in it, the same results were obtained. The conclusion Dr. Tyndall arrived at was, that air retaining its gaseous properties, but deprived of its mechanically-suspended matter, will not produce putrefaction. Dr. Bastian, as before remarked, quotes many authorities to prove that some fluids hermetically sealed will putrefy, and calls in Dr. Burdon Sanderson as a witness of this fact, calling forth a letter from Pasteur which stigmatises the doctrine of spontaneous generation as a chimera.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, Mr. Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., exhibited the instrument he has devised to ascertain the depth of the sea by a new means without using a sounding line. He has worked out the requirements, starting with the proposition that the total gravitation of the earth as measured on its normal surface is composed of the separate attractions of all its parts, and that the attractive influence of each equal volume varies directly as its density and inversely as the square of its distance from the point of measurement. The density of sea water being about 1·026 and that

of the solid constituents composing the crust of the earth about 2·763 (this being the mean density of mountain limestone, granite, basalt, slate, and sandstone), it follows that an intervening depth of sea water must exercise a sensible influence upon total gravitation, if measured on the surface of the sea. Mr. Siemens showed how this influence can be proved mathematically in considering, in the first place, the attractive value of any thin slice of substance in a plane perpendicular to the earth's radius, supposing that the earth is regarded as a perfect sphere, of uniform density, and not affected by centrifugal force. It was in 1859 that Mr. Siemens first attempted to construct an instrument based on these principles. The difficulties he then encountered he has since overcome, and the present instrument is the result of his latest work. He proposes to call it a bathometer, and it consists essentially of a vertical column of mercury contained in a steel tube, having cup-like extensions at both extremities, so as to increase the terminal area of the mercury. The lower cup is closed by means of a corrugated diaphragm of thin steel plate, and the weight of the column of mercury is balanced in the centre of the diaphragm by the elastic force derived from two carefully-tempered spiral steel springs of the same length as the column of mercury. One of the peculiarities of this mechanical arrangement is that it is para-thermal, the diminishing elastic force of the springs with rise of temperature being compensated by a similar decrease of potential of the mercury column, which decrease depends upon the proportions given to the areas of the steel tube and its cup-like extensions. The instrument is suspended a short distance above its centre of gravity in a universal joint, in order to cause it to retain its vertical position, notwithstanding the motion of the vessel; and vertical oscillations of the mercury are almost entirely prevented by a local contraction of the mercury column to a very small orifice. The reading of the instrument is effected by means of electrical contact, which is established between the end of a micrometer-screw and the centre of the elastic diaphragm. The pitch of the screw and the divisions upon the rim are so proportioned that each division represents the diminution of gravity due to one fathom of depth. Variations in atmospheric pressure have no effect on the reading of the instrument, but corrections have to be made for latitude. The instrument has been actually tested in voyages across the Atlantic in the "Faraday," and the comparisons with Sir W. Thompson's steel-wire sounding apparatus showed it was very reliable. The paper concluded with pointing out many ways in which the instrument might be of use; among others was that of indicating approaching danger if contour lines were first efficiently mapped.

The subwealden boring, which had been undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the existence or non-existence of palæozoic rocks under the south-east of England, was discussed by those most qualified to form a judgment on it at the meeting of the British Association, which was held at Glasgow. No definite conclusion was arrived at as to the continuance of the boring, though no ancient rocks had been found. The soundings of the British Channel were proceeded with, and 3,257 specimens were taken from the bottom. These soundings were made for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the site of the Channel tunnel.

A fall of meteorolites took place at Stalldalen, a station on the Swedish central railway, which was observed by several persons. Several of the stones fell in the lake, but two were found, the largest weighing about 4½ lbs. They are said to have made a loud rushing noise in falling.

Various scientific expeditions were despatched by different countries during the year. One, sent by Norway, recorded the temperature at various depths in the North Sea, and at 400 fathoms depth on the west of the island of Storegen found the thermometer to show 32 deg. Fahr. This is of interest to students of marine currents, as the observations of the "Challenger" points to that temperature at a far greater depth in other latitudes. The "Challenger" was sent out to investigate the physical and biological conditions of the ocean. She left England in December 1872, under the command of Captain G. Nares. Professor Wyville Thompson, of the University of Edinburgh, three naturalists, a chemist, a physicist, an artist, and a secretary were attached to the expedition. The magnetic and hydrographic department was undertaken by the officers of the ship. Four sections of the Atlantic were taken. The equator was crossed six times, and the total distance run was 68,500 miles; 374 deep sea soundings were taken. The greatest depth was decided to be 4,500 fathoms (former enormous depths recorded being decided to be illusory and to have been given by defective sounding apparatus). The depths of the ocean appear to be more or less in accordance with the heights of the land above water. The expedition began by exploring the Atlantic, with most satisfactory results; the question of the depth at which life is possible was settled, to the confusion of the mathematicians, who had shown the weight of the superincumbent water to be fatal to anything reaching deep soundings. During 1873, North and South America, the West Indies, Western Islands, Madeira, Canary, the Cape Verd Islands, and Africa were visited, and 19,300 miles sailed over. The "Challenger" then visited the Crozets and Kerguelen's Island, as it was desirable to fix on a spot for the observation of the transit of Venus in the ensuing year. After this a trip was made to the Antarctic circle, and a search made for land reported to have been seen by Wilks, the American explorer, some years before, but without success. The sea was full of life at the surface, and whales appeared innumerable. Melbourne was next visited on St. Patrick's day, 1874, and after a short stay in the Colony, a line of soundings was run to New Zealand, for telegraphic purposes. After touching at the Friendly Islands, Fiji, New Hebrides, &c., the "Challenger" sailed to the Moluccas. Captain Thompson replaced Captain Nares at Hongkong, as the latter was selected to command the Arctic expedition.

After going over some of the same ground again in 1875, the "Challenger" visited the eastern side of New Guinea, the Admiralty islands, and Japan, obtaining on the passage the deepest soundings above referred to. The ship's course was next shaped for Juan Fernandez, and on the homeward voyage Monte Video, Ascension, St. Vincent, and Vigo were passed, soundings, trawlings, and dredgings being made from time to time. The deep sea was found to be by no means barren of life, though the fauna was remarkably uniform throughout. Before the voyage of the "Challenger," there had been a dispute as to the origin of the globigerina ooze (a whitish mud found at the bottom of some parts of the ocean); some authorities imagining that the animalcules it was composed of lived at the top and sank when dead, others, that they lived and died at the bottom of the sea. By the observations of the "Challenger" it was definitely settled that the former view was correct, and that they formed what Professor Huxley has called a sort of "geological shoddy." At a depth of five miles a red clay was shown to cover the bottom, the origin of which was doubtful. Many objects of interest were brought home, which we have not space here to record.

Several Russian expeditions were sent out during the year, one, under General Skobeleff, surveyed the Altai, Trans-Altai, &c. The Oos-Bel pass was ascertained by this expedition to be 15,000 feet above the sea level. Another expedition discovered, at Omsk, archives in the Calmuck dialect, written with the Mongolian alphabet, whereas the Telengoots do not now use any written language. Dr. Grimm obtained many new forms of life from the Caspian Sea.

A German expedition was dispatched to Siberia with interesting results. It started from Lepsa, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, near the Balkash lake, the chief produce of which is honey. The party sailed down the Irtisch, and reached the Altai mountains, passing granite, slate, and porphyry, and entered the Chinese territory.

In Australia, Mr. Giles started on April 10, from a spot 27° 7′ south latitude and 116° 45′ east longitude. He travelled by way of Mount Gould, N. E. by E. to the third parallel ; no watercourses were found by him flowing eastward. Mr. Giles reached the telegraph line near Mount Halloran on the Neals river, and he travelled to the station by the line.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Cameron, C.B., returned this spring from his travels in Africa, to which country he had gone in 1872, in command of the Livingstone East Coast Relief Expedition. Captain Cameron started in the company of Dr. Dillon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Moffat ; but the death of Dr. Livingstone defeated the primary object of his journey, and two of his companions died and another returned, leaving him to complete his journey alone. The President of the Geographical Society, Sir H. Rawlinson, in speaking of Captain Cameron said, it was his pleasing duty to congratulate the Fellows of the Society upon the result of one of the most arduous and successful journeys which had ever been performed into the interior of the African Continent. It was a further source of congratulation that this geographical feat had been performed by an Englishman, by one with whom the Society were well acquainted, and who had been acting under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. He need hardly explain that he alluded to the wonderful journey just accomplished by Lieutenant Cameron across the entire breadth of the African Continent. They would remember that Lieutenant Cameron proceeded, in the first instance, to Africa on behalf of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, that after Dr. Livingstone's death he undertook an exploration on his own account under the auspices of the society, and that they had all had occasion to commemorate his first important discovery, that of an outlet from Lake Tanganyika flowing apparently to the great Lualaba of Livingstone. They would further remember that the last announcement made with regard to Lieutenant Cameron was that he had left Ujiji, March, 1874, with a view to trace down the outlet from Tanganyika to Lualaba and pursue the course of the latter, supposing it to be the Congo, as far as the West Coast of Africa. In the anniversary address delivered last May he (the President) said that there was no concealing the fact that the journey so contemplated was one of extreme danger, and that if Lieutenant Cameron succeeded he would have achieved a feat unparalleled in geographical discovery, and that he would take a place in the first rank of African explorers. It was true that he had not carried out the feat in its entirety ; he had not followed up the Lualaba to the mouth of the Congo, but he had fairly traversed the continent from the east to the west coast, and in so doing had travelled 1,200 miles of entirely new country, and further by a

course of most extensive and elaborate observations, had laid down for the first time a sound geographical basis for further exploration. That one fact would enable them to appreciate the extent and value of Lieutenant Cameron's labours and observations. Up to the present time they had been dependent for their knowledge of the geographical *status*, so to speak, of Central Africa upon one single lunar observation taken on Lake Tanganyika. Lieutenant Cameron had registered nearly 400 observations, verifying some of them by no fewer than 160 observations at one spot. Captain Cameron gave the following report of the countries he had visited :—"The interior is mostly a magnificent and healthy country of unspeakable richness. I have a small specimen of good coal ; other minerals, such as gold, copper, iron, and silver are abundant ; and I am confident that with a wise and liberal (not lavish) expenditure of capital, one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in the world might be utilised, and in from 30 to 36 months begin to repay any enterprising capitalists that might take the matter in hand."

The Arctic Expedition under Captains Nares and Stephenson, commanding respectively H.M.S. "Alert" and "Discovery," returned to England in October this year, having left home in May 1875. The "Alert" had wintered in lat. 82° 27′ and long. 61° 22′. The sledge parties of the "Alert" and "Discovery" underwent great hardships from exposure and scurvy, and several deaths and many cases of frost-bite occurred ; nearly the whole of the sledge parties being occasionally crippled by scurvy. No land to the north was discovered, and it becomes doubtful whether the land laid down in the map as President's Land ought not to be expunged. To the N.E. of Grant Land there appeared to be a sea, which has been named Palæocrystal, from the nature of its ice, which is of much greater thickness than the ordinary Arctic ice, and the theory of an open sea abounding in life appears to be completely refuted, as life became much scarcer and the cold became much greater on reaching this high latitude. The cold, indeed, experienced by the "Alert," when wintering further north than had ever been done before, was intense, the minimum that month being 72° below zero ; the mean temperature for 10 consecutive days was 59° below zero. The coast-line to the west of the "Alert's" position was explored for 220 miles, and Lady Franklin's Fiord and Petermann's Sound were surveyed for the first time. With the exception of Hayes' Sound the coast-line of Smith's Sound has been surveyed.

The British Association, as has been before noticed, held its forty-sixth Annual Congress at Glasgow, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas Andrews, professor of chemistry and physics in the Queen's University at Belfast. Sir J. Hamilton, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Lord O'Hagan, and the Duke of Argyle took part in the proceedings. The seven sections were :—mathematical (presided over by Sir W. Thompson), chemical science (Mr. W. H. Perkin), geology (Professor J. Young), biology (Mr. Russell Wallace, F.R.S.), geography (Captain Evans, C.B.), economic science and statistics (Sir G. Campbell), mechanical science (Mr. Merrifield). Evening addresses of great interest were delivered by Captain Cameron, Sir Wyville Thompson, and Professor Tait, of Glasgow. Professor Andrews, in his opening address, after enumerating the men of science produced by Glasgow, touched upon the various scientific achievements of the year, among which the results of the "Challenger" and Arctic expeditions, already mentioned, took a foremost place. He also gave a *résumé* of the observations made on the occasion of the transit of Venus, in December, 1874. Among these the observations of

M. Janssen at Nagasaki, in Japan, were, he said, of special interest. "Looking through a violet-blue glass he saw Venus two or three minutes before the transit began, having the appearance of a pale round spot near the edge of the sun. Immediately after contact, the segment of the planet's disk, as seen on the face of the sun, formed with what remained of this spot a complete circle. The pale spot when first seen was, in short, a partial eclipse of the solar corona, which was thus proved beyond dispute to be a luminous atmosphere surrounding the sun. Indications were at the same time obtained of the existence of an atmosphere around Venus. The mean distance of the earth from the sun was long supposed to have been fixed within a very small limit of error at about 95,000,000 miles. The accuracy of this number had already been called in question on theoretical grounds by Hansen and Leverrier, when Foucault, in 1862, decided the question by an experiment of extraordinary delicacy. Taking advantage of the revolving mirror, with which Wheatstone had some time before enriched the physical sciences, Foucault succeeded in measuring the absolute velocity of light in space by experiments on a beam of light, reflected backwards and forwards, within a tube little more than 13ft. in length. Combining the result thus obtained with what is called by astronomers the constant of aberration, Foucault calculated the distance of the earth from the sun, and found it to be 1-30th part, or about 3,000,000 miles, less than the commonly received number. This conclusion has lately been confirmed by M. Cornu, from a new determination he has made of the velocity of light, according to the method of Fizeau ; and in complete accordance with these results are the investigations of Leverrier, founded on a comparison with theory of the observed motions of the sun and of the planets of Venus and Mars. It remains to be seen whether the recent observations of the transit of Venus, when reduced, will be sufficiently concordant to fix with even greater precision the true distance of the earth from the sun." Professor Andrews went on to say that the spectroscope has of late been largely employed as a means of determining the chemical composition of bodies. In this way it has been during the past year used by Mr. Norman Lockyer, who has been making a greatly extended map of the solar spectrum. The spectroscope led, in 1875, to the discovery by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran of the metal gallium, and the properties of this metal have been investigated during the past year. A recently invented instrument touched upon by Professor Andrews is the radiometer, or light mill, constructed by Mr. Crookes, with the object of weighing the rays of light. This instrument consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the centre by a needle-point, having at the extreme end thin discs of pith. When the heat-rays are entirely cut off by means of an alum screen, or otherwise, the instrument becomes an accurate photometer, the arms moving with more or less velocity under the influence of radiation, the rapidity of revolution being directly proportional to the intensity of the incident rays. With one candle Mr. Crookes found that the mechanical action of the light is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. Two candles at the same distance give double the velocity of one, and so on. The radiometer may be employed as a test for the illuminating power of coal-gas and other sources of light, and it may also become of great value in photography ; and with the help of small magnets connected with the rotatory apparatus and a Morse's electric apparatus, a graphic record can be obtained of the amount of light falling upon an elevated position, such as the summit

of a mountain, which would contribute an additional item to meteorological observations. By his excessively delicate apparatus, Mr. Crookes ascertained the weight of a ray of candle-light, six inches off, to be 0·00162 of a grain. He estimated the force of the light of the sun to be at the rate of thirty-two grains per square foot, or fifty-seven tons per square mile; about 3,000,000,000 tons on the whole earth—a force which would drive the globe into space if it were not counteracted by gravitation.

The description of the radiometer was productive of several brochures from the scientific men of the day, many of them claiming the rotatory force for heat or electricity. To those who have had the advantage of seeing Mr. Crookes exhibit his apparatus, the experiments seem convincing enough; but the question is still an open one, whether light or heat is the motive agent.

Professor Andrews also noticed the researches of M. Dumas, the French chymist, who has applied himself to the difficult problem of eradicating the *phylloxera*, the insect which has been so destructive in the French vineyards. His method, although immediately applied to the *phylloxera* of the vine, is a general one, and will no doubt be found serviceable in other cases. In the apterous state, the *phylloxera* attacks the roots of the plant, and the most efficacious method hitherto known of destroying it has been to inundate the vineyard. After a long and patient investigation, M. Dumas has discovered that the sulphocarbonate of potassium, in dissolution, fulfils every condition required from an insecticide, destroying the insect without injuring the plant. The process requires time and patience, but the trials in the vineyard have fully confirmed the experiments of the laboratory.

Having alluded to the immense advantage enjoyed by Germany in having a systematic training for her chemists, and noticed the *Jubelband* of Poggendorf's *Annalen*, which celebrated the fiftieth year of that author's services to science, Professor Andrews terminated his address by a disquisition on the state of the universities, and the scientific teaching provided by them.

Sir William Thompson spoke of his visit to America during the past year, and praised the Government of the United States for its attention to tidal observations, which our own Government neglected. He described a telegraphic instrument, the telephine, which he had seen in the States, which would convey four messages at once. Sir W. Thompson denied to geologists the time they thought necessary for the solution of geological problems, and he argued that though parts of the earth may remain fluid, as a whole it must be solid.

Professor Barrett excited a good deal of discussion by his paper on "Some Phenomena associated with Abnormal Conditions of Mind." We believe that Professor Barrett was induced to undertake the investigation of this subject by the extraordinary beliefs of some eminent men and the spread of spiritualism. The secondary consequence of the discussion was a trial which it is not in the province of the scientific portion of this work to notice.*

A loan collection of scientific instruments was formed at South Kensington during the year. Many countries were represented, and the general success was beyond expectation. A series of conferences were arranged, and Mr. Spottiswoode was chosen President of the inaugural meeting. In his address, he said he looked upon the Exhibition as marking a great epoch in

* The trial of Slade, the spiritualist medium, which will be found in our Chronicle for October.

the scientific world, inasmuch as they had gathered together a collection of instruments from all parts of the earth—instruments that were not only models of ingenuity and skilful workmanship, but also evidences of deep thought and searching intellectual labours. The present was the first serious, or, at all events, the first successful, attempt that had been made at a cosmopolitan collection of the kind. There were exhibited the original locomotive engines, the "Rocket" and "Puffing Billy," which made a great figure by their size; also some of Papin's apparatus, the first hydraulic press of Bramah, and Mr. Froude's machinery for testing the forms best suited to ships by measuring the resistance of their moulds. This method is now used for Her Majesty's ships. Lighthouses were well represented, as well as ships, as also Dr. Tyndall's fog-horns. Mr. Walter's type-founding and distributing apparatus excited much attention. The type caster is a machine which turns out large quantities of type in rows ready to be placed in the composing machine. In the type caster many of the parts have to be kept cool by currents of water in their interior, and the successive difficulties encountered in the machine manufacture of type have been most ingeniously overcome.

Many very interesting historical instruments were exhibited. We may notice Cook and Wheatstone's first telegraph, Gauss and Weber's ditto, Tycho Brahe's quadrant, the telescopes of Galileo, Huyghens, and Herschell, Foucault's siderostat, Sir Francis Drake's astrolabe, &c. The instruments of more modern times are endless. Those of Germany are, perhaps, the best. Applied mechanics were largely represented; machines by Mr. Donkin, Dr. Zmarsko, of Lemberg, Messrs. Tisley and Spiller, and Professor Knoblauch showed various forms of kinematic machinery. Models of figures in space were in quantity, and most puzzling they looked to the uninitiated. A numerous collection of figures of this type was contributed by the South Kensington Museum, Messrs. Eigel and Lesemeister, of Cologne, Lohde, Henrici, and Sylvester. Calculating, time measuring, and land measuring machines were well represented. Sir W. Thompson's tidal machine, which performs in an hour or two operations which have hitherto occupied skilled arithmeticians for twenty hours, was also there. The collection of maps, charts, &c., was immense. Mining instruments abounded. Medical science was prominent, the French being strong in this department; in short, no department of science was left unrepresented.

Remarkable discoveries were made at Olympia, in Greece, by Dr. Hirschfeld and M. Böttischer; the principal figure recovered in the excavations was one of "Victory," which appears to be without doubt the same which is described by Pausanias. An inscription on the base records how in a competition among the sculptors to be employed in the decoration of the pediments, Paeonias was the successful candidate. A number of inscriptions relating to the history of the Messenians also came to light. A succession of statues from the eastern pediment was discovered, among which were recognised one of the two river gods which, according to Pausanias, occupied the two ends of the pediments. On a bronze tablet is described a decree of the Elians, by which the services of a certain citizen of Tenedos are rewarded by the grant of "proxenia," which gave him most of the privileges of citizenship in Elis. This is of great interest as a specimen of dialect; the orthography is that of the Peloponesian Doric, by which "rho" is used instead of the final "sigma" at the end of words.

PART II.

CHRONICLE

OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

IN 1876.

JANUARY.

1. The Prince of Wales at Calcutta.—Our Chronicle for 1875 has followed, though necessarily by very brief summaries, the principal points of the Prince of Wales's successful tour in India. The close of the year left his Royal Highness at Calcutta, where early in the morning of New-Year's Day the Prince held a Chapter of the Star of India. Three Princes were invested with the insignia of Knights Grand Commanders of the Order—viz., the Maharajah of Jhoudpore and the Rajahs of Rampore and Jheend. Among the Knights Commanders were several other Indian princes, as well as some English officials. The ceremony lasted two hours, and was of a most imposing character. The gorgeous costumes of the native princes and chiefs and their attendants formed a splendid and brilliant pageant. There were upwards of 12,000 spectators, including the chief officials and leading natives. Fresh salutes were fired at the conclusion of the ceremony, after which the procession re-formed in reverse order, the Prince of Wales at the head. In the afternoon his Royal Highness unveiled a statue of Lord Mayo. This statue, a colossal equestrian one, the work of Mr. Thornycroft, stands on the Maidan, near Government House. Several Rajahs were present, and Mr. Bullen Smith read an address. The Prince expressed a melancholy satisfaction at unveiling the statue of one whom he had been proud to call his friend, and who would have left a great name among Indian Viceroys had he lived. On behalf of the widow, children, and friends of Lord Mayo he thanked the committee for what they had done in honour of his memory.

On Monday the 3rd a convocation of the University assembled for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of

Laws upon his Royal Highness, this being the first honorary degree which the University has granted. In the evening the Prince started by special train for Bankipore, and on the following morning reached Benares.

— The Star of India.—Of the insignia of all the Orders of Knighthood, that of the Most Exalted the Star of India is perhaps the most elaborate and gorgeous. The Star, which is fastened on the breast of the new-made Knights, is made of diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon tied at the ends, and bearing the motto of the Order, "Heaven's Light our Guide." There was a happy ingenuity in hitting upon this device, which is applicable to all religions, and may be conscientiously worn alike by those members who believe in one or in many Deities. From the star of brilliants there issue waved rays of gold, making a very handsome ornament, while the Collar of the Order is composed of roses alternating with the lotus flower, and divided by branches of palm, tied together, as heralds say, "in *saltier*." In the centre of the collar is an imperial crown, richly enamelled, like the other adornments, in proper colours upon a gold ground, and the roses are mixed white and red, while the lotus, as all know, is the sacred blossom of the Hindoo faith and literature. The palms at once lend an Oriental character to the insignia, and illustrate the statutes of the foundation which confers this exalted decoration "upon such Princes and Chiefs as shall have entitled themselves to Her Majesty's favour, and upon such of Her Majesty's subjects, native and English, as have, by important and loyal services rendered by them to the Indian Empire, merited the Royal favour." The Badge of the Star of India is formed of an onyx cameo portrait of the Queen set in a perforated and enriched oval of gold, upon the rim of which is again inscribed the pious motto, and another diamond star links this pendant with the collar. It remains only to mention that the Riband of the Order is of a pale azure, having a narrow white stripe near either edge, while the Mantle is of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels—a representation of the Star of the Order being worked into its left side.

2. Burning of the "Warspite."—A catastrophe similar to that which overtook the "Goliath" last month has destroyed the Marine Society's training ship "Warspite," at Woolwich. The "Warspite" was an old fourth-rate line-of-battle ship, and for the last fifteen years had been lent by the Admiralty to the Marine Society, for the training of poor and destitute lads. It was stationed off Charlton, near Woolwich, and had generally 200 boys on board, but at this time there were about twenty of them on shore, in consequence of an outbreak of ringworm, which the surgeon was trying to eradicate by isolation; and when the fire was discovered all the rest, with the exception of one officer and four lads, who were on watch, were asleep in their hammocks.

The catastrophe occurred soon after midnight on Sunday, January 2. At five minutes past one A.M. Mr. Webber, the officer on watch, was informed by one of the two lads on the lower deck that there was smoke coming up from the cockpit, and found it issuing in considerable volume from a ventilator over the carpenter's shop, the boatswain's store being on fire. The fire-bell was immediately rung, and the whole of the ship's company were quickly at their posts, all behaving with the greatest coolness and courage. The pumps were manned and set to work, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the fire and smoke increased, and the lower deck had to be evacuated in less than half an hour. Driven from the lower deck, the lads retreated in order to the main deck, carrying with them, as they are accustomed to do at drill, their hammocks and such of their clothing as they could find; and being in turn compelled to abandon the main deck, they were all ordered to make for the upper deck, and fall in as on parade. This was accomplished quite steadily, and without noise or excitement, and they were marched in batches on board the ship's boats and landed at Charlton Pier—all except a few of the elder lads, who, at their own request, remained behind to assist.

Still the fire advanced irresistibly: and an attempt made to scuttle the ship having been ineffectual, the firemen and officers were compelled to leave her about ten A.M., when the flames rushed aft and burst out of the state-room windows, and Mr. Hamblin and some of his men only succeeded in escaping at great risk. Soon after noon the mizenmast fell over on the port side, to which the vessel was heeling, to the danger of some of the boats adjacent, and at a quarter to one o'clock the main and fore masts also shared the same fate, and fell with a loud crash. The ship was now on fire from stem to stern, and from the river presented the appearance of an immense furnace. The wind, which was blowing strongly from the north-west, fed the flames, and had it been midnight instead of midday, the spectacle would have been exceedingly grand. The ship's flag had been hoisted over the quarter before she had been abandoned, and she met her fate with her colours flying. All the stores on board, together with most of the clothing, were destroyed. But, fortunately, there was no loss of life, and the injuries sustained by the boys were but few.

3. Fatal Colliery Explosion.—A terrible colliery accident occurred at Talke, North Staffordshire, this afternoon. The scene of the disaster was a new colliery, known as the Gammage Pits, lying in the valley nearer Red Street and Chesterton. At the time of the accident the five men killed were working in the fiery 7 ft. seam, and the remainder in the 8 ft. Suddenly an explosion occurred, which completely destroyed the 7 ft. seam, and killed five of the sixteen men at work there. Those working in the 8 ft. seam were all got out safe. One horse was killed. The cage

hanging at the mouth of the pit was blown over the head-stocks and dashed to pieces, as were also the plates covering the pit mouth. Eighty-six men had been at work during the day, but they were divided into turns. The bottom of the shaft was smashed in, and a breach made right to the furnace. An exploring party of fourteen descended about seven o'clock and soon recovered the dead bodies of the five men. They described the destruction of property as fearful. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been a shot fired against the instruction of the fireman.

7. Fancy Ball at the Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave this evening a calico ball at the Mansion House to about four hundred children, who, dressed in all the costumes that fancy could suggest or art devise, mixed and mingled in the festive dance, and formed one of the prettiest pictures the walls of the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House had ever framed. Of the Lord Mayor's family eleven were present. All the costumes of all the peoples of the earth were laid under tribute to furnish models for the little dancers. Here was the stately Spaniard, the lithe Italian, the phlegmatic Dutchman, the debonnair Frenchman, the staid German, the interesting Turk, the more or less popular Egyptian, and the haughty Magyar chieftain, strutting about with young ladies who might have been dames of the sixteenth century, Boulogne fishwives, Provençal maidens, Illyrian shepherdesses, or little ladies stepped out of one of Watteau's picture. There was a little jockey who might, perhaps, after his supper, have ridden at two stone weight. There was a Spanish muleteer, one or two vivandières, a few white niggers, a capital imitation of the Shah, a cloud of fairies, and, perhaps choicest where all was good, a little mite of a Portia, just three years of age, quite two feet high, with white wig, square cap, clerky cambric bands, flowing gown, white lace cuffs, and about two inches of a brief sticking out from an infinitesimal breast-pocket. It was midnight before the singing was over, the dancing done, the supper eaten, and the Twelfth Night roysterers carefully bundled up and carried home.

8. New Peerages.—By the promotions in and to the Peerage notified in the *London Gazette* of this day, the Duke of Richmond, who is the hereditary possessor of the great property once held by the Scottish house of Gordon, has procured the revival of the dukedom, which became extinct on the death of George, fifth Duke of Gordon, without heirs male, in 1836; and henceforth he will style himself Duke of Richmond and Gordon. His Grace enjoys no less than four dukedoms—those of Richmond, in Great Britain; Gordon and Lennox, in Scotland, and Aubigny, in France. The Earl of Abergavenny becomes a Marquis, with the second title of Earl of Lewes. The original Barony of Abergavenny dates from 1450. In the large part of West Kent in the midst of which Tunbridge Wells stands, and where the family estates are situated, the house of Abergavenny exercises a consider-

able influence, both social and political, and has not been chary in its efforts to support the cause of Conservatism.—Lord Wharncliffe, who becomes Earl of Wharncliffe and Viscount Carlton, belongs to a branch of the Stuart family, the Earls and Marquises of Bute, springing from the third Earl of Bute, whose second son was father of the first Lord Wharncliffe, who, having succeeded to the estates of Baroness Mount-Stuart, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montague, Esq., assumed the name of Wortley in addition to that of Stuart, by which he was long known in public life. The Stuart-Wortleys were remarkable for their long struggle to assert the ascendency of the Tory party against the great Whig families of the West Riding, and in 1826 the barony of Wharncliffe came to the representative of the house; while subsequently to this the first Lord Wharncliffe was Lord Privy Seal in the first Ministry of Sir Robert Peel and Lord President of the Council in that statesman's second Administration. The Right Hon. Robert Tolver Gerard, who has now become Baron Gerard, of Byrn, in the county palatine of Lancaster, is the representative of an old Lancashire Roman Catholic family, one of whose ancestors was created a Baronet on the day of the first institution of the order in 1611.—The Earl of Erne in the Irish Peerage has just been added to the Peerage of the United Kingdom by the dignity and title of Baron Fermanagh; and he will be an example of a Parliamentary anomaly, inasmuch as he will still sit in the House of Lords as a representative peer for Ireland, as he has hitherto done, it being impossible to displace from the House a representative peer for Ireland, who can only depart from that assembly by death.—Mr. John Ralph Ormsby Gore becomes Baron Harlech, of Harlech, in the county of Merioneth. He is the possessor of large estates in Wales and the county of Salop, and he represented Carnarvonshire from 1839 to 1841, and North Shropshire since May 1859, as a steady Conservative.—Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt takes the title of Lord Allington, of Crichel, Dorsetshire, that peerage being an honour borne formerly by one of his ancestors in the female line; and Mr. John Tollemache, of Helmingham Hall, Suffolk, becomes Lord Tollemache of Helmingham.

17. Great Fire in Manchester.—Great excitement was caused in the business centre of Manchester on this day by the occurrence of an extensive fire in the large block of buildings situated between the Royal Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and the offices of the *Guardian* and *Examiner* and *Times* newspapers. A large part of the block, which is divided in the centre by a narrow street, is occupied as yarn stores by Messrs. Dilworth and Sons. Shortly after nine o'clock smoke began to issue in volumes from one of the storerooms, and in a very short time the place was aglow. The fire spread rapidly, and in half an hour had got entire possession of one side of the building. The heat cast out by the burning yarn, which was all alight, and burning with the intensity of charcoal, was excessive, and large flakes of fire were

cast against the adjoining premises, which for some time were in extreme danger. The fire brigade, under Captain Togen, behaved with great promptitude and gallantry, and the fire was confined to the large building in which it originated. The warehouse was completely gutted. The fire originated among some cotton samples. A servant tried to check the flames, but his efforts were baffled by the hoist, which communicated the fire to the upper storey. About two o'clock the ruins fell, and buried three men, who were extricated severely injured. The damage was estimated at 40,000*l.*

— Great Engineering Scheme at Manchester.—We are informed by the engineering journal "Iron" that a scheme is brought forward at Manchester to strengthen, deepen, and widen the river Irwell from below the town downwards to its junction with the Mersey, and to apply the same process to the latter river thence to below Liverpool. Thus a tidal channel will be provided from the vicinity of Manchester to the sea, 33 miles in length, 200 feet in width, and with a minimum depth of 22 feet. The ships will be brought up by means of tugs in the same way as they are hauled through the Suez Canal. The increased capacity of the channel will carry off floods, as well as greatly increase the flow of tidal water, and not only augment the scouring action of the river higher up, but also act beneficially on the bar at its mouth. The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at three millions and a half sterling, not too large a sum for the advantages that may be expected to accrue to the town and trade, if we may judge from the case of Glasgow, where a similar undertaking was commenced a century ago, which became a great success, large ships now coming up into that city, and discharging at a wharfage which extends upwards of three miles, so that the harbour dues bring in a clear income to the Corporation of at least 150,000*l.* a year.

— The Rotundity of the World.—The case of Hampden *v.* Walsh was before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on January 17. Some time since Mr. Hampden offered 500*l.* to anyone who would prove, either by Scripture or experiment, that the earth is round. Mr. Wallace accepted the offer, and Mr. Walsh was appointed umpire. Experiments were made on the Bedford Level Canal, and Mr. Walsh being satisfied that Mr. Wallace had proved the convexity of the earth, paid over the 500*l.* to Mr. Wallace, although Mr. Hampden instructed him not to do so. Mr. Hampden then brought the present action to recover the money. The case was argued in the last sittings. For the defendant it was contended that the arrangement was in reality a wager, and that the action was therefore not maintainable. The Court, in delivering judgment, held that, although the arrangement was a wager, the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 109, sec. 18, applied only to actions brought by those who were the winners of wagers to recover them; and that, as in the present case the plaintiff had countermanded his instructions to the defendant to pay over the

money before it had actually been paid, he was entitled to recover it from the defendant.

21. Snow Storm.—Although there was no particular atmospheric disturbance in the neighbourhood of London on this day, the country generally was visited by a very remarkable snow storm. At Cheltenham the large iron church of St. Luke's was broken down by the superincumbent weight which pressed upon its roof, At Ashley Down, near Bristol, the fall of snow and rain was equivalent to 1·4 in. At Nuneaton the Anker rose 6 ft. or 7 ft. above its ordinary level, and the flour mill of Messrs. Knowles was stopped, in consequence of the water extinguishing the fires. Telegraphic communication with Ireland, Scotland, South Wales, and the North of England beyond Birmingham, except Leeds and Hull, was totally interrupted.

— Railway Accident at Abbot's Ripton.—The most fatal result of the snow storm just mentioned was one of those terrible railway disasters with which we are, unhappily, so familiar. The scene of the disaster was a signal-station on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, known as Abbot's Ripton station, about six miles north of Huntingdon.

The atmosphere had been thick all day in the neighbourhood, and as evening closed in a blinding storm came on, covering the district for many miles with a thick coating of snow. The snow fell so heavily and in such large flakes that the railway signals were observed with great difficulty, and travelling became a matter of considerable risk and danger. An ordinary up coal train from Peterborough had arrived at Abbot's Ripton station at ten minutes to seven o'clock. There is a crossing here, and the signalman on duty at the points, knowing that the Scotch up-express leaving Edinburgh at 10.30 A.M. was nearly due, desired Joseph Bray, the driver in charge of the coal train, to shunt into a siding, so as to allow the express to run through. A few minutes were occupied in this movement, and about twenty-five of the coal-trucks had passed into the siding, when the roar of the Scotch express approaching was heard from the direction of Peterborough, and the next instant the coal-train was struck by the Scotch engine about three or four trucks in the rear of the coal-train tender. The effect of the collision was to completely block both the up and down rails. The leading carriages of the express were much shattered, and many of their inmates seriously injured, but, up to this time, it is believed that none were killed. There was scarcely time for the passengers who were uninjured to alight from the express, and while attempts to extricate the wounded were being organised the down Leeds express, leaving King's Cross at 5.30 P.M., and driven by Wilson, an experienced Great Northern engineer, having run past Huntingdon without any warning of danger, came rushing on through the snow storm, and in a few seconds ran direct into the *débris* of the two trains already wrecked, increasing the confusion already prevailing, and almost paralysing the efforts of those present who had been able to exert themselves.

The moment the coal train reached Peterborough all the medical men in the town were hastily gathered together, and sent down by a Manchester goods train that at that moment was standing ready. Every possible effort was made in other ways to succour the wounded. The list of casualties proved to be a terribly long one, and was almost exclusively confined to persons of some position. Those killed on the spot amounted to twelve persons; they were Mr. James Sanderson, the Marquis of Exeter's agent; Mr. Jolliffe, a gentleman farmer in the Isle of Wight; two daughters of Mr. R. Burdon Sanderson, of Newcastle; Mrs. Fosbery, an Irish lady, and her two daughters; Mrs. Allgood, the wife of a clergyman near Alnwick, and her two sons; Mr. Dion William Boucicault, the eldest son of the well-known actor; and Mr. Herbert Noble, only surviving son of the sculptor. Mr. Muir, a Scottish barrister, the thirteenth victim, lived long enough to be removed to the Huntingdon County Hospital, where he died shortly after. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, the parents of the two young ladies who were killed, met with very serious injuries, as did many of the remaining passengers, and were taken to the hospital. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, was in the train, but happily escaped unhurt; his servant was among the injured.

22. Opening of the Westminster Aquarium.—The Duke of Edinburgh performed this day the ceremony of opening the new Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden, at Westminster. There was an assembly of nearly ten thousand ladies and gentlemen, but no official uniforms were worn. The great hall, nevertheless, was a gay and beautiful scene, with the ladies' bright dresses, the flags, the palms and flowers, and the sparkling fountains. The Duke of Edinburgh was received at the southern entrance by Mr. H. Labouchere (chairman of the executive committee), and other members of the company. Major-General Cotton, as deputy-chairman, read the address of the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society, in which the public is informed that the undertaking is intended, besides the aquarium, which is still incomplete, to afford facilities for "the encouragement of artistic, scientific, and musical tastes." It is to be "not only a popular exhibition, but a means of intellectual enjoyment and educational advantage." His Royal Highness, in his reply to the address, recognized those higher aims, which were the same that his father had in view at the Exhibition of 1851. He observed: "The extensive aquarium, which is the main object of this institution, cannot fail, if properly directed, to stimulate the love of natural history and the acquirement of scientific knowledge. The access to a useful reading-room, the daily performance of good music by a well-chosen orchestra, the periodical exhibition of such collections of paintings as we see around us—these are agencies which cannot but exercise a most beneficial influence in refining and cultivating the public taste." The Duke of Edinburgh then declared the building to be opened.

The building, which stands on the north side of old Tothill Street, opposite the Westminster Palace Hotel, has been erected by Messrs. Lucas, from the plans of the architect, Mr. A. Bedborough. It will give some idea of the extent of the centre or main transept, which is to be used for promenade and concert purposes, if we state that it is 8 ft. greater than the principal transept of the Crystal Palace, reaching to 160 ft. The height from the floor to the level of the roof is upwards of 70 ft., and round the building are the galleries which are used for the fine art exhibition and as a museum. This hall, however, although the chief part of the structure, is not to be its main attraction; for it is in the aquarium proper that the great *raison d'être* of the undertaking, according to the views of its promoters, will be found. The tanks for the reception of the fish are of enormous extent, but at the time of the opening, although complete, they were still untenanted. The system on which they are to be supplied will ensure a constant circulation of water, which will thus be kept in freshness and comparative purity. This method of keeping the water in circulation has been invented by Mr. W. A. Lloyd, the naturalist, who is entrusted with the management of the aquarium in all its departments.

26. Funeral at Huntingdon.—The bodies of three of the victims in the late railway disaster—the two Misses Sanderson and Mr. W. Dion Boucicault—were interred in the Huntingdon cemetery this day, amid every mark of respect from a large concourse of spectators assembled. All the places of business, as well as private houses, were closed. Half-past nine was fixed for the funeral of the two young ladies, and by that time the pathways were lined with people, from the hospital to the lane that leads to the cemetery. The coroner and the twelve jurors upon the inquest, who had signified their wish to be present at the funeral, were in waiting at the Town Hall for the cortége, which started from the hospital. Several members of the Sanderson family were present. The funeral of the young Mr. Boucicault took place later in the day. His father and brothers attended, with some of their friends, amid general marks of respect from the concourse assembled. After his return to London, Mr. Boucicault wrote a letter to the Huntingdon Town Council, expressing the grateful acknowledgments of himself and his family for the sympathy exhibited by the people of Huntingdon on the occasion of his son's funeral, and proposing to erect a public drinking-fountain, or some other useful memento of the sad occurrence.

28. Sympathy from India.—The following letter has been received from the Maharajah of Burdwan:—

"The Palace Burdwan, India, January 28, 1876.

"To the Editor of 'The Times.'

"Sir,—Having read with the greatest admiration the account of the heroic conduct displayed by some of the boys of the training-

ship 'Goliath' on the occasion of the recent destruction by fire of that ill-fated vessel, I have felt a very strong wish to present a silver medal to each of those who signally distinguished themselves on that occasion.

"I may have been forestalled in this wish, but I trust that I may be allowed to do something of the kind, as, coming from India, it will prove to the boys that deeds like theirs have not merely a local fame, but are marked and appreciated by their fellow-subjects in the most distant parts of Her Majesty's Empire.

"I have taken the liberty of addressing you upon the subject, as I have been unable to ascertain the name of the society to which the ship belonged. I should have written direct to its offices had I been able to discover it, and I have, therefore, to beg that, while pardoning me for the trouble I am giving you, you will do me the further favour of forwarding to the proper authorities the enclosed draught to cover the cost of the medals, and of intimating that, if necessary, I shall be happy to remit a further sum.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN."

31. SEVERAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS have occurred during the past week, as well as the appalling one at Abbot's Ripton. There was a serious collision on the Midland Railway, at Wingfield station, on the 24th. Some waggons of a goods train, in running over two horses that had strayed on the line, got off the rails, and another goods train dashing up produced an extraordinary scene of confusion. Only one person happily was hurt, the driver of the second train. On the 28th, on the Metropolitan line, a Hammersmith train overtook and ran into one for Addison Road, and twenty five persons were injured; the fog was so dense at the time that the passengers were extricated with great difficulty. On the 28th, near Shap, an engine ran into the tail of the Scotch express, and eleven persons were more or less hurt. A woman was thrown out of the train, but was not much injured. Among the passengers were two nephews of Mr. Sanderson, returning from the funeral of their cousins at Abbot's Ripton. These are but a few specimens of the numerous disasters detailed in the newspapers.

— THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S LIONS.—The lions, tigers, and panthers of the Zoological Society's collection in the Regent's Park Gardens have just been removed from their old lodgings, in the familiar range of barred dens underneath the raised central terrace, to the spacious building lately constructed on the western side of the gardens, near the pheasants' and peacocks' aviaries, beyond the abode of the deer and oxen. The animals were enticed into a movable den or cage, placed close to the opened sliding-door of their old permanent dwelling; and, when thus secured, it was easy for the keepers to convey each beast, in its portable cage, to the new house across the gardens, where it soon entered the chamber designed for its occupation. There was, indeed, some,

trouble and delay in overcoming the cautious distrust of some of these wild creatures; but the patient gentleness of the keepers, under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlett, succeeded in this delicate task without any mishap.

FEBRUARY.

1. Robbery of Old China.—The trial of Laura Linn and John Wilmore, on the charge of stealing, and Alfred Clark and David Jewell for receiving, with a guilty knowledge, a number of articles of *virtu* of great value, belonging to Mr. Savarin Salting, a connoisseur in china, and including, among others, a cup and saucer of the value of 100*l*., was brought to an end this day at the Old Bailey. The prisoners Wilmore and Linn, who are brother and sister-in-law, pleaded guilty, and the jury found the other two prisoners not guilty. The prisoner Linn was domestic servant to the prosecutor, and the articles in question had been stolen from his house during his absence from home and offered for sale to the defendant Jewell, a dealer in Oxford Street, on whose behalf several witnesses of standing were called at the trial and gave him a high character for probity. In explanation of the low price at which the articles had been purchased by him, Mr. Watson, one of the witnesses, said there was a rage for collecting Bristol china, and that when persons interested in the subject put their heads together they went like an automaton. Witness had been thirty-six years in the business, and had often found himself puzzled to know what was genuine and what was not. Witness on one occasion bought a pair of Chelsea vases for 2*l*., and afterwards sold them to Mr. Bohn for 90*l*. The customer got the benefit of that. Witness had picked the articles up at a sale. They had been sold since for 180*l*. Another witness, Joseph Welsh, a dealer, recollected buying a beautiful conseil table for 2*l*., which was afterwards sold to Baron Rothschild for 250*l*. The conseil table, he said, was inlaid with Sèvres plaques. As a contrary case, a friend of witness's bought an article for 100*l*., for which witness would now give him about 4*l*. The two prisoners, who had pleaded guilty, were sentenced—Linn to sixteen months' imprisonment, and Wilmore to five years' penal servitude.

— The New Soldiers' Home at Woolwich, which has been two years in course of erection, was publicly opened on February 1, in the presence of a large number of the ladies and officers of the garrison, and about 500 non-commissioned officers and men. The object of the institution is to afford better facilities for the soldiers obtaining knowledge, instruction, and recreation in a manner calculated to improve and elevate their character, and at

the same time render their condition more pleasant. Amidst the modification of modern warfare, intelligence and education are beginning to be regarded as important as physical strength, and efforts are being made by the establishment of soldiers' homes in garrison towns to raise the standard of the British army. The building now opened consists of a large hall for missionary purposes, lectures, &c., reading room and library, coffee room, smoking room, and refreshment room, where almost everything can be obtained except intoxicating drinks. It is a quiet place, to which any of the 7,000 troops stationed at Woolwich, feeling the loss of home and domestic comforts, can repair. The foundation-stone was laid on March 20, 1874, by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building, which is the second of its kind (the other one being at Aldershot), has cost 4,000*l*.

2. A STATUE OF LORD PALMERSTON, situated in the northern grass-plot opposite Westminster Palace Yard, and intended as a fellow memorial to that of the late Lord Derby in the northern plot, was unveiled to-day without any ceremony. The pedestal, which is nine feet high, is of Westmoreland granite, with a plain edging, and the statue, which is also nine feet in height, is of gun-metal. The attitude is easy and natural, the likeness is a good one, and the figure, draped in a frock coat, with the left hand extended and the right supporting an overcoat, recalls the well-known attitude of Lord Palmerston. The statue is the work of Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., and was cast by Mr. Masefield, of Chelsea.

3. INQUEST AT HUNTINGDON.—The inquest upon the bodies of the persons killed in the Abbot's Ripton accident has been brought to a close. The jury, in their verdict, which practically amounted to one of "Accidental death," expressed an opinion that the collision was owing to the block system having failed to act upon an emergency. They appended another opinion, to the effect that the directors of the company were very reprehensible in not having a special line upon which to work their heavy mineral traffic.

— "FIGHTING" BY TELEGRAPH.—Some of the evidence given before the coroner at Huntingdon on Wednesday, in the Abbot's Ripton collision case, recalls the existence of a curious pastime in working the telegraph. When two stations want to send a message at the same time and neither will give way, they are said to "fight." Each operator grasps the handles of his instrument tightly, and moves them rapidly and irregularly from side to side; the result being that the needles are violently agitated, even to "clicking" loudly, and the "face" of the instrument assumes quite an excited aspect. "Fighting" on the wires was a common practice in the early days of the telegraph, when nothing but the double-needle instrument was used—so common, indeed, that a fine used to be imposed on clerks who broke the handles of their instruments in this warlike occupation. Battles of this kind were not always confined to two persons; for when there were more

than two stations "in circuit," others would join in for the mere fun of the thing, and a "free fight" would often ensue. The improved forms of telegraphic apparatus have reduced "fighting" very much, although they have not altogether done away with it. The simpler forms of recording instruments still admit of telegraph clerks giving rein to their angry passions on the wire, the rapid up and down motion of the "key" taking the place of the violent swaying to and fro of the handles. One of the latest inventions in telegraphy, known as the "Duplex" system, is a great peace-maker, for it enables the operators at either end to charge at each other as much as they please, without disturbing the continuity of transmission, thus removing all inducement to "fight." What an American humourist has said of a railway collision—viz., that it is an effort on the part of two trains travelling in opposite directions to pass each other on the same track—is true of the attempt to send two messages on the same wire at the same time by the needle telegraph, but not of the "Duplex" system, by means of which this feat is now very generally accomplished throughout the world.

6. Return of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.—The Princess of Wales and the Royal children, attended by Miss Knollys and Gen. the Right. Hon. Sir W. Knollys, K.C.B., arrived at Marlborough House to-day from Copenhagen. The Duke of Cambridge met the Princess at Dover, and accompanied Her Royal Highness to London.

7. The Rating of the Albert Hall.—The Court of General Assessment sessions heard this day an appeal by the corporation of the Albert Hall against the valuation list of the assessment committee of St. George's Union, who had valued the hall at 12,000*l.* gross value and 10,800*l.* rateable. The appellants asked the court to reduce the gross value to 1,500*l.*, and the rateable value to 1,250*l.* An attempt was made to show that the hall was exempt from rating, but the court decided that the building was liable to be rated, and the question in what mode the value should be estimated was then discussed. Mr. Cole, the manager of the hall, stated that the enterprise had been unsuccessful, and that, in fact, the total expenditure from March 29, 1871, when the building was opened, down to the present time, had been 35,603*l.*, and the receipts only 33,076*l.* The last year, he said, had been worse than any of the other preceding years. The original members had appropriated to their own use 508 stalls, thirty-three boxes on the second tier and thirty-one on the first, and they possessed the right of disposing of their seats as they chose. The stalls, which were originally bought for 100*l.*, now sold for 40*l.* The court ultimately adjudged that the figures in the valuation list should be altered to 5,000*l.* gross and 4,160*l.* rateable value, and no order was made as to costs.

8. The Opening of Parliament.—The Queen opened the Session of Parliament on this day with a Speech from the Throne

read by the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, went in state from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminister. The road from the palace to Whitehall was kept by some four hundred men of the 20th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Cotton, from Whitehall to the House of Lords by the Life Guards. In the outer courtyard of Buckingham Palace was stationed a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and in the inner court was a small body of Fusiliers, with their band. The centre balcony of the palace was, shortly before the time at which the Queen was announced to start, occupied by the Prince of Wales's children, Princes George and Albert Victor being in Highland costume, and Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud of Wales wearing dark dresses trimmed with fur, and rink hats. At a quarter before two the band of the Fusiliers struck up the National Anthem, and the carriages began to file out of the palace gates. The Queen was received with every demonstration of loyal affection along the entire route by the thousands of spectators assembled to greet Her Majesty. At the Horse Guards were the little girls of the Guards' School, dressed in red and blue. They formed a conspicuous line, and Her Majesty took particular notice of these children of the State. One of the most joyous features of the pageant, the ringing of the bells of St. Margaret's Church and Westminster Abbey, was, owing to the severe illness of Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of the Dean of Westminster, omitted at the Queen's express desire. At ten minutes past two the strains of the National Anthem from the bands of the Guards in Palace-yard, and the thundering of the Royal salute in St. James's Park, proclaimed that Her Majesty had alighted. The Queen was received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Aveland). Other Royal personages assembled in the House of Peers were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

— THE MODERN DOMESDAY BOOK.—The long-expected "return of owners of land in England and Wales" has been issued. The metropolis is excluded from the estimate, and the return is based upon the valuation-lists for rating purposes in every parish. Though the many defects of those lists have been corrected (no fewer than 250,000 on the first examination), the Local Government Board admit that the return is far from being a trustworthy record, and suggest alterations in the present defective mode of making valuation-lists. The general county summary shows that there are 269,547 owners of one acre and upwards, and 703,289 persons who own under an acre, making a total of 972,836. The total of recorded holders in the Norman Domesday Book is 54,813. The estimated rentals of the properties included in the present return is 99,352,303*l.*; the metropolis, it may be added, is estimated at 24,810,481*l.*, and tithes at 5,000,000*l.*; but, if these figures be added together, there is a difference of more than two and a half

millions between the total and the returns made up in other forms by assessment committees and parochial authorities to the Local Government Board. This is accounted for by the omission from the present book of gas and water mains, bridges, docks, &c. The total acreage of England and Wales is set down at 34,538,1.58, or 2,781,063 acres less than the Ordnance Survey Department.

— "The King of the Beggars."—At the Rochdale Police Court, on February 8, "Captain" H. C. von Nievoth, described as a young man of respectable appearance and of good address, was brought up on remand on a charge of vagrancy. The chief constable stated that the charge would ultimately resolve itself into one of obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner had given the name Capt. H. C. von Nievoth, but he had also gone under the *aliases* Baron Vievoth, and Capt. Vievoth. He had ascertained that the prisoner for the last ten years had been engaged in systematically swindling the public. He had been so successful as a begging impostor, that he holds among the fraternity the distinguished position of "King of the Beggars." At one time he professed to be a Quaker, and thus obtained the confidence of the Society of Friends, one of whom set him up in business with his son in Liverpool. He next appeared as a Baptist, then as a member of the Wesleyan body. He also connected himself with the Moody and Sankey and other Revival movements. Throughout his career, indeed, he has been connected with almost every religious denomination in the country. Among other things, he has frequently preached at street-corners, and collected money ostensibly for the erection of places of worship.

— A Fortune Teller.—A woman in Birmingham, charged with fraudulently obtaining money by pretending to tell fortunes, has been tried; and the details of her mode of carrying on her peculiar profession are instructive, as indicating the intelligence of the large class to which she and others like her appeal. Mrs. Lovesley, a well-known female detective in Birmingham, went with another woman to lay a trap for the old sorceress; and they were as successful as they could wish. After some preliminary formalities—among others the flourishing of a candle in the faces of the visitors—a pack of cards was produced, and Mrs. Lovesley was told to cut them in three, as they had already been "charmed." She was next asked whether she had any children, and whether "she had had a death in the family recently." Afterwards she was informed that she "would go a very long journey, and by reason of that journey obtain a great deal of money." The fortune-teller manipulated the cards, and producing the ace of diamonds, said it signified the possession of money, or, if Mrs. Lovesley was a widow, it meant the "ring." When Mrs. Lovesley's friend asked about a sister in Australia, she was told to buy a very large egg, and "by holding the globe in the one hand and the egg in the other, she would be able to see the vessel in which her sister would return, and the foaming of the sea." For this sort of revelation

large numbers of women, and especially servant-girls, pay handsomely. While the two women were consulting the oracle there were various knocks at the door, and the awful being confessed that sometimes fifteen persons would be waiting at one time to have their fortunes told. The magistrate, sentenced her to a month's imprisonment, and added that if she ever appeared again before the bench she would be liable to a term of twelve months.

— Spelling Bees.—These meetings, which are a recent importation from America, supposed to combine instruction with amusement, have been frequent during the winter months in all parts of the kingdom and among all classes of society. A party assemble to spell words which are given by the leader to each one in succession, a referee being ready with a dictionary to settle disputed points. As dictionaries differ in spelling, the most ready speller is often "ruled out" by reference being made to some dictionary with the rules of which he is not acquainted; especially when an American dictionary is used, which differs in many points from the English. As a specimen of the very curious rules by which the prizes are sometimes adjudged, we quote the following report of a decision at a Spelling Bee held at Lowestoft. The competitors had been reduced to three, and the competition was for the first prize. The interrogator gave the word "piquancy," which a lady spelt correctly, while a schoolmaster spelt it "peconcy." The word having been explained, the schoolmaster said he had not understood it, though he knew it perfectly well, because the interrogator mispronounced it. The chairman was called on to decide, and he ruled that the interrogator had pronounced the word properly, after the French manner, and he decided in favour of the schoolmaster. The result was that the candidate who spelt the word correctly did not get the first prize, and the candidate who put seven letters together, which formed no word to be found in the recognized dictionaries, was declared by the chairman the winner of the first prize. The prize was a gift, by Lady Smith, of books, in which she had written her name and the reason of the gift; and the schoolmaster, on being presented with the books, said that moment was the proudest of his life.

16. Mr. Gladstone and the Turners.—The freedom and livery of the Worshipful Company of Turners was to-day presented to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., at the Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. Gladstone having made the declaration and subscribed the roll of honorary freemen, the Master presented the certificate to the right hon. gentleman, and offered him the congratulations of the Company.

In the course of his reply Mr. Gladstone observed that it was greatly to be desired that the principle of local self-government in this country should be largely extended. The social wants of the country had been rapidly growing, and the public opinion of the country demanded and desired additional means for their satisfaction. Instead of being desirous to undermine the position of

the local institutions, he hoped that each one of them might thrive and prosper. So far from desiring the abolition of the City companies, he cordially wished to see their development and expansion in their application to duties which were of the greatest importance to the country. A subject of great congratulation to him was the fact that there was in the people of this country the greatest abundance of the finest raw material in the world. Although there was a widely spread disposition to neglect opportunities and to let talents waste, still there was no country where, if there were a diligence equal to the original gifts of nature, more splendid results could be achieved. Having given some illustrations of the dangers which he feared might result from the rapid growth of wealth in this country, Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as having no fears from the democracy; but, on the contrary, he believed that the people of England not only endured but loved their constitution, and, if it were necessary, they would be its most zealous defenders. Before sitting down he expressed the hope that the Turners' Company would persevere in the honourable course into which they had entered, and that they might have many imitators and even many who, having greater resources at their disposal, might surpass them, and be able to produce results corresponding to their great responsibilities.

— Ecclesiastical Suit at Clifton.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Sir Robert Phillimore whilst Dean of the Arches' Court, in which Mr. Jenkins, a parishioner of Clifton, had been denied the holy communion by the Vicar, Mr. Flavel Cook, because of his disbelief in the personality of Satan and the eternity of punishment. The Dean of Arches held that such disbelief constituted Mr. Jenkins a "notorious evil liver and a depraver of the Book of Common Prayer" according to the Rubrics; but the Judicial Committee has reversed this decision, admonishing the Vicar not to refuse the sacrament to Mr. Jenkins, and to pay the costs in both courts. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Cook shortly afterwards resigned his living.

17. Loss of the "Strathclyde."—A sad disaster took place in Dover Bay this day, between four and five in the afternoon. The "Strathclyde," of Glasgow, an iron steam-ship, bound from London to Bombay, was run into by the "Franconia," a German steamer from Hamburg, going to Havre and New York. The "Strathclyde" sank in a few minutes, being then two miles and a half from the shore. There were seventy persons on board, forty-seven officers and crew, and twenty-three passengers, all first-class. The captain, John Dodd Eaton, ordered the boats to be got out, but one of them was swamped, and many persons were thrown into the sea. Some were picked up by a Deal lugger called the "Early Morn," others by a barque, the "Queen of the Nations," or by small boats which were near, while the chief mate and four sailors got on board the "Franconia." The captain and twenty-

eight other persons, some of whom were ladies, were landed at Deal; but three passengers, Mr. W. Bussell, Mr. Quinlan, and Miss Young, died of exhaustion either in the boats or on shore, also James Sullivan, the boatswain. The number of lives lost was about thirty-eight. Captain Eaton's account of the affair was that as he left Dover he saw a large steamer steering down the Channel, about four miles astern. She was going very rapidly, and soon came within a quarter of a mile of the "Strathclyde," and before the latter vessel had time to get out of the way the "Franconia" had struck her so violently as to cut about four feet into her, striking her again a second time whilst the boats were being got ready to save the passengers. "We had four life-boats on board," Captain Eaton said, "two large and two small ones. I put all the fifteen lady passengers and the stewardess into the port life-boat, which was large enough to hold forty. A number of the crew and most of the gentlemen passengers made a rush and got into her. The boat was then too heavy to swing out. I appealed to the men to come out, and let the ladies have the first chance. Several of the crew and male passengers, and four female passengers came out. We then swung the boat out and lowered her. Immediately after the ship's stern sank completely under water. The swell of the sea filled the boat. I am quite sure the ropes were cast off. The boat immediately turned over, and the people who were in her were all thrown into the sea. The second officer then got the gig out on the starboard quarter. The second officer and four of the crew got into her, and she got clear. They assisted those in the water. The ladies who had got out of the first boat got into the starboard life-boat. The stern sank lower; a huge sea struck her, and came over the bridge. Some of the gentlemen who were on the bridge were washed overboard, as well as the boat with the ladies. Myself, the second engineer, and a fireman were the only three left in the ship, and we last of all jumped into the sea. This all took place in a very few minutes. The other vessel was about a quarter of a mile off on our starboard quarter, apparently steering for Dover, and did not lower any boat or offer any assistance. About a minute or so after I left the bridge she disappeared altogether. Everyone, except the four in the gig, were in the sea. I had two ladies with me. I was holding on to a plank, and assisted them to hold on to it. One died at the time; the other sank about five minutes before a boat came to our assistance, the 'Early Morn,' by which I was rescued. Before I jumped into the sea I looked round to see what assistance was near, and saw a Deal lugger bearing down on us; also a barque, and a small steamer, apparently a tug, off Dover Pier. I do not know whether she came to our assistance. My watch stopped at twenty-two minutes past four, which I suppose was when I jumped into the sea as the ship went down. When the Deal lugger came to me she was nearly full of the people she had rescued. I was nearly the last who was saved. I had been about forty minutes in the

water. I was very nearly gone when picked up, and but for the Deal boatmen we must have all been lost. No assistance whatever was rendered from the steamer that ran us down; not even a rope was thrown."

At the inquest held at Dover on the bodies of those who were drowned a verdict of manslaughter was pronounced against the officer in charge of the "Franconia."

— Pedestrian Feats.—Long-distance walking appears to be the rage at present. Edward Payton Weston, an American pedestrian, who last week beat the English champion Perkins by walking 109 miles 832 yards in twenty-four hours, completed another great performance on the 17th, the scene being again the Agricultural Hall, at Islington. He started with his opponent, Clark, at a quarter to ten P.M. on the 15th. The contest was to determine which of the two could walk the greater distance in forty-eight hours. After walking almost fifty-five miles Clark was compelled to give up, at thirty-five minutes past nine o'clock on the following morning. Weston, who was at that time almost level with Clark, continued to walk, with occasional rests, till half-past eleven o'clock the same night, when he retired for three hours and a half, having covered up to that time 107 miles. He was then apparently almost as fresh as when he started. On resuming his walk he seemed none the worse for his previous exertions, and at the expiration of forty-eight hours had accomplished 180 miles 668 yards—a distance never before approached in the time. Weston then addressed the spectators, and thanked them heartily for the fair play he had received, assuring them that, although he had in the past six years walked over 13,000 miles, he never yet experienced better treatment than on this occasion. He then on a cornet played "God Save the Queen" with the band, and was carried from the hall on the shoulders of his admirers. During this walk as on the former occasion, Weston never took solids; his principal nourishment being tea, with slices of lemon in it.

— Bequest to the Nation.—Mr. John Forster has bequeathed to the Department of Science and Art his valuable library of books, his collection of manuscripts and autographs, and the great bulk of his paintings and drawings. Mrs. Forster had the option of retaining the property during her life, but she has liberally decided to give it up at once to South Kensington. The *Times* states that the mere enumeration of the titles of the books, briefly described, fills 272 closely-printed octavo pages of a catalogue, which Mr. Forster was passing through the press at the time of his death. The library abounds in history, biography, antiquities, travels, poetry, and dramatic literature, ranging from the first folio of Shakspeare to the popular publications of the present year. The collection of tracts and pamphlets, proclamations, broadsides, and chap-books is of rare and varied interest. There is, as might be expected from the drift of Mr. Forster's studies, a large number of tracts relating to Charles I., the Civil War, and the Commonwealth.

and to Ireland and Swift; and there are fourteen volumes of pamphlets collected and arranged by Lord Macaulay. A glance through the pages of the catalogue shows the presence of many presentation copies and volumes enriched with autographs, letters, and notes; of books that have belonged to men of mark, or formed part of other famous collections; of original editions, rare and privately printed books; of illustrated books, and books on art. The manuscripts and autographs fill many bound volumes, and the oil paintings are fifty in number, besides a considerable number of drawings and sketches, and include works by Reynolds, Gainsborough, West, Turner, Cattermole, Eastlake, Clarkson Stanfield, Maclise, Sir E. Landseer, Frith, and others.

23. Prince Leopold arrived at Oxford on February 22, and was the guest of the Dean of Christ Church. In the afternoon His Royal Highness was installed as Grand Master of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons, and on February 23 was elevated to the dignity of Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire, to which he had been nominated by the Prince of Wales. The ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theatre. A procession of the brethren was formed in the Divinity School, and on entering the hall "God Save the Queen" was played on the organ. The Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master of England, then took the chair, and after the patent of appointment had been read, a deputation of brethren withdrew, and introduced His Royal Highness as the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master Elect. A procession of stewards and officers then conducted His Royal Highness to the throne, and, after being "obligated," he was duly installed by the Earl of Carnarvon. The installation was then proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the brethren saluted His Royal Highness as Provincial Grand Master according to ancient form. After the proceedings had terminated a procession was formed, and the brethren proceeded to the Corn Exchange, where a banquet was held. The attendance at the Sheldonian Theatre was very large, and included representatives of the Masonic body from all parts of the world.

— Musical Training School.—A public meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held at the Mansion House the same day in connection with the National Training School for Music. The Duke of Edinburgh, in moving the adoption of the report of the City and Metropolitan Committee, explained the object of the school, and traced the steps which had been taken to attain it. His Royal Highness took the opportunity of correcting an erroneous impression that the institution was calculated to interfere with the work of the Royal Academy of Music, and pointed out the importance of completing the full number of scholarships as soon as possible. Mr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and Sir Julius Benedict were also amongst the speakers.

— Memorial to Keats at Rome.—A memorial tablet, containing an excellent medallion portrait of John Keats, has been placed near the simple tomb of the poet, in the English Cemetery

at Rome. A number of English and American ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the unveiling of the medallion, when Sir Vincent Eyre made a speech, in which he asked for subscriptions towards a bust of the poet, to be placed in Westminster Abbey. February 23 was chosen for the ceremony, under the impression that it was the anniversary of Keats's death, which, however, it appeared, from the inscription on the tombstone, took place on February 24, 1821.

— Death of the Grand Duchess Marie.—From St. Petersburg the death is announced of the Grand Duchess Marie, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and aunt to the Duchess of Edinburgh. She expired between one and two on the morning of February 23, at St. Petersburg. Their Imperial Majesties visited the Grand Duchess a few days since, and took leave of Her Imperial Highness The Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaievna was the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress Frédérique Louise Charlotte Wilhelmine, daughter of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, and was born in 1819. She married, in 1839, Maximilian, Duke de Leuchtenberg, Prince d'Eichstädt, by whom (who died 1852) she had issue six children, the eldest of whom is the present Duke de Leuchtenberg. The Grand Duchess re-married, in 1856, Grégoire Count Strogonoff. The Grand Duchess Marie was well known in the higher circles of society from her frequent visits to this country, and her occasional residence at the Isle of Wight and Torquay.

— Death of Miss Cushman.—A telegram from New York announces the death of Miss Charlotte Cushman, the famous American actress, at Boston. She was born in that city, in 1816, and first appeared on the stage in opera in 1835. Her voice shortly afterwards failed her, and she became an actress. Lady Macbeth was the first part she played. In 1845 she came to this country, where her talent was at once appreciated. She remained here for several years, playing in conjunction with her sister, Miss Susan Cushman, and met with great success. In 1874 Miss Cushman took her farewell of the stage in New York.

— A Fasting Girl.—Considerable curiosity and wonder have been excited at Culcheth, a village about three miles from Leigh, by the statement that a fasting girl, who had not spoken for about four and a half years, had recovered her accustomed powers of speech. The following are the leading points in the extraordinary affair:—Five years ago Ellen Sudworth, then a girl of eleven years of age, daughter of William Sudworth, shoemaker, was taken ill, and soon afterwards confined to bed, when she ceased taking food, and in a few months gradually lost her voice. From that time until last week she remained speechless, her parents, who are respectable working people, believing their daughter had become absolutely dumb. Prior to the recovery of her voice she had been unable to open her eyes—so state her parents—for at least ten weeks. During the girl's long illness it is affirmed that she had

partaken of no solid food, all the nourishment she had being from the moistening of her lips with wine, brandy, &c. Frequently strangers believed her to be dead, as breathing was all but imperceptible, though she affirms that she never during the four years and upwards once lost a perfect consciousness of what transpired around her. The case has excited a good deal of attention.

25. The Queen at the Albert Hall.—The Queen attended a concert given by Royal command at the Royal Albert Hall this day. Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, arrived shortly after four o'clock, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The Royal party was received by the Duke of Edinburgh, and conducted to the Royal box, which had been especially decorated for the occasion. On Her Majesty's appearance the audience rose and gave her a cordial reception. The concert consisted of a selection of sacred and secular subjects in solos and choruses, with orchestral and organ accompaniments. The Royal party left at the end of the first part, and so did most of the company.

26. Steam Ferry on the Thames.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress were present to-day at the launch of the first steam ferry-boat of the Port of London, which is to ply over the Thames Tunnel from the Tunnel Pier to Rotherhithe. The boat was named the "Jessie May," after the Lord Mayor's third daughter, who performed the ceremony of christening.

27. Shipwreck off Dover.—The wreck of the "Strathclyde" led to-day to another disaster. The screw steamer "Harlinger," on a voyage from London to Rouen, struck upon the "Strathclyde's" iron masts, which were under water, and the steamer sank within about fifteen minutes; but fortunately the crew, consisting of eleven hands, saved themselves in two boats. There was a heavy sea running at the time, which was at night, and the launching of the boats was attended with no little peril. In the first boat only two men got off, and it seems that, owing to the plug being out, the one man had to bale while the other rowed, and they were two hours in reaching Dover. The other boat contained nine persons, who were also nearly two hours in a nasty sea before getting into port.

MARCH.

1. The Viceroy of India.—The newly-appointed Viceroy, Lord Lytton, with Lady Lytton, accompanied by Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Burne, Colonel Pomeroy Colley, and Mr. Liddell, started this day on his journey to India. Lord Lytton is the son of the eminent novelist and statesman, who held office as Secretary for the Colonies

in the second Administration of the late Lord Derby, and was created a peer in the summer of 1866. The new Viceroy was born on November 8, 1831, and was educated first at Harrow, and afterwards at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. He entered the diplomatic service of the Crown when nearly eighteen years of age, and in 1849 was appointed *attaché* at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was the British Minister, and to whom he acted for the time as private secretary. After acting first as *attaché*, and later on as Secretary of Legation or of Embassy, at the principal European courts, Lord Lytton was made British Minister at Lisbon, where he was residing when the offer of his elevation reached him. Lord Lytton has been well known as an author for many years, under the pseudonym of Owen Meredith. He was married in 1864 to Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon, who was for many years Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

— Scientific Instruction.—A deputation of the Council of the British Association waited upon the Home Secretary on March 1 in reference to the report of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction. Dr. Lyon Playfair observed that Government were taking considerable steps in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission for the advancement of scientific instruction, but there were some points which they now desired to bring forward, namely, the promotion of scientific education in elementary and endowed schools, the endowment of original research, and the concentration under a minister of the responsibility for all business relating to scientific institutions which received State aid. Sir John Hawkshaw having explained at length the views of the deputation, Mr. Cross replied that Government were quite disposed to entertain the question as far as possible, but as it was a subject closely touching other departments, he would have to take counsel with them. The matter would not, however, be lost sight of.

— The Peabody Donation Fund.—The trustees of this fund have issued a report of proceedings for the year ending December 31, 1875. The financial accounts show that the net income of the year 1875 was 18,425*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; which sum, added to the amount of the fund given in the last report (593,627*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*), makes the total, on December 31 last, 612,053*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* During the year the trustees have laid out, in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, 69,092*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; and the sum in their hands at the end of the year available for future operations was 162,676*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* In April last the new buildings in Duke Street, Stamford Street, were opened, and in July those in Bermondsey, giving accommodation to 424 families. The twelve new blocks of buildings in Southwark Street, for 264 families, are now finished and mostly occupied. These buildings being in such close proximity to the business parts of the City, are most eagerly sought after, upwards of 1,000 applications having been made for

the 264 sets of rooms. Twelve blocks of building of 200 tenements, near Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, are rapidly approaching completion, and will be opened during the summer. When these are occupied the trustees will have provided dwellings for 1,846 families. The freehold of about an acre and a quarter in Little Coram Street has lately been purchased; but, as the leases on this property have several years to run, this site may not be available for building purposes for some time to come. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the close of the year was 1*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The average rent of each tenement was 4*s.* 0½*d.* per week, and of each room 1*s.* 11*d.* The tenants have the use of sculleries, laundries, and bath-rooms free of charge. The net income derived from the buildings occupied was a trifle over 3 per cent. per annum on the cost of land and buildings.

4. A Royal Refugee.—Driven out of Spain by the collapse of his party, Don Carlos arrived this day in London. He was closely watched by the French police on his journey through France, and during his stay at Boulogne not only were policemen stationed at the gates of the Hôtel du Nord, but when Don Carlos took a walk he was accompanied by the Commissaire Central de Police, who walked by his side. The same precautions were observed when he embarked on board the "Alexandra" for Folkestone. It happened to be the day fixed for opening the new Channel station at Folkestone; and as deputations of the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne were on board the "Alexandra," directly the steamer came alongside the pier a salute was fired. The station was decked with flags, a band was on the pier, and the crowds on the pier cheered as the deputation landed. Don Carlos, who came ashore at the same time, seemed to take this welcome to himself, and raised his hat in acknowledgment, which brought on a counter-demonstration, and the cheers were drowned by groans and hisses. Don Carlos entered a saloon carriage, the blinds of which were at once drawn down, but as the train moved out of the station there was more hissing. At Tunbridge a number of persons met the train, some cheering and others hissing. At Charing Cross a number of persons assembled, who cheered the Prince as he was conducted to his carriage. There was, however, a larger crowd outside, who groaned and hissed when the carriage containing Don Carlos drove by, those who cheered or cried "Viva!" being in a decided minority. Don Carlos has taken up his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

7. Opening of the New Wing of London Hospital.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went in semi-state to-day to the London Hospital for the purpose of opening the new wing which has been built by the Grocers' Company, at a cost of 20,000*l.* The weather being fine, the whole route, which was through the Mall, along the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria Street, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, was crowded by spectators, from whom Her Majesty received a cordial welcome. The decora-

tions in that part of the City through which the Queen passed were profuse, and frequent were the various expressions of welcome on the flags and triumphal arches.

At the Hospital, Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Home Secretary, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the other governors of the institution. A procession was then formed, and the Queen was conducted through two of the wards of the new "Grocers' Company's Wing" to the pavilion, in which a chair of state had been placed on the centre of the platform. Immediately on the entry of the Royal party the National Anthem was sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Lawler, accompanied on a harmonium by Mr. C. S. Jekyll. The address of the governors was then presented to Her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, as president, and in this document special stress was laid upon the almost unparalleled response which had been made to the appeal for funds for the enlargement of the building, resulting in a subscription of 90,000*l.*, of which 20,000*l.* had been presented by the Grocers' Company, in acknowledgment of whose gift the wing had been named after the company. Her Majesty then made a gracious reply, in which she said: "Situated as the London Hospital is, in the midst of the poorest classes of the metropolis, the addition of a wing was an event of very great importance to the sick and suffering of its neighbourhood; and when I remember that instead of the 800 beds which this hospital will now contain adequate provision did not exist for 400 patients previous to the opening of the Alexandra Wing by the Prince and Princess of Wales less than twelve years since, I sincerely congratulate His Royal Highness the President, the governors, and the staff of so eminently successful an institution on the completion of this further proof of their zeal and efficiency. It has given me great pleasure to visit the East End of London, and I shall always remember with much satisfaction that I was enabled to open the Grocers' Company's Wing of the London Hospital."

The Bishop of London having offered prayer, a hymn, written by Mr. Barrett to a chorale composed by the late Prince Consort, was next sung; and then Mr. Cross, stepping forward, said, very loudly and distinctly, "By command of Her Most Gracious Majesty, I have now to declare the Grocers' Company's Wing to be open." The Archbishop of Canterbury solemnly pronounced the Benediction, and after a short pause the Queen withdrew. Her Majesty afterwards visited some of the hospital wards, and spoke a few kindly words to the inmates, especially in the children's ward.

9. The Statue of the Prince Consort in the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park was unveiled this day, without any public formality. Sir Thomas Biddulph, however, was present on behalf of the Queen. The statue, which was the work of the late lamented sculptor Foley, is of colossal size; the Prince is repre-

sented seated, dressed in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and bareheaded. The figure, as well as the chair and plinth on which it is placed, is gilded, and rests on a stone sarcophagus.

— Funeral in Westminster Abbey.—The funeral of Lady Augusta Stanley, the lamented wife of the Dean of Westminster, took place at noon the same day, in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large and distinguished concourse of mourning friends and sympathisers. The remains were interred in the chapel of Henry VII., beside the monument to the Duke of Montpensier. Among those present were Her Majesty, who had been on terms of close friendship with the deceased lady, Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian, and Princess Louise.

— Presentation to Lord Cockburn.—The freedom of the City of London was presented on March 9 to the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, before a numerous company of the Common Council and their friends in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and the City Chamberlain made the presentation in an appropriate speech. The freeman's ticket was contained in a gold casket ornamented in enamel with the arms of the City and of the distinguished recipient, and engraved with an inscription setting forth the resolution of the Council. The Lord Chief Justice said he accepted the gift as a testimony to the impartiality of the Judges. He spoke of the great and salutary improvement effected by the Judicature Acts, and dwelt at some length on the codification of our laws, which is the next great work of law reform before the country. In conclusion, he expressed his satisfaction that in the "Alabama" arbitration he had succeeded, at any rate, in vindicating the honour of this country.

— Dutch Oysters and "Natives."—Some revelations respecting the naturalisation of aliens, which are calculated to surprise the oyster-eating community, were made in a case which came before Mr. Recorder West, at the Manchester Quarter Sessions, involving a charge of theft against one Charles Smith. The prisoner was employed as oysterman at "The Manchester (Limited)," a restaurant below the Royal Exchange. On January 18 he got 4*l.* from the cashier to buy oysters, but absconded with the money. On his apprehension, a month later, at Harrogate, he denied the theft, and said he had left the place because he was disgusted at having to supply Dutch oysters as natives. The cashier and the manager of the restaurant admitted, under cross-examination, that it was the practice to put Dutch oysters into native shells and sell them under the pretence that they were native oysters. The profit on Dutch oysters was large, while that on natives was small, and oysters of the former class placed on native shells in the lower part of the premises made the customers think they were getting large natives. This trick, the manager stated, was not known to the directors. He was the responsible person, and "kept it quiet." It was done at the suggestion of the prisoner. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sent to gaol for

six months. In passing sentence the Recorder expressed a hope that such tricks as the one which had been revealed were not universal.

13. Fancy Dress Ball at Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, and his daughter, Lady Georgiana Hamilton (the Duchess being unfortunately absent from ill-health), gave a grand fancy dress ball this evening at Dublin Castle. Never has the Viceregal Court beheld a more splendid entertainment. The scene in St. Patrick's Hall was beautiful, as well as curious and suggestive of many interesting historical or romantic incidents. The Duke of Abercorn appeared as King Charles I., in a black velvet suit, slouched Flemish hat with red plume, short Cavalier cloak thrown over the left shoulder, baldric or sword-belt, high-heeled shoes with rosettes, and collar of Vandyke lace, with the blue ribbon and badge of the Garter, the star of St. George in diamonds, and a dazzling show of the same precious stones upon different parts of his dress. Lady Georgiana Hamilton, in the character of Elizabeth of Austria, Queen of Charles IX. of France, wore a white satin dress embroidered with gold, and a ruby velvet corsage trimmed with bands of gold, and ornamented with emeralds, pearls, and sapphires, set in large gold links, with a golden veil pendent from the head-dress. Following the Duke of Abercorn and his daughter were two pages of honour, Lord Athlumney and Master Peter Burke, in a blue Cavalier dress; next came the members of his Grace's family and guests; Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, arrayed in the splendid tabard or state robe of his office, and, after him, the officers and ladies of the household.

The ball was opened with a Shakspearian, Waverley, and Venetian quadrille, danced simultaneously by representatives of well-known characters from the works of the two authors, and a party of ladies and gentlemen in the costly costume of Venice. What had been expected to be the novelty of the evening then came on—Lady Michell's quadrille called the "Eastern Question." There has been a great deal of talk lately about the East, and public attention has been much turned that way; but it has apparently not struck anyone before to convert the matter into a quadrille, to introduce the Suez Canal as a young lady, and to point out the advantages of the purchase of the Key to India by a dance. The dress intended to represent "the Suez Canal," worn by Mrs. Adair, is described as follows:—A head-dress of Egyptian fashion, formed of pearl and turquoise beads, with a tiara of diamonds; a long flowing robe of rich cloth of gold, to represent the Desert, traversed by wavy bends of azure satin, embroidered with pearls, to typify the blue waves of the Mediterranean passing through the sands of the Desert and bearing the wealth of the Indies; a red satin under-skirt embroidered with Egyptian designs, to represent the Red Sea; the corsage of blue satin, to represent the Mediterranean Sea, girdled with roses and lilies, for

England and France; the neck and arms covered with Egyptian jewels; and a long flowing veil, enveloping the whole figure, of tissue of gold, like a cloud of gold-dust. At her girdle was a golden key, with a label attached, "Suez Canal, four millions;" in her hand was a long wand fan, composed of ostrich feathers. A second lady appeared as "the Neva," another as "the Mediterranean," and a fourth as "Constantinople." The ball was in every respect a brilliant success.

— The Prince of Wales's Visit to India came to a conclusion on March 13, having been throughout signally successful. We will briefly mention the principal points of interest since his Royal Highness left Calcutta at the beginning of the year. The ceremonial part of the journey was pretty well completed in that city, which the Prince quitted on January 3, reaching Benares the following day. Here a state visit was paid to the Rajah, at his splendid castle two miles up the Ganges. On the 6th the Prince proceeded to Lucknow, where he laid the foundation-stone of a memorial of the native defence of the Residency during the Mutiny of 1857. The survivors of the gallant band were passed in review before the Prince. At a pig-sticking expedition which took place a few days later, one of the royal party, Lord Carington, met with a serious accident, a boar running right under his horse, which fell heavily. Lord Carington's collar-bone was broken, but as Dr. Fayrer was happily close at hand, it was promptly set, and did not leave any disastrous results. Delhi was next visited, where the Prince held a grand review on the 12th. The following week found him at Lahore, from whence his Royal Highness paid a visit of four days to the Maharajah of Cashmere, at Jummoo. At Wuzeerabad, on his way to Agra, the Prince performed the ceremony of completing and opening the "Alexandra" bridge of the Punjaub Northern State Railway.

At Agra, where he was received by Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the Prince stayed during several days, and was enabled to visit Gwalior, the capital of that great Mahratta Prince the Maharajah Scindia, whom he had met both at Bombay and at Calcutta. The Maharajah met his Royal Highness several miles from the city, the route to which was lined by Scindia's picked troops. The Prince also visited the Maharajah of Jeypore, who entertained him with a tiger hunt, at which his Royal Highness shot his first tiger. The Prince's principal tiger hunting took place in the Terai, a forest country of Nepaul, where, from February 20 to March 5, he was the guest of Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, the actual ruler of the country, and prime minister to the youthful Maharajah of Nepaul. The fortnight was filled up with exciting and successful sport.

On March 5 the Prince returned to British territory, and was received at Allahabad by the retiring Viceroy and Sir John Strachey. A visit was paid to Holkar, the Rajah of Indore; and on the 11th the Prince reached Bombay, from which he had

started four months previously on his most successful journey round India. The final leave-taking was deferred to the 13th, when the farewell address from Bombay was presented to the Prince of Wales on board the "Serapis." At 1 o'clock Governor Wodehouse and his staff, Admiral Macdonald, and General Staveley came on board and lunched with the Prince. The "Serapis," amid a general salute from thirteen ships-of-war, sailed at four o'clock. She was followed by the "Raleigh," the "Osborne," and the "Rifleman" for shore despatches.

— The Sugden Will Case.—This curious case, a report of which was given in our "Remarkable Trials" for 1875, has been again brought forward before the Court of Appeal. The facts of the case were these:—On January 13, 1870, the late Lord St. Leonards executed a will, in addition to a previous will made by him in 1867, and between January 1870 and August 1873 he also executed at various periods eight codicils. These instruments, which were all holograph, were deposited in a despatch-box, the key of which was in his possession, and which was ordinarily kept in a sitting-room on the ground-floor, except for a period of time when he was confined to his room from illness, when it remained in the keeping of his daughter, the Hon. Charlotte Sugden, who lived with him at Boyle Farm, Surrey. At the death of Lord St. Leonards, in January 1875, the will of January 1870 was not to be found, although the eight codicils were still in the box. At the suggestion of the family solicitor, the Hon. Charlotte Sugden, who had often read over the will and was perfectly acquainted with her father's testamentary intentions, sat down and at once wrote out from memory, without referring to the codicils, the contents of the missing will. The statement was in all material particulars confirmed by the codicils and by declarations of the testator and certain testamentary memoranda in his own handwriting. Judgment was given by Sir James Hannen, in the Probate Court, in favour of Miss Charlotte Sugden, and this judgment has now been confirmed by the Lord Chief Justice and other judges in the Court of Appeal.

— Charitable Donation.—An important addition to the charities of Birmingham is announced by the publication of a trust created by the late William Dudley, jewellers' factor and merchant, of Birmingham, residence Birch Hall, Hall Green. By a deed executed in May of last year, but only now made public, Mr. Dudley vested in certain trustees a sum of 100,000*l.*, to be raised exclusively out of his personal estate, and to be applied in the manner directed to the following charitable purposes:—First, the assistance of young tradesmen of Birmingham of good character but narrow means, by lending them out of the capital and income moderate sums of money at low interest on approved security; secondly, the relief of aged and necessitous tradesmen of the town who should never have received parochial aid, by annual or other grants out of income only; and, thirdly, the distribution of any surplus

income not required, in the opinion of the trustees, for the purposes previously specified, among such of the medical charities of the borough as the trustees should consider deserving of help. Six trustees are nominated by the donor, and power is reserved to the Town Council to appoint four others as official trustees to co-operate in administering the trust. Mr. Dudley has also made a small bequest of about 1,000*l.* in favour of certain of the medical charities of the town.

17. Great Snowstorms have passed over various parts of the kingdom during the past week, accompanied by violent gales. In London the snow was heaviest on Sunday, the 12th, when the steamboat traffic on the River was for a time suspended; and the wind caused many accidents by breaking the telegraph wires. In one case the wire fell round the neck of a horsekeeper who was driving an omnibus into a stable at Islington, and all but severed his head from his body, causing instant death. The river rose to a great height, and a large barge was carried by the tide against London Bridge, when it foundered. Many disasters occurred in the Channel. On the same day the Empress of Austria, returning from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, was detained nearly two hours at Slough, owing to the snowstorm and gale, the wind having blown down the telegraph wires and obstructed the railway. Luncheon was provided for Her Imperial Majesty by Mr. Albert Hart, the station-master. On the 14th the wind again rose with tremendous force, and several fine elms were blown down in the grounds of the Count de Paris, near Twickenham, in Richmond Park, and other places.

The greatest severity of the snowstorm was felt in Scotland, where the railways were completely blocked in many places. Trains were stopped for hours together, unable to move backwards or forwards, and all that the companies could do for the passengers was to despatch provisions for them, and to make them as comfortable as circumstances would allow in the carriages during the night.

18. Northumberland Avenue.—The new street from Charing Cross to the Victoria Thames Embankment, over the site of Northumberland House and its gardens, which was the last remaining example of the old palatial mansions of English nobility in the Strand, was opened this day. The length of this new thoroughfare is 1,000 ft., and its width is 90 ft., divided into a carriageway of 60 ft., and two footways, each 15 ft. wide, the gradient for one-half its length being one in ninety, and the remainder practically level. Carriage and foot way communications have been formed with Northumberland Street, Craven Street, and Scotland Yard, the first of which it is proposed to widen. A subway for gas and water pipes has been formed along the entire length of the street; one of the main sewers, known as the Northumberland Street sewer, has been diverted for a portion of its length to bring it under the site of the public way, and a new sewer formed under the subway for the drainage of the houses to be erected in the new

street. Trees have been planted on the footways next the kerb, making the approach correspond in character with the roadway on the Embankment. The new street was designed and completed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., engineer, and Mr. G. Vulliamy, architect, for the Metropolitan Board of Works. The contract was let to Messrs. Mowlem and Co., on June 25 last, for the sum of 15,750*l*. This did not, however, include the carriage-way paving, which is of wood, and which has been executed by the Improved Wood Paving Company, at a cost of about 4,500*l*. The money expended in the purchase of property amounts to about 643,754*l*., including 500,000*l*. for Northumberland House and estate, but the Board will obtain a very large sum by disposing of the surplus land. The opening ceremony was very short and simple. Sir James Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the officers and several members of that body, walked through Northumberland Avenue; and the chairman delivered a brief address, stating the facts above mentioned.

21. Royal National Life-boat Institution.—The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this noble institution was held to-day, at the London Tavern. The Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, being unable from ill-health to be present, his son, Earl Percy, M.P., occupied the chair. The meeting was influentially and numerously attended. The annual report was read, stating that during the past year the Institution's life-boats, 254 in number, had saved 727 persons, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances, when ordinary boats could not have been employed without extreme risk to those on board them. During the past year twelve silver medals, eighteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and 3,289*l*. had been granted by the society for saving 727 lives by life-boats and 195 lives by fishing-boats and other means. The number of lives saved, from its first establishment to the present time, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 23,790*l*.

— Statistics of Religious Bodies.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society, Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., in the chair, a paper by Mr. Herbert S. Skeats was read "On Statistics Relating to the support of Religious Institutions," meaning by the term public societies having for their object the advancement of the Christian religion, and the support of the various places of worship connected with that religion. It seems that in 1851 there were 14,162 places of worship connected with the Established Church, and 20,569 with other churches. Since that period there has been a large increase. In the diocese of London the places connected with the Established Church have increased in number from 486 to 559; 154 new churches had been built in the diocese of Durham. In the diocese of Winchester the increase has been from 668 to 791. There are, therefore, now probably in all England between 18,000 and 19,000, an increase of

more than 4,000 in the twenty-five years. Among other denominations the increase has been similar, and the whole number of Nonconformist places of worship may be reckoned at above 28,000. As to the support of religious worship, the endowments of the bishopries are about 155,000*l.* and of the cathedrals about 300,000*l.* per annum. The last return of the rentcharge payable to incumbents was 2,410,000*l.*, but these amounts had been largely supplemented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who give half a million a year in augmentation of benefices. The writer estimated that the Nonconformists contributed about 1*l.* per attendant per annum; or a total of about 6,000,000*l.* per annum. There were also large revenues spent by religious societies, amounting to 1,678,264*l.* In reply to some remarks as to the grand total, Mr. Skeats said the amount contributed in England was about 16,000,000*l.* a year for religious purposes.

25. A Great Jewel Robbery has been perpetrated at the premises of Messrs. Williams and Son, manufacturing jewellers, of 108 Hatton Garden. The value of the property stolen is estimated at 25,000*l.*, the actual loss to the firm being about 20,000*l.*; and, if broken up, it is said, the jewels, "pinched" from their settings, would be worth more than 15,000*l.*

It had been the custom of the firm to leave the place at night without any person sleeping there. For protection against robbery Messrs. Williams appear, in fact, to have relied entirely on the quality of the safes and the illuminating effect of the gaslights, which after dusk were always kept burning at the full; and it has been conjectured that the entrance of the thieves, if not the robbery itself, was effected somewhere about dusk, that is, about seven o'clock on the Saturday evening. The principal partner, on visiting the place about one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, found the street-door in its usual state, and by means of a Chubb's key got into the counting-house. On his entering the latter everything at first seemed to him to be in perfect order, the jewel safes, which were kept in the counting-house, being all locked. On turning round, however, he saw some cases lying on the counter, and discovered that their contents had been abstracted. He went home for the keys of the safes, and found on opening them that they had been rifled of the most costly articles, things of lesser value being left untouched, and then carefully relocked.

A reward of 600*l.* has been offered for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the jewellery.

28. Boiler Explosion.—The boiler of the locomotive of a ballast train, while half-way between Kilmarnock and Irvine, on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, burst to-day. The driver, fireman, and guard were killed, and two surface men died shortly afterwards. Nine other men were dreadfully injured. The engine, which was running with the tender in front, was thrown right over

the van, tearing away one of its sides, and fell on the carriage behind, crushing it to pieces. The van kept the rails, and ran 150 yards after passing under the engine. The tender was not stopped till it had passed Dreghorn station.

29. The Queen's Visit to Germany.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lady Churchill, Sir William Jenner, General Ponsonby, and Col. the Hon. H. Byng, arrived to-day at Baden-Baden, where she was met by the Earl and Countess of Derby. Her Majesty left Windsor Castle on the 27th, and crossed the Channel from Portsmouth to Cherbourg in the "Victoria and Albert" steam yacht. By the Queen's express orders no salute was fired, and in traversing France she took the Paris Ceinture line, thus avoiding the capital itself. Her Majesty travelled under the name of Countess of Kent.

— The Plague, which for the last two years has appeared now and again in villages on the Lower Euphrates, has now broken out at Hillah, and some cases have occurred at Bagdad. "The disease," remarks the *Times*, "has been absent from this country for more than 150 years, and from the continent of Europe, and from its once favourite haunts in Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia for about 40 years. The recent outbreaks, however, have shown no diminution of the old virulence, and there can be little doubt, when the present state of commercial communication is considered, that the malady will soon be conveyed from Bagdad to the Levant. From the Levant it might easily pass to Europe, and even to our own shores."

30. Murder at Blackburn.—A horrible murder was brought to light this day by the discovery, in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, of parts of the body of a little girl of about seven years old; they were identified as belonging to a child named Emily Holland, who was missing. The child had been last seen to come out of a tobacconist's shop, to take a small packet to a man who was standing in the street, and to go away with him; but attempts to identify this man proved unsatisfactory. The police at length had recourse to a method of detection which recalls past times. They called the sagacity of the dog to their aid, and endeavoured to put a bloodhound on the scent. They took the animal in the first instance to the spot where the limbs of the child already recovered had been found, in order, if possible, to discover the rest. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and they then resolved to take the dog to two houses against the occupiers of which suspicion was entertained. In the first of these the dog betrayed no excitement; but it had no sooner entered the second than it began to give evidence of its detection of some scent. It led the police at length to the fireplace of an upper room, and there, concealed in the chimney, were discovered the head and several bones of the child, with portions of clothing. The occupier, a barber, named Fish, was at once arrested, and when in prison made a confession

of the crime. He acknowledged having sent the girl for half-an-ounce of tobacco, and on her return having decoyed her upstairs. Fish was tried for the murder at the next assizes, found guilty, and condemned to death.

APRIL.

3. THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA quitted England to-day, after a visit of a month, the greater part of which time she passed at Easton Neston Park, in Northamptonshire, where Her Majesty enjoyed the hunting season in company with her brother-in-law and sister, the ex-King and Queen of Naples.

— LOSS OF THE "STRATHMORE."—Eight survivors from the wreck of this vessel, which took place in the Southern Ocean, on July 1 of last year, arrived at Southampton this day. The details given of the loss of the vessel, and the life led by the forty-four survivors during seven months on a desert island, are full of interest. The "Strathmore," an iron clipper-ship, which sailed from Gravesend with a crew of thirty-eight hands and fifty passengers, on April 19, bound for New Zealand, was wrecked on the Crozet Islands, in the southern region of the Indian Ocean, about 700 miles south-east of the Cape of Good Hope. It seems that the ship was lost through the captain miscalculating her position, in consequence of thick weather, which prevented observations being taken. On the night of June 30 the captain thought he was about eighty-seven miles from the Crozet Group; but he must have been mistaken, as the ship struck about 3.45 A.M. on July 1. There was the usual confusion and difficulty in launching boats. On day breaking two boats were got off under the direction of the second mate, who, as the captain and chief mate had been washed off the ship soon after she struck, was left in command. The two boats went towards the rocks, which were seen in front, about a hundred yards distant, rising like a wall several hundred feet out of the water. Late in the afternoon the gig returned, and took away five passengers. As she could not return again that night, those who were left in the rigging passed another night of misery and terror. All their sustenance was a few biscuits, and they were wet and almost frozen. After daybreak the gig came back, and took them all off, and they joined those who had already landed. Besides the two boats already mentioned, a third boat had reached the shore. They found a desolate place—a refuge for sea-birds, and without trees. The island on which they had landed was about two and a half miles long, and half a mile broad at the broadest part. When they first arrived they slept on the bare rocks, but they soon built huts of stones and turf. They found albatross on the island, and a sort of grey bird. They subsisted on these for some time, and then they had a flock of molly-hawks. After these came penguins, whose eggs were a great luxury. Their skins were

used for fuel, and also to make clothes and boots. The boats had been lost on the third night after their arrival, but before this happened they had taken from the wreck two barrels of gunpowder, one cask of port wine, two cases of rum, two of gin, one of brandy, and one of provisions, and a case of eight tins of sweets. The liquor lasted four or five weeks, being served out at first night and morning, and afterwards at night only, till it was reduced to a small quantity, which was reserved for medical purposes. The tins in which the sweets were packed were used for pots and lamps. A few matches had been saved from the wreck, and they kept a lamp, fed by fat from the birds, burning continually.

The escaped crew and passengers of the "Strathmore" underwent much hardship, and, although the wrecked vessel contained provisions and stores in abundance, almost the whole was lost with her. The party arrived on the island at the beginning of winter, and suffered much from ice and snow. They had plenty of fresh water, and for vegetable food the tops of a tuber resembling carrot-tops. On the first night there was one death from exposure. A young man died of lockjaw, caused by injury to his foot. Two other men and a child of three years old died, and thus the number saved from the ship, which was forty-nine, was reduced to forty-four. Among the saved was a woman, Mrs. Wordsworth. The story of the hardships and sufferings which this lady, who was in delicate health at the time, went through during these seven months is most thrilling. Happily she was supported by the companionship of her son, another of the survivors from the shipwreck.

On September 13 a ship passed within two miles of them, and three other ships were sighted; but these either failed to see or would not notice them. The American ship "Young Phœnix" was cruising for whales when she saw their signals, and took them off on January 21. The captain showed them the greatest kindness, and gave up his own intended voyage, in order to take them to Point de Galle, from whence they were able to proceed in other vessels to England.

— Return of an African Explorer.—Lieutenant Verney Lovett Cameron, one of the most successful of geographical explorers in Africa, landed this day at Liverpool, on his return from that continent. Lieutenant Cameron, who left England in 1872, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in search of Dr. Livingstone, is the first Englishman or European traveller who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its central latitudes, beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic seacoast of Lower Guinea. He has traversed, in performing this feat, a distance of nearly 4,000 miles on foot, between the east and west ocean shores; but the most important part of his journeys lay in the central interior, west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieutenant Cameron has found to be connected with the great river Congo, issuing to the Atlantic between Loango and Angola. Zanzibar was the

explorer's starting-point, and he was at first accompanied by Dr. Dillon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Moffat; but two of them died, and the third was left behind, so that Cameron accomplished his arduous undertaking entirely without civilised companions. Leaving Ujiji, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, in May 1874, he finally arrived at Benguela, a Portuguese settlement on the West Coast, in November 1875.

— A CENTENARIAN.—The island of Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, has a Scottish Free Kirk minister who, on April 3, completed the hundredth year of his age. The Rev. James Ingram, D.D., was born at Logie Coldstone, Aberdeenshire, April 3, 1776. His father, who was a farmer, lived to be a hundred years old, and his grandfather to be a hundred and five. Dr. Ingram is stated to be in perfect health, although his eyesight is much impaired.

5. BOAT ACCIDENT AT ABERDEEN.—A terrible accident took place this morning on the river Dee, through the overcrowding of a boat. The day was a holiday, and the weather being unusually fine, large crowds went by bridge or by ferry to the fishing village of Torry, opposite to Aberdeen.

In the early part of the day the overcrowding of the boats was viewed with apprehension; but as the day advanced the people became more unruly and the danger increased, more especially as a rapid ebb current was flowing in the river at the time. About half-past three o'clock one of the boats was so overcrowded with passengers that the watermen refused to proceed until a number of them alighted. Notwithstanding the assurance that it was dangerous to proceed, certain foolhardy individuals seized the machinery of the boat, which is worked by a wire apparatus, and before anything could be done to prevent it they pulled the boat into the stream. As soon as it reached midstream the boat with sixty occupants was swamped, and all were struggling in the rapid current. Before any boats could be launched numbers were rapidly disappearing, and the swiftness of the stream rendered the attempts at rescue almost futile. Out of the sixty in the boat not quite thirty were saved.

8. THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE took place this year under unusually favourable circumstances. The weather was brilliant, and the hour being fixed at 1.30 P.M., the river banks and steamers were occupied by a denser crowd even than on former occasions. The extraordinary fluctuation in the betting lent additional interest to the contest. A month before the race 5 to 2 was freely laid on Oxford; but, after the crews had come to town and had taken two or three spins on the Thames, the odds quickly lessened. Cambridge improved so rapidly that the "light blues" became favourites; and odds of 3, and even 4, to 1 were laid on Cambridge. The former crew had the advantage in the toss, and started rowing 40 to the minute, whilst Cambridge was 39; but the light blues soon obtained the lead, and Cambridge finally came

in victorious at least four lengths, or some said as much as eight lengths, ahead.

— Milk Epidemic.—A question has been put to the President of the Local Government about a destructive epidemic which has prevailed during the spring in a village called Eagley, near Bolton. The disease is of the typhoid character, and appears to have proceeded from the use of milk obtained from animals suffering under the foot and mouth disease. About a hundred and fifty cases have occurred within a small district, and at least nine persons, if not more, have died from its effects.

13. Severe Snowstorm.—The eve of Good Friday, 1876, will long be noted for the occurrence of perhaps the severest snowstorm ever recorded in the middle of April. In London the wind blew during the greater part of the night with the fury of a hurricane, and immense quantities of snow fell, and, though a large portion melted very speedily, the accumulations on Good Friday morning in places exposed to the full fury of the storm lay several inches deep. In the course of the day the sky cleared, and most of the snow had disappeared by night. In many parts of the country the storm appears to have been more severe than in London. Telegraphic communication to towns north of Leicester was for some time completely stopped, most of the road wires being reported "down with the snow." The Pullman-car train, which left St. Pancras station at its usual time (midnight), got snowed up near Desborough station, and arrived at Leicester five hours late. The rear-guard, it was reported, was lost in the snow, having gone up the line to protect the train. He was, however, picked up by the newspaper train leaving London at 5.15 A.M., which had been signalled to stop, and which did not reach Leicester until 8.50, or about an hour and a half late. The storm extended as far south as Marseilles, where a fall in the temperature of fifteen degrees was reported. During the heavy gales which succeeded this snowstorm, the life-boats stationed at the harbours on our eastern coasts had many opportunities of doing gallant service in saving human life. Two schooners from Goole were seen in distress off the Norfolk coast, and their crews were saved by the boats of the National Life-Boat Institution, the men who manned the boats being exposed many hours without provisions in a very heavy gale and tremendous sea, with snow and sleet. At Montrose the life-boat went out to the harbour's mouth to the assistance of sixteen fishing boats, and pulled them in, each one by one, over the bar in a tremendous sea.

17. Easter Monday Review.—The review and mimic battle of the metropolitan and home counties Volunteer Corps on Easter Monday took place in Ashridge Park, belonging to Lord Brownlow, between Berkhampstead and Tring, within thirty miles of London. The ground available at Lord Brownlow's Ashridge estate was only two miles square; but it proved extensive enough for the contending forces, which did not exceed 7,000 men. The

battle was fought by a force on each side numerically equal to little more than a German regiment; but out of this Volunteer army two divisions of three brigades each were made up—the first division, which was the attacking force, being under the command of Colonel Lord Abinger, Scots Fusilier Guards; and the second, the defending force, having Colonel the Hon. P. Fielding, C.B., Coldstream Guards, for its commander.

A march-past was subsequently gone through on ground resembling that on which the troops marched past after the Salisbury manœuvres. The post of honour was deservedly given to the 33rd Lancashire. They were the first corps to pass the saluting-point, in thirteen companies. The other provincial corps marched in very creditable style; they were all in the first division. The march-past was executed by both divisions in columns of companies first and in close columns afterwards. The escort in attendance on the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, was composed of a troop of the Herts Yeomanry, which had marched twenty miles that morning before reaching Tring. There were many thousands of spectators on the ground, but only a small portion of them from London.

— A Millionaire.—The famous dry-goods warehouseman of New York city, Mr. A. T. Stewart, has just died at the age of seventy-three years, leaving, it is said, a fortune of eighty millions of dollars. As a landed proprietor his wealth did not quite equal that of Mr. Astor, but he paid a larger sum for income-tax than any other citizen of the United States. He was known in the States as "the most successful merchant of modern times," and turned over, it is said, seventy millions of dollars in the course of every year. He was an Irishman born, from Belfast; was well educated; took a degree at Trinity College, Dublin; emigrated to America in 1823; spent some time as an usher in a school, and commenced business with a capital of about 600*l.*, which he invested in Irish linens and laces. He was wont to attribute his success in life to inflexible adherence to the following golden rules:—"Always to have one price, to sell his goods at as low a rate as possible, to make no false representations, never to show favouritism to customers, and invariably to pay cash for the merchandise he purchased." Mr. Stewart became an archi-millionaire; and he was also a most liberal, kindly, and philanthropic man.

19. Suicide of Lord Lyttelton.—This sad event took place at an early hour, at his lordship's residence, 18 Park Crescent, Regent's Park. It appeared from the evidence given at the inquest that Lord Lyttelton had been suffering from great mental depression, or melancholia, and by medical advice was under the care of an attendant. On the morning of the 19th this attendant was shaving him, when his lordship asked to have the razor himself; this being refused, he rushed out of the room, and before he could be stopped laid his hand on the staircase rail

and rolled his body over it, falling to the bottom of the house. He was picked up insensible, and died shortly after. The event caused universal sorrow, for no man was more generally beloved and esteemed than this philanthropic and well-known nobleman. The verdict at the inquest was "Suicide while of unsound mind."

20. Fall of a Meteoric Stone.—A meteorolite, weighing 8 lb., fell this afternoon in a turf field in a meadow near the Wellington and Market Drayton Railway, about a mile north of the Gradgington station. It is stated that about ten minutes to four, within a seven miles' radius of the Wrekin, the villagers were alarmed by an unusual rumbling noise in the atmosphere, followed immediately by an explosion resembling the discharge of heavy artillery. Rain was falling heavily throughout the afternoon, but there was neither lightning nor thunder. About an hour after the report a gentleman went into a meadow, and noticed that a hole had been cut in the ground. He probed it, and found that what was apparently a hard stone had buried itself in the ground to a depth of eighteen inches, passing through four inches of soil and fourteen inches of clay. It rested upon the gravel underneath these. The stone was dug up and removed to Wolverhampton, where it was found to be a mass of meteoric iron. The hole is almost perpendicular, and the meteorolite is assumed to have fallen in a south-easterly direction. Labourers were at work at the time close to the spot where the meteorolite is supposed to have fallen, and were greatly alarmed. It is stated that the meteoric stone when found was quite hot, although nearly an hour had elapsed from the time of the explosion being heard.

— The Prince of Wales in the Mediterranean.—The chronicle of the Prince's homeward journey brings him at this date to the shores of Spain. After spending a week as the guest of the Khedive of Egypt at Cairo, his Royal Highness proceeded on board the "Serapis" to Malta; he was received, on April 6, by the Governor, Major-General Sir C. Van Straubenzee, and by Admirals Drummond and Rice, with the military and naval staff, the members of the Council, and the heads of departments. An address of welcome was read by the leader of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Cachia Zammit. The Prince replied, after which a procession was formed, consisting of deputations from each village and city, the students of the University and the Lyceums, the Agrarian Society, the Society of Arts, the learned professions, and the Chamber of Commerce, with the military staff. The procession conducted his Royal Highness's carriage and those of his suite from the landing-place to the square in front of the palace.

At noon the next day his Royal Highness presented new colours to the 98th Regiment, which, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, was drawn up in line to receive him. The colours were consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar, in full canonicals. On the conclusion of the religious service the Prince,

with a few appropriate observations, presented the new colours to the two junior lieutenants of the regiment, who received them kneeling. The regiment afterwards marched past by companies with admirable precision; and this was followed by the march-past of 4,000 of the garrison.

On the 11th the Prince returned to his vessel, and reached Gibraltar on the 15th, where he met his brother, the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness was welcomed by the Acting Governor, Major-General Somerset, and staff, the officers of the garrison and those of the Royal Navy, the colonial officials, and others. A guard of honour was drawn up on the quay, and flowers were strewn in the path of his Royal Highness. A procession was formed to Casemate Square; the line of route was beautifully decorated. Altogether the reception was enthusiastic and a complete success. On arriving at Casemate Square an address was presented on behalf of the inhabitants of Gibraltar, and a deputation from the friendly societies and other bodies joined the procession.

At the Convent (Government House) his Royal Highness held a levée. The Moorish Ambassador, specially sent by the Sultan of Morocco to congratulate his Royal Highness on his safe return to Europe, was presented by Sir J. Drummond Hay, British Minister at Tangiers. The Spanish Governor of Algesiras, the foreign Consuls, the heads of departments, and other officials were introduced by the Acting Governor. Whilst at Gibraltar his Royal Highness laid the first stone of a new 38-ton gun battery at the Head Mole, and the first stone of a new market-building in the town. He afterwards saw a review of the garrison troops at the North Front, and in the evening gave a state dinner on board the "Serapis."

On the 20th the Prince and the Duke of Connaught left Gibraltar for Cadiz, and proceeded thence to Seville.

22. RETURN OF THE QUEEN FROM GERMANY.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the lords and ladies of the suite, arrived at Windsor Castle from Germany shortly before seven o'clock this evening. The homeward journey was commenced on the morning of April 20. At La Villette station the Royal party was received by Marshal MacMahon and Lord Lyons. Her Majesty had a private interview, lasting a quarter of an hour, with the French President; and during her short stay in Paris luncheon was served in her saloon. Resuming her journey at a quarter past ten, she reached Cherbourg at half-past six, and immediately went on board the "Victoria and Albert" yacht, which was under the command of the Prince of Leiningen. At half-past nine the vessel, which was accompanied by the "Albert" and the "Enchantress," sailed, and at half-past two the flotilla reached Portsmouth, where her Majesty was received by the Duke of Edinburgh, and soon after left for Windsor. Her arrival and departure were strictly private, no one being

allowed to approach the yacht except Admiral Elliott, Sir Hastings Doyle, and Sir Leopold M'Clintock. The Mayor of Windsor was on the platform on the arrival of the train there, and a large number of townspeople had assembled at the station and along the streets leading to the Castle.

During her stay in Germany, Her Majesty spent ten days at Coburg, where she occupied the Duke of Edinburgh's palace. The Crown Princess of Germany, with some of her children, was there with the Queen, who also received a visit from the Emperor William.

— Lieutenant Cameron in the City.—The Turners' Company have presented their freedom and livery to Lieutenant Cameron, R.N., to mark their sense of the advantages likely to accrue to civilisation and commerce from his recent exploration of the African continent. The company also paid a similar compliment to Dr. W. G. Atherstone for his discovery of the value of the diamond fields in South Africa. Lieutenant Cameron, in acknowledging the presentation, described at some length the physical characteristics and the products of the interior of Africa, and said that if our supplies of coal and iron should be exhausted we could find enough in Africa to supply the world for untold centuries. Dr. Atherstone, with Lieutenant Cameron, urged that the true mode of dealing with the question of slavery in Africa was by establishing trade with the natives in the interior through such magnificent means of communication as those which that gallant officer had discovered.

24. Keble College Chapel, Oxford.—This beautiful chapel, erected at the expense of the late Mr. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, was formally opened this day by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sermon was preached by Dr. Pusey. At the luncheon which was subsequently given Earl Beauchamp presided, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his speech, made a feeling allusion to the death of Lord Lyttelton. The Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University, subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the new hall, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Selborne, the Bishop of Ely, and other distinguished persons. In the evening Canon Liddon preached the sermon.

26. The Epsom Spring Meeting was inaugurated this season with a better average number of starters than has been seen elsewhere. There was a much larger show, likewise, of the magnates of the Turf than at Lincoln, Liverpool, Northampton, or Newmarket; and, thanks to the fineness of the weather, after a somewhat showery morning, there was a more numerous attendance on the Downs than was ever seen at this period of the year, "the hill," in particular, coming out unusually strong. The City and Suburban Handicap was run for on the 25th, and won by Mr. Vyner's Thunder. The event of the 26th was the Great Metropolitan Stakes, in which Prince Soltykoff's New Holland came off victorious.

27. The Launch of the "Inflexible."—This splendid iron-clad, the most powerful war-ship in the British navy, was launched at Portsmouth by the Princess Louise. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, was received at the dock-yard by Admiral George Elliott and other naval officers, and among the company were the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, and other distinguished personages. The launch was effected by electricity, the Princess merely touching a button, which set the machinery in motion, the bottle of wine provided for the christening breaking simultaneously on the prow of the vessel. The length between the perpendiculars of the "Inflexible" is 320 ft.; her extreme breadth, 75 ft.; and her weight when fully equipped for sea, 11,407 tons. Her full complement of officers and men will be 350.

— The Prince's Indian Animals.—The "Jumna" Indian troopship has arrived at Portsmouth with the first instalment of the animals presented to the Prince of Wales during his Indian journey. The "Jumna" brought four horses, one a chestnut Arab horse for the Princess of Wales, several deer, two wild boars, four hairless dogs, and a Sambur deer. The latter was a great favourite with all on board the "Jumna," and has been in training for the Zoological Gardens' experience of getting tid-bits of every description of food from visitors. The Sambur deer shared with the soldiers and sailors of the "Jumna" even their tobacco, so ready was he to be friends. Either to too great kindness or some other cause—probably the change of climate—four deer and a ram died on the voyage.

The "Jumna" also brought home a large botanical and zoological collection for the Prince of Wales. The botanical collection was under the charge of Mr. Mudd, of the Botanical Gardens, in connection with the Cambridge University, who went out with the Prince and accompanied him throughout his travels in India and Ceylon.

30. Skating Rinks.—A skating rink of real ice, called the Glaciarum, was opened to-day at the Old Clock House, Chelsea. Mr. John Gamgee, the designer, has invented a method of congelation by which he asserts that he can keep many square miles of ice constantly frozen. This, if successful, will prove a much more attractive flooring for the amusement of indoor skating, which has been so fashionable the last year or two, than any hitherto adopted. The roller skates, or skates on wheels, imported from America, were first produced in London at "Prince's," and proved so attractive to the public that skating rinks have been set up in almost every considerable town and watering-place in the country. The floors used are various—sometimes of asphalte or other compositions, sometimes simply of smooth boards. Unfortunately the amusement, though a healthy one, is not without danger; and very frequent have been the cases of broken limbs, sometimes of death, resulting from falls during the rapid motion of the skaters.

MAY.

1. Proclamation of the Empress of India.—Proclamation was made this day of the addition to Her Majesty's titles which has been the subject of so much discussion both in the Houses of Parliament and in the public journals. The ceremony was performed by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Knight and Breffit, and the Under-Sheriffs, Messrs. Crawford and Baylis. First they proceeded to the Royal Exchange, and from the steps read the Royal Proclamation, announcing that in addition to Her Majesty's other titles she should thenceforth be styled (except in instruments not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom) Indiæ Imperatrix, or Empress of India. After a flourish of trumpets the document was read by Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford, when Mr. Sheriff Knight called for three cheers, which was responded to by the crowd. The ceremony was repeated at Charing Cross, and later on at the Town Hall, Brentford.

A similar proclamation was made at the Cross at Edinburgh two days later. Loyal addresses were presented to the Queen from many hundred places and corporate bodies in the kingdom, expressing congratulations on the reception met with in India by the Prince of Wales, and on Her Majesty's assumption of her new title.

2. Review at Aldershot.—Her Majesty paid a visit to Aldershot this day, and reviewed the troops there quartered. The total number of men on the muster-roll of the garrison was 12,313, but out of that number only 7,642 appeared on parade, the somewhat large number of 4,671 being absent through casualties.

The Queen, who was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, was received at the Farnborough station by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey, Major-General Lysons, and the whole of the head-quarter staff. Sir Thomas Steele, as commander-in chief at Aldershot, attended by his staff, was also present. The royal carriage having taken up its position in front of the enclosed space, the whole line presented arms, the bands of the various regiments playing the National Anthem. Then followed an inspection of the troops by Her Majesty and the Commander-in-Chief, both of whom took an opportunity of congratulating Sir Thomas Steele on the soldierly appearance of his command. The march-past took place in a violent hailstorm, which proved a severe test as to the marching powers of the men, the hail coming down unmercifully in their faces.

The steadiness of the infantry was a subject of general remark. After various evolutions had been executed, the whole force advanced in lines until they arrived within fifty yards of the Queen. As suddenly as it was put in motion the living line halted

and gave a Royal salute, which the Queen most graciously acknowledged. This brought the proceedings to a close. After the review Mr. Strahan, the Governor of the Gold Coast, was presented to Her Majesty, and brought before her three Houssa soldiers, dressed in green uniform, with bare legs and feet, whom he has brought to England that they may receive instruction, and become qualified to impart the same, in gunnery and musketry. They are well-grown intelligent-looking fellows, speaking fair English, and Governor Strahan reports two of them as having done good service in the Ashantee campaign.

3. NEWMARKET MEETING.—The attendance at the First Spring Meeting at Newmarket was not so large as usual; nor was this surprising, for the programme presented a beggarly appearance, the Two Thousand and One Thousand being the only races which promised to prove exciting. A most sensational Two Thousand ended in the easy victory of a colt, who, according to all the prophets, was only started to secure certain bets made by his owner that he would be sent to the post. Ridden by an obscure stable-lad, and apparently far above himself in condition, Petrarch not only won, but, in racing parlance, absolutely "slaughtered" his opponents. For speed and stamina he beat them "pointless," as coursers say; and not even that flying wonder Macgregor gave a greater idea of immeasurable superiority. The race was as follows:—

Mr. Spencer's Petrarch, by Lord Clifden—Laura, 8 st. 10 lb. (Luke)	1
Capt. Matchell's Julius Cæsar, 8 st. 10 lb. (F. Webb)	2
Lord Dupplin's Kaleidoscope, 8 st. 10 lb. (Morris)	3

4. TRIAL OF THE "LENNIE" MUTINEERS.—The trial of the eight sailors charged with the murder of Stanley Hatfield, the captain of the "Lennie," was brought to a close at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, after three days' hearing. The story of the mutiny is a terrible one. The "Lennie," a British ship, belonging to the port of Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, lay in ballast in the Scheldt towards the end of October last. Her captain, Stanley Hatfield, and her first and second officers, respectively named Wortley and Macdonald, were British subjects. The vessel was bound for New Orleans, and an agent in London was ordered to get together a crew, whom he despatched to Antwerp. Good seamen are a scarce and dear commodity now in England, and the best that the agent was able to do for the "Lennie" was to secure the services of eleven foreigners—Greeks, Turks, and Austrians. In the meantime a Belgian had been engaged as steward, and a Dutch lad as cabin-boy. The "Lennie" put to sea on October 24, and at first everything went as smoothly as could be desired. The captain does not appear to have treated the crew with peculiar harshness, though he was disappointed at discovering their deficiency in seamanship, and vented his disappointment in some rough sailor's language. When the "Lennie," however, had been a week

at sea, the crew suddenly rose, butchered the captain and the mates, and compelled the steward, Constant von Heydonck, who had, they discovered, some knowledge of navigation, to shape the vessel's course towards the Mediterranean. The steward, on whose evidence the case may be said to have mainly rested, and to whose activity and ingenuity the detection of the crime is due, was not on deck at the time when the murders were perpetrated, though he was able to testify to the cries and scuffling which he heard. But among the sailors who were present at the butchery two of those least culpable were produced as witnesses for the prosecution. Their evidence brought home to four of the prisoners direct participation in the murderous act. A verdict of guilty was accordingly pronounced against Matteo Cargalis, *alias* French Peter; Giovanni Carcaris, *alias* Joe the Cook; Pascales Caludes, *alias* Big Harry; and George Kaida, *alias* Lips, who were all sentenced to death.

Constant von Heydonck was then called forward, to receive a handsome eulogy from the judge for his honourable and courageous conduct, and a reward of 50*l.* was given him.

6. A Banquet at the Mansion House was given this evening by the Lord Mayor to "the representatives," as stated in the invitations, of "Literature in its various branches." The dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, and the guests were about 280 in number. A letter was read from Mr. Carlyle, expressing his regret at being unable to be present. Major-General Sir John Adye acknowledged the toast of the Army; Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton responded for the Navy; Major Dyson Lawrie for the Auxiliary Forces; Lord Houghton for the House of Peers; Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, M.P., for the House of Commons; Mr. Froude, Sir Francis Doyle, and Mr. Sala for "History, Poetry, and the Drama," respectively: and Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Tom Taylor for "The Novelists, Journalists, and Art-Critics." The proceedings concluded with some complimentary toasts, the healths of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress being proposed by Mr. Mortimer Collins and Mr. S. C. Hall. A similar banquet was given a few days later to "the representatives of Science."

7. A Sunday League "Demonstration" in favour of opening the national museums and picture galleries on Sunday took place this afternoon. About half-past three o'clock a procession of several thousand men marched from Trafalgar Square, and halted in front of the National Gallery, where a copy of a protest, on behalf of the League, against the closing of the museums and picture galleries on Sunday was placed in the letter-box. The procession then went to the British Museum, where also a copy of the protest was left. The next destination was the "Reformers' Tree" in Hyde Park, where a meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Hill, and resolutions were passed in favour of the objects of the gathering.

8. A Military Ceremony took place in the City this day, the

occasion being the formal handing over to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of the old colours of the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment, to be placed in the cathedral over the monument erected there to the memory of the officers and men who fell in the Crimea. The escort, which consisted of the band and drummers and 180 men, arrived at Cannon Street station by special train from Woolwich, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where they were drawn up in line. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received them at the entrance, and the City of London Militia furnished a guard of honour. On leaving the Mansion House the regiment went on to St. Paul's, where they were received by the Dean, Canons, and other dignitaries. The men were formed in single file down the choir. The two tattered banners were handed by the ensigns to the Dean, who laid them upon the altar. The Dean and Bishop Claughton, the Chaplain-General of the Forces, delivered addresses to the men, and then, after a religious service, the colours were placed over the monument.

9. Launch of the "Temeraire."—This new ironclad vessel was launched at Chatham Dockyard, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty, Mrs. Ward Hunt performing the ceremony of christening. The vessel is for seagoing purposes, and is built on what is called the "barbette" principle. This system has been adopted for years in the French navy, but has not been viewed, till recently, with favour by the Admiralty constructors. The "Temeraire" is, therefore, the first of her class in the Royal Navy. She is 1,000 tons lighter than the "Alexandra," with a length of 285 feet, and an extreme breadth of 62 feet, and carries eight guns. The "barbette," or low, fixed turret, is mounted on the upper deck, and forms a screen seven feet deep. Inside is a turntable for the gun, which stands exposed above this screen; but protection of a partial nature is afforded by the turrets to the gunners and the ammunition. She is to carry a complement of 524 officers and men, all told.

11. Return of the Prince of Wales.—After an absence of more than half a year, the Prince of Wales has returned to England, amid the rejoicings of his future subjects. The last three weeks of His Royal Highness's absence were spent in visiting Spain and Portugal.

Early in the morning of the 11th the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," with the Princess of Wales, the Royal children, and the Duke of Edinburgh on board, went out of the harbour, and steamed through the Solent towards the Needles, to meet the Prince. The "Serapis" anchored near Yarmouth at eleven A.M., the barge was lowered, and immediately the Prince, attended by a few of his suite, embarked, and was rowed off to the "Enchantress," amid the cheers of the spectators. The Princess of Wales and the Royal children then left the yacht and came on board the "Serapis." The band was drawn up on the maindeck, the officers in full uniform, the Marines under Major Snow, as well as the

gentlemen of the Prince's suite, in a line extending along the deck up to the entrance of the saloon. The Princess had a gracious smile or a pleasant word for those who were presented to her and to the Royal children by the Prince.

At twelve the "Serapis" weighed and steamed towards Portsmouth, followed by many steamers, and wakening up the forts and shipping as she passed. At Spithead the Duke of Edinburgh joined the vessel, and by three o'clock she had reached the jetty at Portsmouth amid the thunder of artillery, and the Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught, with the Lords of the Admiralty and other gentlemen, went on board. In a blaze of bright sunshine the band of the "Serapis" struck up the National Anthem, the guards of honour presented arms, the "Duke of Wellington" fired a Royal salute, and the Prince of Wales, leading the Princess, with their children about them, led the way down the gangway from the "Serapis" to the jetty. Welcomed by tremendous cheering, the Royal group reached the dais, and stood in front of the chairs facing the civic deputation. The Prince looked in excellent health, although perceptibly thinner than before he left the plains of India for the Terai. After an address from the Municipal authorities of Portsmouth had been presented, and some music composed by Sir Julius Benedict for the occasion had been performed under his leadership, the Royal party proceeded to the railway station, and reached London before seven o'clock. At Victoria Station the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were at the head of the large number of distinguished persons assembled to welcome the Prince. An address was presented from the High Steward and burgesses of Westminster, and the Prince and his companions drove to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen was waiting to receive them. They then proceeded to Marlborough House, and in the evening were present at the Italian Opera. It is needless to describe the vast crowds that were gathered at Portsmouth and at every station on the route, and still more in every part of the metropolis where a glimpse could be caught of our popular Prince. The enthusiasm of his reception was immense. The Opera House was, of course, crammed with spectators; and on the appearance of the Prince at ten o'clock—the Princess at his side, and their two eldest sons holding his hands, his two brothers accompanying him—the cheering was overwhelming. Before the opera was commenced Mdlle. Albani and the chorus came forward and sang Brinley Richards' "God Bless the Prince of Wales," which they followed up with the National Anthem.

12. Birth of a Prince.—Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein gave birth to a son this morning, at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. The infant Prince died of convulsions a week later, having been christened by the names of Frederick Charles Augustus Leopold Edward Harold.

13. The Prince's Indian Menagerie.—The curious collection

of wild animals brought from India in the "Serapis" and "Osborne," under the charge of Mr. C. Bartlett, who accompanied the Prince on his tour, has been placed in the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park. Among the animals are three fine young tigers, two of which are very tame, having been brought into orderly behaviour by the natives and the sailors during the voyage; a handsome leopard, a wild cat, and a young bear. The great attraction of the collection are the four elephants. Two of these, "Rustom" and "Omah," are quite babies, being only a few months old, but their docility is really marvellous. They were employed on board the "Osborne" in hauling up ash-buckets, and when the vessel steamed into Portsmouth harbour one was standing on each paddle-box. They have collars round their necks with their names upon them; and, indeed, this is a necessary precaution, for they are so much alike that without them their identity would soon be lost. The Nepaulese elephants are much older and larger. They are wonderfully docile, and have been exceedingly well-trained by the natives. Their appearance, and that of the keepers and mahouts who brought them from Portsmouth, excited great interest along the road, and some astonishment in the smaller villages. Among the other animals are "Gib," a handsome young donkey, rather smaller than our own; Serapis and Taurus, two small Brahmin bulls, fit to pull a chariot; a number of antelopes, with bells round their necks, which can be used for a similar purpose; besides pigeons and pheasants, and numbers of rare and beautiful birds.

— A Loan Collection of Scientific Instruments at South Kensington was opened by her Majesty to day. It forms part of the South Kensington Museum, and is subject to similar regulations. The sections are five in number, and are divided into (1) mechanics (including pure and applied mathematics), (2) physics, (3) chemistry (including metallurgy), (4) geology, mineralogy, and geography, (5) biology. Articles for exhibition have been sent from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, Spain, and the United States. Lord Sandon, M.P., Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, opened the conference associated with the collection. He expressed the gratitude of Her Majesty's Government to the men of science throughout the world who had contributed to the success of the exhibition.

16. Royal Visitors.—The German Empress, who has been in England since the beginning of the month on a visit to the Queen, left our shores to-day. At the same time the ex-King and Queen of Hanover, with the Crown Prince and Princess, arrived in London, and took up their quarters at Claridge's Hotel. King George, albeit he was born at Berlin, and occupied for many years a North German throne, is a Prince of the English Blood Royal, being first cousin to Her Majesty, and grandson of King George III.; he is Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale in the

peerage of Great Britain, Earl of Armagh, in Ireland, and a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

19. Entertainment to the Prince of Wales.—Our indefatigable Prince has not been allowed to rest since his return from his laborious and eminently successful tour. Entertainments and receptions have been the order of the day in London since his arrival there. On Sunday, the 14th, the Prince and Princess attended Divine Service at Westminster Abbey, where they publicly returned thanks for His Royal Highness's safe return from India. On the following day the Prince held a *levée* on behalf of the Queen. On the 17th, after paying a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor, the Prince and Princess were present at a "Grand Congratulatory Concert and Reception" given at the Albert Hall. The Royal party went to the concert in state, riding in carriages emblazoned with the Royal arms, and with their servants wearing the Royal liveries of scarlet. An immense crowd congregated along the line of route to welcome them. On the 19th the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London entertained the Royal couple at a banquet and ball in Guildhall. About 500 guests, comprising several of the Royal family, were present at the banquet, and the invitations to the ball numbered 5,000. Prior to the banquet the Prince of Wales, who, with the Princess, was seated on a daïs in the library, was presented with an address, which was afterwards placed in an elaborate and splendid casket, manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate Hill and Old Bond Street. The reverse side of the casket shows the inscription—"To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., from the Corporation of the City of London, with an Address of Congratulation on the Return of His Royal Highness from India, May 1876." The streets were crowded through which the Prince and Princess passed, and they were vociferously cheered.

— The Ex-Premier, Mr. Gladstone, we learn from the *Wrexham Guardian*, has been occupying his retirement with other labours than political or literary. An enormous beech-tree was lately drawn from Hawarden Park by seven horses belonging to Messrs. Bracegirdle and Son, timber merchants, Northwich, to the Wrexham goods station of the Connah's Quay Railway for transit to Manchester. It was felled by Mr. Gladstone, who, notwithstanding that it measured 13 feet in circumference, accomplished his laborious but agreeable task in less than six hours. The tree contained over 200 cubic feet, and weighed nearly 9 tons. Experienced "fellers" tell us that the ex-Premier did his work in a thorough business-like manner, and quite to the satisfaction of the purchasers.

22. International Civilities.—Twelve hundred British workmen, members of friendly societies, went over to-day to Boulogne free in four of the South-Eastern Railway Company's steamers, with their paraphernalia of scarfs, badges, and banners, and were received by 500 representatives of French societies, who conducted

them in procession to the Tintelleries Gardens. Here refreshments had been provided, and an interchange of speeches took place in both languages, full of expressions of welcome, good-will and fellowship. During the afternoon the Société Musicale gave a concert in honour of the English visitors in the gardens of the Établissement. At ten o'clock the excursionists embarked. The jetties were illuminated with Bengal lights as the steamers left the harbour. When the last vessel passed the pier-head two showers of rockets were let off, amidst much cheering from hosts and guests.

24. Return of the "Challenger."—This vessel, which was fitted out by Government in 1872, at the instance of the Royal Society, for a voyage of scientific discovery round the world, returned this evening, after an absence of three years and five months. Captain G. S. Nares commanded the expedition, and Professor Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., was at the head of the scientific staff. The principal work of the expedition has been deep sea sounding and dredging in the great oceans, and valuable results have been obtained. The principal groups of islands in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have been visited, and the Antarctic ocean was traversed to within 1,400 miles of the South Pole. The total distance run by the ship amounted to 68,500 miles.

The "Challenger" returned to England under the command of Captain Thompson, Captain Nares having been called away last year to take the command of the Arctic Expedition.

25. Mutiny of the "Caswell."—Another terrible story of mutiny and murder has been brought before the public, and was tried before the Queenstown magistrates this day.

Some time ago the barque "Caswell" left Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, where the crew was discharged, with the exception of the carpenter, the steward, and two apprentices. At the South American port John Dunne, of Bristol, and James Carrick, a Scotchman, were shipped, together with three Greeks, George Peno, Christos and Nicolas Bambos, and two Maltese brothers, Giuseppe and Jasper Pastone. On January 1 the vessel sailed from Antifogasta for Queenstown, and on the 4th the foreigners suddenly mutinied and killed Captain Best, the mate, William Wilson, and the second mate, Allen M'Clean. The Greeks wanted to murder the rest of the crew, but the Maltese insisted on keeping them alive, as they wished to take the ship back to South America. The Greeks, on the other hand, had determined to take the vessel to Greece, scuttle her, and then pass themselves off as shipwrecked mariners. At last the Maltese left in the life-boat for Buenos Ayres, and on March 10 the Scotchmen rose against the remaining mutineers. Peno and Nicolas were killed, and Christos Bambos put in irons. Carrick, who had never learnt any navigation beyond what he could pick up in the forcastle, then made sail for Queenstown, on reaching which Bambos was handed over to the police.

26. Picture Robbery.—A most profound sensation has been caused by the announcement of the disappearance, during the night, of Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, which had been bought by Messrs. Agnew, at the sale of the late Mr Wynn Ellis's collection, for the astonishing sum of ten thousand one hundred guineas. The picture was cut out of its frame and stolen from Messrs. Agnews' gallery, No. 30B Bond Street, where for the last few weeks it had been on exhibition. It appeared from the account given by Brewer, the porter, that the picture was safe when the gallery was closed on the night of the 25th and the doors secured as usual. On the following morning, shortly before seven o'clock, Brewer proceeded to open the shop-door, and found that the bolts had been tampered with. On entering the Gainsborough room, however, he saw the frame in its accustomed position, but the picture gone. The stretcher, entirely denuded of its canvas, was resting carelessly in front of the frame, and the lower sash of the adjoining window looking into Old Bond Street, half-opened. Information was immediately given to Mr. Agnew, and the police were quickly on the spot, but no clue could be found towards the perpetrator of the theft or the fate of the picture.

Messrs. Agnew immediately offered a reward of 1,000*l.* for its recovery, and bills were printed and circulated with a photographic copy of Mr. John Scott's engraving.

Mr. Wynn Ellis bought this picture for a very low price—sixty pounds or guineas, it is said. It is a three-quarter length, painted in 1783 or 1784, of a lady who might rather be called *a* Duchess of Devonshire than *the* Duchess of Devonshire, whom Sir Joshua Reynolds portrayed about the same time. The Lady Elizabeth Foster, Gainsborough's subject in this and another picture, was a widow at the time when she was thus depicted, in walking dress; and it was not until a later period that she bore the title of Duchess of Devonshire.

27. The Queen's Birthday was kept to-day with more than common public rejoicings in honour of the Prince of Wales's return from India. The "trooping of the colours" was performed as usual on the Horse Guards' parade, in presence of the Princess of Wales, and the young Princes, and several other members of the Royal family. In the afternoon a grand thanksgiving service for the Prince's return was celebrated at St. Paul's. The illuminations in the City and in the main streets of the West End were profuse and brilliant, and in spite of the wet weather large crowds were assembled to witness them. The day happened to be also the birthday of King George of Hanover, who received many addresses and visits of congratulation at Claridge's Hotel.

— The "Sultan," 12, armour-plated ship, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, sailed from Spithead at 11 o'clock this morning for a cruise in the Mediterranean and the East. Since her refit and the few changes which have been made in her trim, the "Sultan"

may be regarded as the handsomest ironclad in the navy. The cruise is expected to last three years.

— The "Pandora" sailed on the same day with letters and papers for the officers and crews of the Arctic ships. The crew consists of thirty-two all told, many of whom were present during her cruise of last year to Franklin's Straits. The vessel is very deeply laden, having been provisioned for two years, as a precaution against being blocked in by the pack, and has 132 tons of coal on board. The principal object of the "Pandora's" cruise is to communicate with the "Alert" and the "Discovery" at the entrance of Smith's Sound, up which Captain Nares hoped to penetrate the mystery of the Pole.

29. The New Liberal Club.—Earl Granville, as president of the new City Liberal Club, this day laid the foundation-stone of the club-house in Walbrook. The occasion was celebrated by a banquet at the Freemasons' Hall, at which his lordship presided.

In proposing the toast of the evening Lord Granville remarked that what Mr. Canning called the "beneficent enmity" of an Opposition was useful not only to the country but to the Government itself. It was good that they should be alive to the fact that all their actions would be scrutinised, and all departures from right principle be explained to the country. He proceeded to criticise the conduct of the Government with regard to the subject of local taxation and local government, and their financial policy. Among the other speakers were Lord Aberdare, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, Sir William Harcourt, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Locke, Sir F. Lycett, and Sir J. C. Lawrence.

30. The Derby Day.—Thanks to the continued fineness of the weather, the attendance at Epsom exceeded the largest assemblage ever previously seen; the crowd on the Hill and in the neighbourhood of Tattenham Corner seeming to increase every year. A general source of disappointment was the absence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, His Royal Highness being unfortunately confined with an affection of the veins in the leg, from which he suffered for a time in India; but Royalty was not unrepresented, as the pavilion was occupied by the Crown Prince of Hanover and the Princesses Frederica and Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Duke of Connaught. The Prince Imperial was also present, and witnessed the race for the Derby from the Marquis of Anglesey's private stand opposite the winning-post, where his lordship entertained large numbers of the leading fashionables of the Turf at luncheon. Equally the "observed of all observers" were the two venerable-looking aides-de-camp of the Prince of Wales, who accompanied His Royal Highness from India, in their attractive Eastern uniform.

The Hungarian-bred horse Kisber was the victor of the day, the race being as follows:—

Mr. Baltazzi's Kisber, by Buccaneer—Mineral (Maidment) . . . 1
Mr. R. Peck's Forerunner (F. Webb) 2
Mr. R. Peck's Julius Cæsar (T. Cannon). 3

The Oaks stakes were settled two days later by a dead heat between Camelia and Enguerrande, and the stakes were divided.

The Channel Tunnel.—The preliminary works in connection with the Channel Tunnel have just been commenced at Sangatte, near Calais. Shafts have already been sunk to a depth of forty metres, and the work is being carried on rapidly, the labourers working day and night. A powerful pump has been set up to absorb the water that is met with in rather large quantities. When these shafts have reached a depth of 100 metres below the sea a gallery one kilometre in length will be made in the hard chalk. If this can be done successfully, and nothing occurs to show that the works are impracticable, the tunnel will be definitely commenced.

JUNE.

1. "Conspiring to Murder."—An extraordinary charge which has been tried at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Mellor, was brought to a conclusion this day. The prisoners, William Kimpton Vance, aged twenty-four, medical student, and Ellen Snee, aged twenty-nine, a married woman, were jointly charged with conspiring together to murder Ellen Snee, and also with conspiring to murder some person unknown. Mrs. Snee, who is the wife of a commercial traveller now absent on business, with whom she appears to have lived on affectionate terms, some time since inserted in the *Daily Telegraph* an advertisement addressed to medical men, or persons conversant with chemistry, stating that a person engaged in "an interesting experiment" was willing to pay for assistance. The prisoner Vance answered the advertisement, and Mrs. Snee then replied that she was desirous of committing suicide, because her death would be of advantage to some other person. A number of letters passed between the prisoners, and an arrangement appeared to have been entered into by which Vance undertook to supply some deadly poison to Mrs. Snee, he advising her at the same time to give it out amongst her friends that she was in the habit of taking chloral to induce sleep, so that when death ensued it might appear that the poisoning was accidental. The letters passed under initials, Mrs. Snee writing as if she were "William Quarll," and were addressed to different post-offices. The affair was discovered through one of the letters not being sent for: it was opened by the Post-office authorities, who upon discovering its contents handed it over to the police. Both prisoners

were easily traced and taken into custody. The defence was, that there was no real intention on the part of Mrs. Snee to commit suicide, and that Vance never really intended to assist in causing the death of any person, but intended to get the money that was offered. Mr. Justice Mellor decided that the count charging the prisoners with conspiring to cause the death of one of them could not be supported; but on the other charge they were convicted, the jury recommending them both to mercy, Vance on the ground of the high character he had received, and Snee on account of her illness and the frequent absence of her husband. Vance was accordingly sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Mrs. Snee to six months.

— Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, one of the Hindoo chiefs who took the most prominent part in the hospitable reception accorded to the Prince of Wales in India, arrived on a visit to England this day.

Every endeavour had been made by the South-Eastern Railway Company to give a fitting reception to the visitor at Folkestone, and a salute was fired. The Hon. Mr. Byng and Mr. Alexander Beattie, directors of the South-Eastern Company, proceeded on board the steamer, which presented a very interesting appearance to the hundreds of spectators who had assembled. It was crowded with the suite and attendants of the Prince, fifty-two in number, and the deck had a large amount of luggage, consisting of various bundles and packages. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Mr. Oliphant, his private secretary, and several Indian attendants. By a covered way the party proceeded to the reception-room, which was carpeted with crimson cloth and decorated with flowers. Here he was introduced to the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Mayor of Folkestone, and the members of the Corporation. The Mayor then read an address of welcome, very beautifully illuminated, to which Sir Salar made a cordial reply; and he then proceeded to London. He was unable to walk, having met with an accident in Paris, which detained him there a long time. By a curious coincidence the divers at the "Strathclyde" recovered a parcel addressed to Sir Salar Jung the very day of his arrival.

— A Boa Constrictor.—A large boa constrictor has been captured on board the ship "Surprise," just arrived from Port Natal, laden with wool and hides. It appears that while at the port she went within the bar to load, being a small vessel, and consequently was close to the bush. One evening, after her cargo had been shipped, while the crew were having a little jollification among themselves, one of the sailors, who happened to possess a concertina, was playing various tunes for the amusement of his companions. It is supposed that the music attracted the "boa" on board, and being disturbed, it must have found its way into the hold, as the hatches were off at the time, and concealed itself among the cargo, as it was not discovered till the ship was well on her voyage home. When she arrived in dock the question arose as to how the animal

was to be captured, but, with the assistance of Mr. Jamrach, this was successfully accomplished. The reptile is about eight or nine feet in length, and as thick as the calf of a man's leg. It has existed during the voyage on rats and other vermin, with which the vessel swarmed while at Port Natal, and now there is not a rat to be seen in any part of the vessel, so that in future it may be thought desirable to ship a "boa constrictor" instead of other animals to catch the vermin.

3. Accident at St. George's Hospital.—An alarming accident has taken place at this hospital by the giving way of a large water-tank, erected on the top of the building, containing 5,000 gallons of water, equal to twenty-five tons weight. The tank was built six years ago by Easton and Co., of Erith. It was of iron plates $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick, 12 ft. deep, and 10 ft. square. It contained at the time of the accident twenty-five tons of water, or 5,000 gallons. The tank was placed on iron girders, and these rested on brick supports. The alarm was first given by a night nurse who was off duty, and happened to see some water trickling down in front of the window. She told the head nurse, who went down and informed the superintendent, Mr. Charles Todd, that there was a leak in the great tank. An engineer is always on duty at the hospital, and with him Mr. Todd went on the roof and saw a leak of minute width, but 18 in. long, running down the tank not quite perpendicularly. He gave orders to clear the waste-pipe, so that the water, which had already formed a pool on the roof, might run off. Suddenly the whole side seemed to come out, and the superintendent and engineer narrowly escaped being swept away. The great pieces of iron and the water passed through the roof and down through the top of Wright's Ward, and burst through the floor by a still larger hole, bending those rafters of the floor which it did not sweep away at the edges. It then passed through the Holland Ward underneath by a smaller hole, and so to the Students' Room, a stone-floored apartment, from which it escaped by bursting open the door at the south end and flooding the ground floor and basement, first bulging out and breaking the north wall of the Students' Room. Three female patients, with their beds, fell through the floor into the room beneath, and were severely injured. The shock jammed the door of Wright's Ward, and the nurse could not open it. Some students, headed by Mr. Wilson, the junior house-surgeon, and a missionary clergyman, who was studying surgery in the hospital, burst the door open from the outside. They found another bed slipping off the bent rafters into the hole below, and just succeeded in saving the child, Elizabeth Moore, who was in it, before the bed went over with a crash upon the ruins already collected at the bottom of the shaft which the falling water had created. One of the women who fell died a few days afterwards.

— Horse Show.—The thirteenth Annual Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was opened this day. Prizes were

won by Mr. R. Barker, of Malton; Mr. Joseph Shepherd, Mr. Tattersall Musgrave, Captain Greatorex, Mr. J. Robinson, and Sir G. Wombwell.

There was a special object of curiosity this year, in the five horses or ponies from India, exhibited by the Prince of Wales. The first of these was the charger "Coomassie," which carried his Royal Highness on several occasions. He is a handsome brown, just over 15 hands high; and though entered in a class where he might have obtained a large award, was marked "not for competition." Next was a beautiful Arab stallion, a gentle-looking creature, named "Jung Bahadoor." This horse was ridden by the Prince in the Nepaul Terai during the wild elephant hunt. He obtained the first prize in the extra class, E, for Arabs; but the pure Arab "Bijou," a golden chestnut, 14½ hands high and five years old, shown by Mr. Arnold Morley, was quite as much admired as the Prince's Arab. Another fine creature is "Hussar," which carried the Prince frequently in India; upon one occasion his Royal Highness rode this horse nearly fifty miles in one day. Two ponies had also been entered by the Prince—"Cabullee," a brown, 14 hands high, with a very long mane and tail, came from Cabul, but it is thought that he is a Yarkand pony. "Nawab," the other pony, was presented to the Royal children by the Nawab of Tonk.

— Lacrosse.—Twelve members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club and the team of Iroquois Indians they have brought over with them gave an exhibition of the national game of Canada at Hurlingham to-day. A splendid company was present, and the game was received with the greatest favour. It affords the finest possible exercise; and though it is by no means difficult to learn to play pretty well, there is room for the greatest skill and dexterity.

5. Fire at Canterbury.—A fire occurred in Canterbury Cathedral to-day. It broke out in the clock-tower. It seems that workmen were engaged in cleaning the works of the clock with benzoline, which became ignited, and set fire to the wooden framework. The flames raged for some time, but were at length got under. The timbers were much damaged. A local tradesman, Mr. Trimnell, was so severely burned in attempting to extinguish the fire that he died after a few days.

— This being Whit-Monday, a monster demonstration, consisting of the members of the various temperance and trade societies of the metropolis, formed on the Victoria Embankment, with many banners and bands, and marched to Hyde Park to "demonstrate" in favour of Sir Wilfred Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill. It is estimated that no fewer than 50,000 persons assisted in the procession, which extended at least a mile and a half, while the outsiders that accompanied or met it in the park numbered as many more. On arriving at the park the procession split up into four companies, round the same number of platforms. Mr. Thomas Burt presided at No. 1 platform, and was

supported by Cardinal Manning, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., and others.

7. The Orleans Family.—The President of the French Republic having consented that the mortal remains of the late King Louis Philippe, his Queen Marie Amélie, and other members of the Orleans family, until now buried at Weybridge, should be interred in the family burying-place at Dreux, in Normandy, the Comte de Paris came over from France for the purpose of superintending their removal, accompanied by his secretary and the Abbé Berthe, a French Roman Catholic priest. The Royal remains were taken from the vaults of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Weybridge at three o'clock this morning. The remains of the Duchess of Orleans, the only Protestant among the number, were first taken out of the vault. A short mass was afterwards said over the bodies of all the others, who were Roman Catholics, and a special train, with the Comte de Paris and his attendants, left Weybridge at 6.10 A.M. On arrival at Southampton the train was taken alongside the Dock Quay, where the several coffins were immediately transferred from the railway carriages to the steamer "Samphire," which then steamed out of dock for Honfleur.

There were in all ten coffins; the first to be removed, as at Weybridge, being that containing the remains of the Duchess of Orleans. Then followed in succession those of King Louis Philippe, the Queen Marie Amélie, the Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince de Condé, and five of the Royal children, one bearing the name of the Duc de Guise, and others having no names on them. An eleventh case contained the heart of the Prince of Condé embalmed in an urn. The whole proceedings had been kept so strictly private that, beyond the officials and those concerned, not a score of persons witnessed what may with propriety be termed an interesting historical incident.

10. The London Tavern, which is perhaps more identified with banquets and entertainments of a public character than any similar establishment in the metropolis, was finally closed this day for hotel purposes, and the furniture, fittings, and stock have been publicly sold by auction, preparatory to the building being taken down. The total number of lots, as shown by the catalogues, amounted to between two and three thousand, amongst them being some sets of ornamental candelabra, formerly the property of Prince Polignac, and a valuable tapestry carpet which, until a few years ago, was in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham. The wines also included a large quantity of old port of the vintages of 1812 and 1815, being between sixty and seventy years of age. It appears that during the past year the business of the hotel had sensibly declined, the trading of that period having been attended with a loss of more than 2,000*l*. The building has been purchased by the Royal Bank of Scotland for 80,000*l*.; and as the site covers an area of a little more than 6,000 ft., the sum which the bank has paid for the property represents about 13*l*. per superficial foot.

11. A Fatal Boat Accident occurred at Eastbourne to-day. About eleven o'clock a large sailing-boat put off, in charge of a boatman, with a party of eleven men and a child. About two miles out a sudden gust of wind caught the boat, which sank in four fathoms of water. Several other boats were in the vicinity, but they failed to reach the spot in time to save more than one man and the child. The latter was supported on an oar by the former, the only man who could swim, but died soon after reaching land. Several boats soon put out to sea with drags, and ten of the bodies and the boat were brought ashore by eight o'clock in the evening.

14. Army Hospital Drill.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., who was attended by Col. G. B. Harman, assistant-adjutant-general, and Capt. M'Lean, aide-de-camp, has witnessed a novel drill by the depôt of the Army Hospital Corps. The corps paraded at 10 A.M. in marching order, on "Z" Parade, South Camp, and shortly afterwards received the general with the customary compliment; after which the stretcher party, mules, litters, and cacoletes, were seen utilised, as if on the battle-field. A detachment (called dummies) scattered themselves over the parade-ground and represented the wounded. Then the stretcher carriers came, dressed the wounds, applied splints and other remedies, according to the nature of the injuries, as indicated by a label pinned to each man's jacket. Three men sufficed to attend to the wounds of a wounded man and carry him. The cacoletes (carried by mules) were a great improvement on those used by the French during the Crimean campaign. A stretcher, supported by two light wheels—the work of a sergeant of the corps—was much admired. Sir Thomas Steele afterwards visited the studio and lecture-room.

15. Great Fire in the City.—On Thursday afternoon some warehouses belonging to Messrs. Beck and Politzer, wharfingers and Custom-house agents in Upper Thames Street, were entirely destroyed by fire, and damage was done to the extent of at least 150,000*l*. The building consisted of seven storeys, the five upper storeys being well stocked with miscellaneous goods. The fire was first discovered at about four o'clock, when smoke was seen to issue from the upper part of the building. The alarm being given, two steam-floats were promptly brought alongside. In the meantime engines came pressing from all parts of the City, and there were soon twenty at least on the spot. The fire had, however, obtained such hold that, in spite of all that could be done, it increased in intensity every minute. The jets from the steam-floats for a long time failed to reach the fifth storey, where the flames were raging. Thus the fire gained way, and it was not till the next morning that it was fully extinguished, the entire building having been by that time completely gutted.

The building was insured for 80,000*l*., while its contents are valued at least at double that amount, so that the estimate which reckons the damage at between 200,000*l*. and 300,000*l*. is little,

if anything, below the amount of damage done. On the tea-floor of the warehouse were 40,000 chests of tea, which alone represents a considerable sum of money.

16. Great Fire at Ayr.—A more disastrous fire, involving the loss of many lives, took place the following day at Messrs. Templeton and Son's woollen and carpet manufactory, Ayr. It broke out about midday in the teasing department of the old mill, and so rapidly did it spread that the retreat by the lower storey of some twenty female workers in the upper rooms was cut off. They attempted to make their escape by a gangway connecting the block with the new mill, but here also the flames had been before them. One of the girls ventured to jump from the windows to the ground below, and she escaped almost unhurt. Her companions, young girls of ages ranging from eleven to twenty-four, perished in the flames. Meanwhile the conflagration had spread to the new mill, and the staircases leading to the upper flats were soon ablaze. It was then discovered that a number of the workers were still in one of the upper rooms, and, there being no means of communicating with them, they were called upon to jump for their lives. Only one girl obeyed, and she sustained injuries of such a nature that she died shortly after in hospital. The foreman of the departments was burned to death in this part of the building, and in all it is believed that twenty-nine persons, most of them girls, lost their lives. There being only a scanty supply water, little could be done to stop the progress of the fire, and the whole of the extensive works were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 100,000*l.*

— The Ascot Races were held as usual in presence of a large and fashionable attendance, headed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The most important race of the first day was that for the Prince of Wales Stakes, to which a sum of 1,000*l.* was added, thus making the value of the prize nearly 3,000*l.* Very frequently the Epsom form has been upset at Ascot, and as Julius Cæsar, Petrarch, and Great Tom, all of whom ran in the Derby, were amongst the performers, speculation was rife as to the result. On the strength of his Derby form Julius Cæsar, who had been purchased by Mr. Gee for 5,000*l.*, was made a hot favourite; but in the end he was signally defeated by both Petrarch and Great Tom, the victory of the former being most popular. The sport on the Cup day was not so good as it has been on former occasions; of the six horses engaged Forerunner started favourite, but was beaten both by Apology, who came in victorious, and by Craig Millar, one length behind him. During the four days of the meeting twenty-nine races were run for, and their total value to the winners—exclusive of 2,836*l.* for horses placed second and third—was 20,136*l.* In the Grand Prize of Paris, also contested this week, Kisber, the winner of the Derby, fully maintained his great reputation, carrying off the rich stake in the commonest of canters by five lengths.

21. Commemoration Day at Oxford.— Commemoration at

Oxford this year was remarkable for the absence of the cries usual on former occasions at the conferring of the honorary degrees. It was held, as in former years, in the Sheldonian Theatre, the undergraduates being distributed over the building among the ladies, instead of, as hitherto, being perched up in the galleries. The first business was the presentation to Prince Leopold of the diploma of D.C.L. degree, which was done by the Vice-Chancellor amidst loud cheers. The Professor of Civil Law then presented the following noblemen and gentlemen for the same degree:—The Duke of Cleveland, Earl of Northbrook, Lord John Manners, the Bishop of Derry, Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John Francis Davis, Professor Miller, Professor Maxwell, Dr. Birch (of the British Museum), Edmund Law Lushington, the Rev. F. Scrivener, and Dr. Cameron, all of whom were well received, although Lieut. Cameron took the honours of the day, as the whole assemblage greeted him with loud cheering and waving of hats. Sir Salar Jung's name was in the official list, but his Excellency was not amongst those admitted by the Vice-Chancellor.

28. University Cricket Match.—The inter-University match of 1876 will be long remembered as one of the most successful on record, the weather being of the brightest, the cricket of extraordinary excellence, and the attendance outnumbering all previous gatherings. The actual numbers that passed through the turnstiles during the three days were 28,581, producing a revenue of 1,429*l.* 1*s.* Cambridge was the winner by nine wickets.

JULY.

1. Volunteer Review.—The review of the Volunteer force held this day in Hyde Park, before the Prince of Wales, proved to be the largest, and in some respects the most satisfactory, display that has yet been witnessed during the sixteen years' existence of the Volunteer movement; while it clearly illustrated how well our reserve land forces generally may stand shoulder to shoulder with the regular army. The assembled force of Volunteers, Yeomanry cavalry, and Militia comprised not less than seventy-four regiments, with a nominal strength of about 30,000 men, besides regular troops. It was organised in five divisions, each division consisting of three brigades, except the first, which had two brigades, together with the Uxbridge Yeomanry and four guns of the Hon. Artillery Company. Each brigade had its place assigned to it, and was ready to march off at the word of its brigadier, by a route definitely fixed, through a gate of the park. The arrangements worked well, and there was no confusion.

The hour appointed for the review was half-past five in the

afternoon. Some of the provincial Volunteer corps had travelled that day several hundred miles. They stood in Hyde Park awaiting the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Shortly before the half-hour the men were called to attention, officers took their proper positions, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar placed himself in readiness in front of the centre of the double line formed by the troops. The Household troops, Hussars, Yeomanry, Hon. Artillery Company, and the first seven brigades formed the front line. In the second line stood the last seven brigades. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by the Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught, and by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. As the Prince approached the flagstaff the Royal Standard was flung out from the masthead. At a signal from Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar the whole line presented arms and the bands of the regular forces played the National Anthem. After the salute the Prince of Wales and his staff rode to the right of the line, accompanied by the Princess and Royal children in their carriage. Nothing could be steadier or quieter than the bearing of the Volunteers under arms.

At the close of the march-past the troops were formed up as at first, and a general advance was made in line of brigade columns, very well done, considering the difficulty and novelty of the operation. The lines halted and a Royal salute was given, the bands playing the National Anthem. As the Royal procession was leaving the park it came to a dense mass of people near the gate. The Household Cavalry escort pressed forward in file, and when the leading files arrived at the gate the men turned their horses' heads inwards, reined back, and thus made an avenue clear for the passage of the Princess, who drove through amidst the cheers of the people.

In a general order the Commander-in-Chief conveys to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar the extreme satisfaction of the Prince of Wales at the appearance and movements of the several corps assembled for inspection in Hyde Park.

— Riots on Plumstead Common.—A band of persons, which ultimately numbered between 1,500 and 2,000, headed by Mr. De Morgan, who represented the Commons Protection League, assembled on Plumstead Common on July 1, and, headed by a band and flags, proceeded to destroy a considerable portion of the fences alleged to have been illegally erected there. Some policemen were present, but they offered no resistance, and merely took down the names of those who were most prominent in the matter. On the following day Mr. Tongue, a builder, repaired an opening six feet wide made by Mr. De Morgan's party, adjacent to the grounds of Mr. Hughes, the vestry clerk. Upon this a crowd assembled and made an onslaught on the whole railing, doing upwards of a hundred pounds worth of damage. They then set fire to the furze-bushes, demolished a fowl-house, and threatened to pull down the house. Mr. Hughes, into whose grounds they

had broken, tried to defend his property, but the assailants resorted to blows and stone-throwing. A reinforcement of police was telegraphed for from Woolwich to check the disturbance, but no arrests were made. The riots continued for some days, and summonses were issued against Mr. De Morgan and several others.

4. The American Centennial Anniversary.—The American residents in London celebrated the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence this day by a banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Col. Hoffman, the American Chargé d'Affaires, occupied the chair, and among those present were the newly-appointed Minister, His Excellency the Hon. Edward Pierrepont, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. Tom Hughes, and upwards of two hundred guests, ladies and gentlemen. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and others. After the toasts of "The President of the United States" and "The Queen" had been duly honoured, the Chairman briefly proposed "The Day we Celebrate," coupling with the toast the name of Dr. Thompson, who, in the course of his reply, remarked that England and America were inseparable by the laws of God and inheritance in that grand heritage of liberty and law, freedom and commerce, which marked the Anglo-Saxon race. This it was that made it possible for the sons of the men who fought against each other a century ago to feast together that night.

After the oration by Dr. Thompson, Mr. Smalley, of the New York Press, read a poem by Mr. Bayard Taylor, and it was stated that the poem would be recited at the same time in America. The Chairman then gave the sentiment "Mother Country," and after a few more toasts and speeches the proceedings closed shortly before midnight.

14. Explosion on Board the "Thunderer."—A steam boiler explosion, causing a dreadful amount of loss of life and frightful injuries to many unfortunate men, took place this day on board H.M.S. "Thunderer" at Spithead. The "Thunderer," which is a double-turret ship, like the "Devastation," was launched at Pembroke in March 1872, and was subsequently brought round to Portsmouth to be completed for sea. Although more than three years have elapsed since her arrival at that port, she had never been commissioned for service, and her engines had never been tried before now. She was lately ordered to prepare for joining the Mediterranean Fleet in the East. Captain J. C. Wilson had been appointed to command her, and this was the official trial of her machinery. In addition to the main engines for propelling the ship, which were manufactured by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and were of the collective power of 800 horses, the "Thunderer" had twenty-six other engines, singles and pairs, for performing various work. She had eight boilers on board, of the common low-pressure type, which were heated by thirty-two furnaces. The 14th was the day appointed for a new official trial on the measured

mile in Stokes' Bay. The ship had been anchored at Spithead all the week, and at half-past twelve, when the anchor was got up, there could not have been fewer than 500 men on board, all told. The ship was in command of Captain Waddilove, Captain of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth. There were about 130 stokers on board, of whom thirty were actually in the stokehole, at work at the furnaces, and a large number of dockyard joiners and other artificers were engaged in all parts of the ship in completing its outfit and cabin arrangements. The ship got under way a little before one o'clock. Although she was only going "slow," the stokehole was crowded with half-naked men actively engaged at the furnaces in working up the steam to the required pressure, before making the first run, the safety-valves of the boilers being loaded to 30 lb. At a quarter to one o'clock a loud, sharp explosion was heard below, exactly resembling the report of one of the 38-ton guns. Immense volumes of steam forced their way up the uptakes and the gratings of the coal-bunkers, more or less scalding everyone near them, both on the superstructure and the hurricane-deck.

The steam below, in the engine-room and stokeholes, was so intense that it was impossible to venture near the seat of the explosion. Mr. Weeks, one of the engineers belonging to the ship, with great presence of mind, stopped both engines, groped his way to the stop-valves, which he closed, then rushed upon deck, and called upon the dockyard hands to volunteer to go below and bring out the dead and dying from the stokeholes. Mr. John Oliver, followed by Mr. Bencke and Mr. Stephens, members of his staff, and a number of engine-room artificers and bluejackets, promptly responded to the appeal. They fought their way into the engine-room, whither the scalded men had crawled. Mr. T. Slade, the chief engineer, was found under the after-slide, and Mr. Wingfield, an engineer officer, under the smoke-box, both dead, and frightfully disfigured. The injured stokers, who were found lying about the engine-room, were promptly brought upon deck. They were attended by the only medical officer who was on duty at the time, aided by a number of volunteers, who covered the unfortunate men with engine-oil as they were brought up. When it was found possible to penetrate into the stokeholes thirteen more dead bodies were found in them. Seventy-seven were more or less injured, and of these three died on their way to the hospital, and several others in the evening; in the course of a few days the number of deaths had amounted to above forty. As soon as the steam had sufficiently subsided the stokeholes were examined. The end of the forward boiler on the starboard of the after stokeholes had been blown completely out. The box of the safety-valve was lying on the stokehole floor. The floor itself was burst through in many places, leaving yawning chasms. The uptake and the main steampipe were blown away, and the whole of the after stokehole appeared to be in ruins. The force of the ex-

plosion below, however, was confined to the stokeholes: so far as could be ascertained, the engines were uninjured. Immediately after the accident a number of boats came off, bringing the medical officers from the "Asia" and the other ships in harbour, with needful help to remove the sufferers to Haslar Hospital.

A subscription was immediately raised for the benefit of the sufferers and their families, to which the Queen contributed 100*l.*; the Admiralty also made some provision for them, and granted a gratuity of twelve months' pay to every widow.

15. The Eton and Harrow Cricket Match, which took place at Lord's on the 14th and 15th, proved as attractive as ever, and the attendance was enormous. From a cricketer's point of view the game was not particularly exciting, as it soon became apparent that the Harrovians were overmatched in every point. Their bowling was especially weak, and they did not field so smartly as their opponents. The result was the victory of Eton by an innings and twenty-four runs.

— Mexican Mustang Match.—At the Alexandra Palace, the same day, considerable interest was caused by the announcement that a young Mexican horse-breaker, named Leon, was to ride a match against time of 100 miles in five hours, on several Mexican mustang horses in succession. Ten of these animals have recently been imported; they average fourteen hands, and are somewhat poor in appearance. Leon is a good-looking young fellow, but he appears to ride somewhat heavily. The condition was that he was to be at liberty to change horses as often as he liked, and, as a rule, he changed every mile. He chose, in preference to the turfed racecourse of the Alexandra Park, the gravelled trotting-course, of which one lap is exactly half a mile. Leon chose seven out of his ten mustangs; one, however, went lame some time before the task was completed, and had to be discarded, making the work heavy for the half-dozen that remained. He drank and smoked frequently during his long ride, his manager riding alongside him when he needed refreshment, and handing a soda-water bottle containing beef-tea, or a lighted cigarette, which he disposed of while going at full speed. When Leon completed the 200th lap, and finished his task upwards of three minutes in hand, the crowd cheered him with much enthusiasm.

19. The King and Queen of the Hellenes, who are staying at Marlborough House, were entertained at dinner to-day by the Prince of Wales at the Crystal Palace. A number of distinguished guests, including the Russian Ambassador, were of the party. In honour of the occasion—it being the first visit of the Prince to Sydenham since his return from India—an unusually attractive series of entertainments was provided by the managers of the Palace. A special suite of rooms was prepared for the Royal party, comprising dining and reception rooms, elegantly furnished, hung with blue and white curtains, and embellished with choice flowers, ferns, statuary, and majolica ware. A splendid collection

of gold and silver plate adorned the Royal table, and each of the rooms contained a selection of the finest paintings from the picture gallery of the Palace.

22. The Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, which has been carried on during the past fortnight, was a highly successful one. Notwithstanding the tropical heat of the weather, the camp has been very healthy—thanks, in no small measure, to the sanitary precautions observed.

Sergeant Pullman, of the South Middlesex, won the Queen's Prize of 250*l.*, and the gold medal and badge of the N.R.A., with 74 points. The silver medal in the first stage of the Queen's was won by Private Burgess, of Newcastle, with 86 points. The Prince of Wales's prize of 100*l.* was won by Sergeant M'Ausland, of the 6th Dumbarton; and the Alexandra prize of 50*l.* fell to Corporal Witherington, of the 1st Berks. The China Cup was won by Edinburgh, and the Belgian Challenge Cup by the 26th Middlesex (Her Majesty's Customs) Volunteers. The Donegal Cup, formerly known as the Irish trophy, was competed for between twelve representatives of the Army and twelve of the Volunteers, and the match resulted in a victory for the Army by 21 points. The Chancellor's Challenge Plate, presented by the Duke of Devonshire and the late Earl of Derby, and restricted to efficient Volunteers from the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was won by Oxford, by 18 points. The Victorian match, between England, Scotland, Australia, and Canada, was won by England, Scotland coming only three points behind. The Elcho Challenge Shield, competed for by England, Scotland, and Ireland, was also won by the former. Princess Mary of Teck distributed the prizes.

25. Sir Salar Jung.—The freedom of the City was presented this day to Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to his Highness the Nawab Nizam of Hyderabad. The Lord Mayor arrived at one o'clock, and shortly afterwards his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, still suffering from his recent accident in Paris, was assisted into the Council Chamber by his servants. He was able to walk a little on crutches, and when he ascended the dais an easy-chair was provided for him close to that of the Lord Mayor. After the usual formalities, signing the freemen's roll, and so forth, Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, addressed his Excellency in a speech in which reference was made to Sir Salar Jung's services to this country and to his own. Sir Salar Jung, who spoke in English, with a good accent, expressed his gratitude for the high distinction conferred upon him, and his gratification at the satisfactory alliance now existing between his master and Great Britain. He was fully conscious, he added, that while the faithful performance of their engagements by the Princes of India had brought good results to themselves and to the British power, yet that the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with whom his Royal Highness was brought into contact, had contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and attract the

loyalty and attachment of his (Sir Salar Jung's) countrymen to the British throne. On the preceding day Sir Salar Jung paid a visit to Oxford, in order to receive in person the degree of D.C.L., which he had been unable to do at the Commemoration.

27. ACCIDENT TO THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN."—The express up train from Plymouth, on the Bristol and Exeter and Great Western line of railway, popularly called "the Flying Dutchman," met with a disastrous accident near Bristol to-day. The train consisted of a broad-gauge engine and tender, a guard's van, and five carriages, containing about a hundred and fifty passengers. In going through the long and deep cutting near Bourton the engine suddenly mounted the top of the inner rail, ran along for a dozen yards, and jumped off the track. The chain which coupled it to the van and the rest of the train being severed, the engine dashed along the six-foot way for thirty yards, then cut completely through the down line, rushed onwards for about fifty yards further, and plunged against the precipitous bank, falling back on to the line. With the force of the rebound it reared up, turned completely over lengthwise, and sent the tender several yards up the line. As the engine turned over it was passed by the van and passenger carriages which had kept to the rails. The van, after dashing and swaying about a dozen yards past the engine, suddenly turned at right angles, swerved across the down line, and fell over. Its sides were at the same time crushed by the heavy wheelsof the engine, which, though weighing several tons, were sent flying through the air as the engine turned over. The guard, Thomas Watts, had jumped out, and thus saved his life, but had his arm broken. The first carriage behind the tender had its hinder part smashed. The next to it was quite wrecked; its windows were broken, and the passengers inside received severe cuts about the face, neck, head, and arms. One lady lost the sight of one eye.

28. THE GOODWOOD RACES were, as usual, well attended. The principal prize, the Goodwood Cup, was won by Prince Soltykoff's New Holland, Lord Ailesbury's Temple Bar coming in two lengths behind him. The Stewards' Cup fell to Lord Hartington's Monaco, and the Chesterfield Cup to Mr. Acton's Coomassie.

29. A CROSSING-SWEEPER AND THE BAD TIMES.—John Ridley, a crossing-sweeper, with a wooden leg, was summoned at Bow Street by the London School Board, for having neglected to pay anything towards the education of his son, who had been rescued from the streets. The School Board officer said the defendant was a crossing-sweeper in Portland Place, and his wife also earned a few shillings a week, and he had no doubt they could very well afford to pay 1*s.* a week for the boy. Ridley said, "I can't do it, your worship. I makes 6*s.* or 7*s.* a week during the season, but the season has been a very bad one." Mr. Flowers said: "I know the times are hard, but surely that doesn't make much difference to you?" The defendant replied: "Why, sir, my people are all out of town; and the few that's left can't afford to pay nothing.

People as used to give me a penny don't even look at me now. Times is so hard. Besides, your worship, look at the weather. Not a blessed drop of rain to speak of for a month, and the roads as clean as the pavement." After some discussion, Mr. Flowers said he thought the defendant might pay 1s. a week, and adjourned the summons, to give him an opportunity of paying the money.

— The Army Mobilization scheme, which was arranged at the War Office last year, has been carried into effect this month by the assemblage, in the neighbourhood of Aldershot and Salisbury respectively, of the 2nd and 5th of the eight corps into which the various military forces of the country were then divided. Regulars, Militia, and Yeomanry were united in the manœuvres and reviews which took place, and at the conclusion of the affair the Duke of Cambridge issued a General Order expressing to the commanding officers of the two corps, Generals Codrington and Spencer, his entire satisfaction with the result of his inspection.

AUGUST.

7. A Fearful Railway Accident occurred on August 7, at midnight, between Radstock and Wellow, on the Bath and Evercreech branch of the Somerset and Dorset Railway. The line is a single one, worked jointly by the Midland and London and South-Western on the absolute block-system. An excursion train from Bournemouth had got a little distance beyond Radstock, on the way to Bath, when a special train from Bath to Radstock came round a sharp curve, and the two engines, which weighed fifty tons each, dashed into each other with great violence. The men in charge of the Bournemouth train escaped, but a large number were injured more or less seriously. The Radstock train, the speed of which was much greater, was not so fortunate. Its first three carriages were thrown one upon the other, and the passengers, almost without exception, killed. The middle carriage of the three dashed into the one before it; both were broken to pieces, and the passengers were mixed up with the wreckage in such a way as to render it impossible to discern in which of the coaches they had been travelling. A man named Godfrey, who, like most of the fourteen passengers killed, was returning to Radstock from the Bath Regatta, was imprisoned between the engine buffers and the guard's van for three hours. He was sensible nearly all the while, but shortly after he was extricated he died. It was nearly twelve hours after the accident occurred before the whole of the dead were extricated.

— Fatal Accident on a Steamer.—A melancholy accident took place the same day on the French coast. As Dr. Trower, late Bishop of Gibraltar, and his family were in the act of embarking on board the small steamer plying between Havre and

Trouville, the gangway connecting the quay with the steamer became displaced, and three of the party—the Bishop, Mrs. Trower, and her daughter—were precipitated into the water. Dr. Trower and his daughter were rescued, but Mrs. Trower, a few minutes after having been withdrawn from the water, expired.

11. Suspected Case of Poisoning.—An enquiry has just come to an unsatisfactory conclusion which has occupied many columns of the public journals for the last month, and has excited general curiosity for a much longer period. On April 21 last Mr. Charles Delauney Bravo, a barrister, residing at Balham, in Surrey, died in his own house with unmistakable symptoms of poisoning by antimony. At the coroner's inquest no conclusion was arrived at as to how the poison was administered; and Mr. Bravo's friends, feeling satisfied that he had not committed suicide, and strongly suspecting foul play, applied to the Home Office for a fresh inquest; the application was laid before the Court of Queen's Bench, and was granted, and the renewed inquest was accordingly opened by Mr. Carter, the Coroner for East Surrey, on July 11. We will here give only the barest outline of the facts, which were elicited by a most minute series of examinations carried on throughout a whole month. Mr. Charles Bravo, who was thirty years of age, was married in December 1875 to Mrs. Ricardo, the widow of a Captain Ricardo, who died a few years ago. Mr. Bravo was aware that previously to her second marriage his wife had contracted an intimacy with a gentleman who was now living at Balham, Dr. Gully; and evidence was brought on one side to prove that he had of late been jealous of this intimacy being renewed. On the other hand, it was urged that the deceased was a man of cheerful disposition, very fond of his handsome wife, and most unlikely to commit suicide. On the day before his death Mr. Bravo dined at home with his wife and her companion, Mrs. Cox, and retired to bed about half-past nine o'clock. Some time afterwards he called for assistance, and on Mrs. Cox going to him he said he was ill, and asked for hot water. This was brought, and Dr. Moore sent for, who, on arrival, found the deceased prostrate, and administered an injection of brandy. After an interval Dr. Harrison also arrived, and these two remained with him all night. He rallied considerably, and was enabled to make a will on the day following. Later a relapse set in, and he died soon afterwards. A post-mortem examination of the body took place, and it was proved that the deceased had died from the effects of poisoning by tartar emetic (antimony). His dinner consisted of a small piece of lamb, with some new potatoes, followed by one egg, and a small part of the spinach. He drank, however, three full-sized glasses of Burgundy. The ladies who were present, Mrs. Bravo and Mrs. Cox, both partook of the lamb and of the eggs and spinach, but neither of them touched the Burgundy. It had been decanted by the butler in the middle of the day, and it had stood in the cellarette in the dining-room the whole of the afternoon. Tartar emetic is a

most active and rapid poison, so far as its immediate effects are concerned, although death does not follow immediately upon it. It was pronounced quite certain that Mr. Bravo could not possibly have taken the poisonous dose, to the effects of which he succumbed, more than two or, at the outside, three hours before the fatal symptoms set in. One of the medical witnesses, Mr. H. R. Bell, stated that Mr. Bravo, in answer to Dr. Moore, said he had taken laudanum for neuralgia. Dr. Johnson thereupon said, "That won't do; it does not explain the symptoms." The deceased then said, "If it was not laudanum, I don't know what it was." Mrs. Cox, after the first inquest was over, made a statement to the effect that the deceased said to her, "I have taken poison for Dr. Gully; don't tell Florence." Sir William Gull deposed to having attended Mr. Bravo on his deathbed, and to his having solemnly asseverated that he had taken nothing but laudanum. Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Bravo were both subjected to the most minute examination, the latter being forced to give particulars of her own life subsequently to the death of her first husband and to admit her intimacy, before her second marriage, with Dr. Gully. It appeared also from Mrs. Cox's evidence that she had procured medicine for Mrs. Bravo from Dr. Gully about the time of Mr. Bravo's death. Dr. Gully himself was also put in the witness-box, but nothing material to the case was elicited from him. The close examination of Mr. Bravo's servants failed to throw any light upon the question how the poison was administered or where it was procured, and finally the Coroner's jury, after deliberating for about two hours and a half, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, did not commit suicide; that he did not meet with his death by misadventure; but that he was wilfully murdered by the administration of tartar emetic; but there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person or persons." Sixteen jurymen were sworn at the opening of the inquiry; one retired on account of illness, and thirteen agreed to the verdict. In consequence of this decision the Government offered a reward of 250*l.* for information leading to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mr. Bravo; with an offer of pardon to any accomplice, not being the person who actually committed the murder, who should give evidence leading to the same result. The verdict met with considerable animadversion from the public press, as tending to throw upon individuals suspicions which could neither be verified nor refuted; and it was thought that the minute inquiry into the previous lives of the parties concerned was vexatious and unnecessary, as in no way tending to the interests of public justice.

— Anti-vaccination Heroes.—The chairman and five other members of the Keighley Board of Guardians have refused to carry out the Vaccination Act, and were this day arrested for having disobeyed the writ of mandamus issued against them by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. The crowd

prevented the officers from taking the guardians to York, and carried them triumphantly through the town. On the following day the six guardians arrived in Leeds, where they were met by the sheriff's officers, to whom on the previous day they had given their word of honour that they would surrender this morning at Leeds. At the Queen's Hotel they held a small levée, and a large crowd assembled at the North-Eastern station to witness their departure for York Castle. All the persons in the crowd were not sympathizers, for many expressions of scorn could be heard, and the cheers raised at the departure of the train were not numerous. The guardians were subsequently released on bail, at 2,000*l.* each.

12. The Co-operative Credit Bank.—The manager and proprietor of this bank, Mr. Richard Banner Oakley, has been brought to trial before the Central Criminal Court upon the charge of having obtained from the public, as proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, by false and fraudulent pretences, sums of money amounting, in the aggregate, to about 40,000*l.* It appeared that after becoming a bankrupt, in 1874, Mr. Oakley immediately started the scheme of this Co-operative Credit Bank, the plan being that depositors should lend money to each other on acceptance, and that they themselves should have the benefit of the great profits which Mr. Oakley said were earned by the large banking and financial firms. When the scheme was started it was condemned by several of the London newspapers, including the *Times*, the *World*, and the *Hour*, and depositors were warned against entrusting their money in such an adventure. These arguments were answered by the defendant in a periodical he had started called the *Co-operative Credit Review*, which was circulated with financial statements as to the success of the new undertaking all over the country. His prospectuses stated that he was able to pay a dividend of 18 per cent. to shareholders, and many unwary persons were induced by his representations to entrust their money in the new bank. The jury, after a very short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

15. Memorial to Dr. Livingstone.—A statue of the late Dr. Livingstone, erected in East Prince's Street Gardens, Edinburgh, was unveiled to-day in presence of the members of the Corporation and a large assemblage of the general public. Among those present were Dr. Livingstone's two daughters, his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Moffat, and several other members of his family. The Lord Provost presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Josiah Livingstone, Dr. Moffat, and Mr. Duncan M'Laren, M.P., who formally handed over the statue to the city. The Lord Provost then unveiled the statue amid loud cheers, and intimated the acceptance of it by the Corporation. Mrs. Bruce and Miss Livingstone, daughters of Dr. Livingstone, placed two floral wreaths on the pedestal, which was also festooned with evergreens by a number of

young ladies. The figure of Livingstone, which was designed by Mrs. D. O. Hill, of Edinburgh, is in bronze. He is represented in travelling costume, his right hand holding out a Bible and his left resting on the handle of an axe.

17. The Albert Memorial at Edinburgh was this day unveiled with great ceremony by the Queen. Her Majesty arrived in Edinburgh on the previous day, and took up her quarters at Holyrood Palace, from whence, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and a number of members of the household, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Hussars, under the command of the Duke of Connaught, she drove to Charlotte Square by Abbey-Hill, Regent Road, Waterloo Place, St. Andrew Street, and George Street, being greeted throughout by enthusiastic crowds of her Scottish liege subjects. The body-guard of the Royal Company of Archers lined the entrance to the enclosure, standing at two paces interval, each man bow in hand, with three arrows in his quiver, and a short gilt-handled sword in his belt. The Duke of Buccleuch was in command, and among the officers were the Duke of Roxburgh, Sir W. Gibson Craig, the Earls of Dalkeith and Stair, Sir J. S. Richardson, and the Earl of Rosebery. Soon after the body-guard had been placed the members of the Edinburgh Town Council came in procession, headed by Lord Provost Falshaw, and preceded by four halberdiers in mediæval dresses, and by mace and sword bearers. Her Majesty was met by members of the executive committee, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir John M'Neill, Sir W. Gibson Craig, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and a procession of noblemen and gentlemen was formed to the dais erected in front of the memorial. Chairs of state had been prepared under the dais; but Her Majesty, with the Princess and Prince Leopold, remained standing throughout the ceremony, and was thus well in sight of most of the spectators. A prayer was offered by Dr. Milligan, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, at the conclusion of which the band of the 79th Highlanders began the chorale, "Gotha," composed by the late Prince Consort; and it was next sung by a choir of 200 voices, led by Dr. Oakeley, Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Cross then presented the members of the executive committee, and the Duke of Buccleuch, as their chairman, read the address. The Queen read a reply, which was handed to her by the Home Secretary; and when Her Majesty, after handing her reply to the Duke of Buccleuch, had spoken a few words to the Home Secretary, Mr. Cross in his loudest voice exclaimed, "I have much pleasure in saying, by Her Majesty's command, that it is her desire the statue be now unveiled." The canvas covering which till now had concealed the statue was at once cleverly and quickly removed, amid cheers which were loud and long. The memorial was exposed to view, while the band played the "Coburg March," and a Royal salute, fired by signal from the Castle, proclaimed to all Edinburgh that the ceremony was complete. The choir here sang another chorale, after which the Queen walked round the statue upon

a wooden platform carpeted with crimson cloth. Her Majesty, who was escorted by the Duke of Buccleuch and the Lord Provost, was thus able to see the statue from every point of view. She expressed her entire satisfaction with the work, which consists of a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince Consort in field-marshal's uniform and bareheaded, standing on a pedestal, at the four corners of which are groups of figures looking upwards to the central figure. The whole composition is by Mr. Steell, R.A., who was assisted in the subordinate groups by other Scottish artists. After her return to Holyrood the Queen marked her approbation of the work by bestowing the honour of knighthood on the sculptor, Mr. John Steell, and on Professor Oakley.

17. A VALUABLE GIFT has been made to the town of Birmingham by the transfer to the Corporation of the Museum of Arms established some two years ago by the Guardians of the Birmingham Proof House in illustration of the history of the gun trade. The nucleus of the collection was formed by an Italian gentleman, the Cavaliere Callandra, who spent twenty years in collecting specimens in all parts of the world, and on his death it passed into the hands of an English gentleman, from whom it was ultimately purchased by the Guardians of the Birmingham Proof House. Since then important additions have been made to it, and it is now regarded as the most valuable historical collection of small arms extant, furnishing a complete illustration of the gun manufacture from the first invention of firearms in the fifteenth century down to the present time. The Proof House Guardians made a small charge for admission to see the Museum, which operated against its usefulness. The Birmingham Corporation, into whose possession it has now passed, will throw it open to the public free, and it is hoped that the many beautiful examples of old art metal work which it contains will beneficially influence other industries besides the gun trade. The presentation was made by Mr. Buckley on behalf of the gun trade, and suitably acknowledged by the Mayor, Alderman Baker.

18. LORD BEACONSFIELD.—The *London Gazette* of this day contains the official announcement that "the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignities of a Viscount and an Earl of the said United Kingdom to the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Hughenden, of Hughenden, in the county of Buckingham, and Earl of Beaconsfield, in the said county."

The principal tenantry on the Hughenden estate of the Earl of Beaconsfield presented him with an address of congratulation upon his acceptance of a peerage. While expressing a hope that the country might long retain his services as Prime Minister, they signified their gratification at his retirement from the leadership of the House of Commons, in the hope that his lordship might be

able in future to devote more time to the many charms of his Buckinghamshire home at Hughenden. At a meeting of the Wycombe Town Council an address was adopted congratulating the Premier upon his elevation to the Peerage.

19. Shocking Murder in Wales.—Mr. John Johnes, late County Court Judge for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, Chairman of the Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions, and Recorder of the borough of Carmarthen, was shot this day by Henry Trimble, his butler. Trimble next shot Mrs. Cookham, a widowed daughter of Mr. Johnes, injuring her severely. When Trimble presented the gun at Mrs. Cookham the cook placed herself before her mistress, and refused to move. Trimble then forced the muzzle of the gun under her arm, and so shot the lady. Proceeding to the kennel, he shot two dogs, after which he went in search of the landlord of the Delancothi Arms, intending to shoot him. Not finding him at home, he returned to his own house; and having sent a letter to the Vicar stating how he wished his property to be disposed of, went to his bedroom, from which he threatened to shoot two policemen who had followed him. Shortly afterwards the report of a gun was heard, and the policemen, having entered the room, found that Trimble had shot himself in the chest. He died in about twenty minutes. Trimble was an Irishman, who was brought over from Ireland when he was only eight years old by Captain Cookham, and had remained ever since in the service of Mr. Johnes. He was a married man, with six children. He formerly kept a public-house, which was managed by his wife, in the village of Cays, but gave it up, as it did not succeed. For some time past he had been anxious to secure the Delancothi Arms, which belonged to Mr. Johnes, and he had made frequent applications to his master to obtain it. Mr. Johnes, however, refused his request, and the murder is attributed to this fact. On being finally refused Trimble gave a month's notice, which had just expired. At the inquest held on the body of Mr. Johnes the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Henry Trimble. In Trimble's case the jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se."

— An Alarming Railway Accident, happily not attended by loss of life, took place to-day about a mile and a half from the Merthyr station of the Great Western Railway, a watercourse running alongside the line breaking through its banks at the entrance to a long tunnel, while a well-filled passenger train was in it. The rush of water put out the engine fire, and the train was brought to a standstill in the cutting just outside the tunnel. At the spot where the train stopped the bank had been thrown across the line by the bursting of the watercourse, and it was this obstruction, as well as the extinguishing of the fire, which caused the stoppage of the train. The water rose rapidly, and the passengers had to be put on the roofs of the carriages, and thence removed by ladders to the top of the cutting. During all this time a fierce thunder-

storm had been raging. The passengers were all safely got away at last, but the line remained blocked.

21. VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—One of the most remarkable voyages ever undertaken has just come to a close in the Mersey, at Liverpool. The voyage was a trip across the Atlantic in a vessel by one man. The "Centennial" left Gloucester, Massachusetts, on June 15, having on board Alfred Johnson, a Dane, for Liverpool. The sole object of the voyage was to show what American citizens dare do. The boat was only 16½ feet in length at the bottom, by 2½ feet deep and 5½ feet wide; but she was decked over, with the exception of space for standing. She had three water-tight compartments. Her sailing gear is a simple mast, carrying a mainsail, two jibs, and a square-sail. Captain Johnson kept no log in the ordinary sense of the term; and considering the frailty of his craft, it does not appear that he had much to record. He had fair weather the entire voyage, except on one or two days, but had one or two narrow escapes. He had to sleep during the day, as being the safest time to depend upon going without a look-out. On one occasion his boat was capsized, but he succeeded in righting her and again boarding her. Eventually he came to anchorage in the Sloyne, with less of adventures to relate than might have been expected. Capt. Johnson, however, says that he had no wish to repeat his adventurous trip.

— AN INTERESTING RELIC of London, missing, according to Maitland's testimony, during more than 150 years, has just been discovered, during the demolition, previous to rebuilding, of the premises No. 23, formerly 25, Pudding Lane, near the Monument. This is an inscribed stone, found face downwards, in a pavement, formerly of a back-yard of the house in question, which, at a comparatively recent period, has been floored over. The stone seems not to have been exposed to the weather, and was probably removed from its original place very shortly after it was set up. Messrs. King and Son, of Mitre Street, Aldgate, have duly preserved this stone, which their workmen discovered. The inscription is as follows:—"Here by y^e^ Permission of (H)eaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City from the Malicious hearts of barbarous Papists, by y^e^ hand of their Agent Hubert, who confessed, and on y^e^ Ruines of this place declared the Fact, for which he was hanged, (vizt) th(a)t here began that dredfull Fire, which is de(s)cribed and perpetuated on and by the (n)eighbouring Pillar. Erected Anno 168( ) (i)n the Majoritie of S^r^ Patic(n)ce Ward K^t^."

— SCHOOL BOARDS.—The new schools erected by the London School Board in Glengall Road, Cubitt Town, Poplar, were opened to-day by Sir Charles Reed. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they did not wish to interfere with the voluntary schools, as they valued at the highest possible rate the voluntary agency. While giving credit for every place provided, they had to provide very largely within the margin. In that district, in 1870, the number of children requiring education was 6,234. The voluntary

schools had provided places for 3,851 children, which left 2,383 for the Board to provide. By means of the schools they had erected they had reduced that deficiency to 224. There were some people who grumbled at the expense of the London School Board; but the Board had to provide a good education for the children, and consequently they paid their teachers well. Sir E. H. Currie defended the Board from the charge of extravagance, which, he said, could not be sustained in the face of the fact that the Board built their schools in London for an average of 7*l.* 10*s.* per child, while the average cost throughout the country was 10*l.* 12*s.* per head.

Another large school was opened in Rotherhithe. Dr. Morell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the metropolitan districts of Greenwich and the City, in his general report for 1875 expresses his satisfaction at the general progress which has been made in popular education since he last had occasion to report on the schools under his inspection. Dr. Morell, although he does not consider that the present condition of the education question, practically considered, is all that could be wished, says that the schools under his inspection "have for the most part been increasing, both in school attendance and general efficiency, and the whole tendency of the last year has been to show that we have now entered upon a path of improvement which can hardly fail, in course of time, to number the English people among the best-educated of the nations of Europe."

The Liverpool School Board have adopted a somewhat successful expedient to encourage regular attendance of children—namely, the distribution of medals and certificates to the most attentive pupils. The rewards are given to those who attend 420 times out of a possible 450 during the year. The rewards were distributed this year by Mr. W. Oulton, Chairman of the School Management Committee, and the number entitled to the rewards was 1,150, out of 10,000 in attendance altogether.

29. Indignation Meetings have been held in various parts of the country to protest against the massacres and atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against the Christian population of Bulgaria. At Liverpool, Bristol, Darlington, Nottingham, Exeter, Glasgow, and many other large towns resolutions were passed urging the Government to interfere on behalf of the Bulgarians; and the popular feeling was very strongly excited on the subject.

Accident to the "Flying Dutchman."—Captain Tyler, the inspector appointed by the Board of Trade to enquire into the causes of the frightful accident which occurred to this train on the 27th of last month, has presented his report, in which he states that the cause of the accident was the want of secure fastening of the rails to the sleepers. The most serious risk, he says, was undoubtedly incurred in allowing a passenger train to travel at a speed of nearly sixty miles an hour over a portion of permanent way temporarily laid in, with the sleepers lying on the

ballast, but without any ballast to surround and steady them, and with the rails only half bolted to the sleepers; so that in order to resist the impact of an engine weighing thirty-eight tons at that speed there were only four intermediate fang-bolts to each rail for a length of twenty-four feet, or one bolt for every six feet of rail, besides the bolts at the joints. It was no wonder that the bolts gave way and were bent under such strains, that the rails became bulged, under the passage of the engine, in the middle of their lengths, and that the carriages were thrown off them. It was most fortunate that the engine itself remained on the line, and that, in spite of the destruction caused to the transoms after the carriages left the rails, the passengers escaped without injury. When alterations of this nature are being carried out, and the permanent way is in a temporary condition, it is always desirable materially to reduce the speed of trains, and especially so in the case of exceptionally fast trains, such as the "Flying Dutchman."

30. THE "THUNDERER" EXPLOSION.—The protracted inquest on the bodies of those killed in this terrible disaster was brought to a conclusion to-day. The verdict of the jury was that the deaths were accidental, and that the accident was due to the sticking of the safety-valves from the contraction of their metal seats, and that the stop-valve being closed was contributory to the accident. The jury made a number of technical recommendations with a view of guarding against such a calamity in the future, and added that the boilers of the "Thunderer" were of excellent material and workmanship. They thought, also, that further scientific experiments should be made into the construction and strength of flat stayed surfaces. The foreman of the jury, in some remarks which he made after delivering the verdict, expressed their sympathy with the sufferers and the bereaved.—Eighteen of the men injured by this catastrophe, Engineer Weeks, who evinced such great courage, being amongst the number, and nearly 400 persons, either working on board the "Thunderer," or their relatives, held a thanksgiving tea meeting and service at Portsmouth on August 26.

— THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The trustees of the British Museum have issued a return of the total expenditure on that institution since its foundation in 1753 up to the end of March, 1875—nearly a century and a quarter. The charges are classified under their distinct heads, and show the entire expenditure during that period, with the following interesting results:—For the staff and buildings together, 3,621,731*l.*; for new buildings and repairs, 1,300,085*l.*; for rates and taxes, 41,472*l.* The charge for the staff alone during the entire period, for salaries, wages, police, and pensions, is 1,473,987*l.* (this item in 1874–5 reached the sum of 55,016*l.*) From the staff and building charges also must be deducted the cost of bookbinding and preparing and printing the catalogues, &c., all of which is executed on the premises, and also the sum of 6,416*l.* for the publication of the cuneiform inscriptions. In contrast to

the seemingly enormous sums expended on the staff, &c. is the comparatively small sum expended on the collection itself. During the corresponding period the entire cost of purchases amounts to 1,070,934*l*., or considerably less than one-third of the cost of maintenance. The expenditure in antiquities, including excavations, has been—in Assyria, 18,108*l*.; in Ephesus, the large sum of 377,633*l*. On manuscripts, 120,032*l*. On music, maps, and books, 322,915*l*. These sums do not, of course, represent the intrinsic worth of the collection, as from gifts from private individuals, and also from the fact that all English modern publications are by law obtained free, the true value of the collection is almost incomputable.

31. Violent Gales passed over various parts of the country on August 30 and 31, accompanied by heavy rain and thunderstorms. On the east coast of Scotland vessels were forced to seek for shelter, and apprehensions were expressed for the safety of the herring fleet; while in Fifeshire the rain was so heavy that it was feared the streams would overflow their banks. At Liverpool, on August 31, there was a heavy gale, accompanied by almost continuous rain. The sea ran so high at the mouth of the Mersey that many vessels could not go out, and an Isle of Man steamer had to put back. A farmer near Lancaster had eight cows killed by lightning. In the Western counties the storm raged furiously for eighteen hours, and at Plymouth a wall 153 feet long, part of a skating rink in course of construction, was blown down. The gale in the Channel on August 31 was so severe that the steamer from Dieppe, which was due at Newhaven at 6 P.M., was unable to keep her course, and was carried eastward. After being twenty hours on the sea she put in at Dover at nine in the morning on September 1. There were 120 passengers on board; and as many of them were much exhausted, Mr. Cass, the station-master of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, provided a special train, by which the passengers left Dover shortly before eleven o'clock for London. During the gale the "Lord Howe" hulk, the largest wooden vessel in the navy, broke from her moorings below Saltash, and began to drift down the Hamoaze, which was crowded with shipping. The port bridle was carried away, the jolly-boat and gig smashed, and a stoker of the "Indus," named Lisk, seriously hurt.

— A Novel Mode of Travelling.—An account has been published of a novel and pleasant holiday trip accomplished this month. A Scottish gentleman, after making arrangements with the railway authorities, engaged a train of Pullman sleeping, dining-room, and drawing-room cars, and invited a party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen to accompany him from London upon a peripatetic picnic to a number of the most interesting and beautiful places in our island, staying a day or so here and there, wherever there proved to be the greatest attraction. The saloon or drawing-room was furnished with easy-chairs turning on pivots, and a piano; there were comfortable reading and smoking rooms beyond, and a dining

room capable of seating twenty-eight persons, with a butler's pantry attached, containing an ice-chest, and other comforts. Beyond this were divided sleeping cabins for ladies; and when dinner was over the party passed to the saloon for conversation and music, upon which the tables were let down, and by an ingenious series of contrivances, something being pulled down, something pushed up, a handle or two turned, like the transformation scene at a theatre, the car was changed almost magically from a comfortable dining-room into a series of two tiers of sleeping berths, arranged much as in first-class cabins on board ship. There were four dressing compartments in connection with the cars, and a luggage-van in which a bath was fitted up. The party travelled by the Midland and North British Railway to Edinburgh; and thence, being ferried across the Firth of Forth, visited the Highlands of Scotland, extending their pleasant trip to a month, during which time no hitch occurred to mar their enjoyment.

SEPTEMBER.

2. PROJECTED RELEASE OF CONVICTS.—Some excitement has been caused at the Chatham Convict Prison by the receipt of a telegram that the projected attack for the release of the three Fenian prisoners confined there was to be made this night. Additional precautions were accordingly taken to meet any attack which might be made. The information was, that those attempting the release would arrive by water, and attempt to land at the dockyard extension which joins the prison, that one of the large wooden vessels in the factory basin would be set on fire, and that while the commotion was going on an attempt would be made to get within the prison walls. In order to frustrate any attempt that might be made to land at the dockyard, additional policemen were put on duty along the river front, and a very strict watch was kept around the basins and at the prison. The night, however, passed off without anything unusual occurring. In order to prevent the prison warders being tampered with to assist at the release of these men, their whereabouts in the prison are known to but two or three; as an additional precaution the men are not placed in the same cells two nights in succession, and after they are locked up for the night the keys of the cells they occupy are retained by the governor of the prison, instead of being placed in the care of the principal warder. Under these circumstances, should an entrance ever be effected, much time would be lost in finding the cells in which the men are, and which are situated in different parts of the prison, as more than 1,500 prisoners are confined there.

5. ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE.—Viscount Bury, the eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, has been raised to the Peerage as

Baron Ashford, his father's second title. Lord Bury entered the House of Commons in 1857, and sat in it with short intervals till 1868. As an author the new peer is known by his works on the "Exodus of the Western Nations," his "Report on the Condition of the North American Indians," and other political and historical papers. His lordship's name has been prominently associated with the Volunteer movement from its commencement.

6. The British Association.—The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced this day at Glasgow, under the presidency of the distinguished chemist and physicist, Professor Thomas Andrews, LL.D., F.R.S., of Belfast, who, according to usual custom, delivered the opening address. Dr. Andrews, after referring to the splendid scientific memories connected with the city in which he spoke, proceeded to review the progress made during recent years in the various departments of research to which the British Association devotes its attention. The President then considered the actual condition of scientific enquiry in Great Britain and Ireland, and warmly advocated the cultivation of the physical and natural sciences in their widest sense at every complete university, suggesting as an important stimulus the demand from the candidates for some of the higher degrees of proof of original power of investigation.

7. The Cutlers' Feast.—The annual feast of the Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire took place to-day, at Sheffield, and was a brilliant success. The Master Cutler for the year (Alderman Tozer) was supported by the Duke of Norfolk, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary for India), Lord Denman, M.P., Sir E. Watkin, M.P., and a large number of local civil dignitaries and others. Lord George Hamilton, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," took occasion to allude to the atrocities in Bulgaria, which have so greatly excited the public feeling of late; and while fully admitting the truth of the reports of them, he indignantly repudiated in the name of the Government the story alleged at various indignation meetings that the Government were in any sense responsible for the outrages. The Ministry, he said, wished to do their best to meet the painful urgencies of the situation; and with regard to the more general bearings of the Eastern Question, the Government were now engaged upon their consideration, and were anxious only to arrive at a generous and honourable conclusion. Lord Hartington responded to the toast of the "Houses of Parliament."

9. A Mechanical Hare.—An interesting experiment was made to-day in a field not far from the Welsh Harp, Hendon, with a mechanical hare, the invention of Mr. Geary, a gentleman of considerable experience in sporting matters. The invention has been patented, and its object is to make an artificial hare travel along the ground at any required pace, and so closely to resemble the running of the living animal as to be eagerly pursued by grey-

hounds. Judging, from the result of the experiments, it may be said that the inventor has completely succeeded in his object. The hare having been started at one end of the field, went at a great pace to the other, followed in full chace by a brace of greyhounds, which were completely deceived by its appearance and action; and by doing this, not once, but in several successive runs, made it quite certain that for greyhound racing the artificial hare would serve quite as well as the real one. The hare itself is nothing but the skin of a real one carefully stuffed, and it stands on a carriage somewhat resembling that which gives motion to the rocking-horse. Its motion is effected by means of an open tube, over which it runs, and in which is laid a rope or wire of the length required for the distance to be run. At the far end is a winch of special construction and great power, worked by hand, and by turning this two men give the hare any speed required. In the front of this machine is a screen of furze, into which the hunted hare runs, and disappears, much to the surprise and discomfiture of the hounds, who evidently are much puzzled as to what has become of their expected prey. The object of the invention is to provide artificial means for greyhound racing (not coursing), and it is likely to do towards that object what the "rink" has done for skating, or the "gyratory pigeon" for the amateur of Hurlingham.

A WRESTLING TOURNAMENT between France and England was concluded to-day at the Alexandra Palace; the championship however was left undecided, in consequence of the illness of one of the French wrestlers. The first item in the programme was a demonstration of French wrestling in every position, showing the various methods in which strained thews and sinews contend. This was admirably exemplified by Messrs. Solomon and Serpent des Bois. Then followed an exhibition of the Herculean kind by Boulanger, in which this wonderfully powerful man pitched 56 lb. weights about as though they were cricket-balls. His performance was deservedly admired, and ended in his having a bar of iron weighing 132 lb., which he had previously been handling like a cudgel, placed across his shoulders; a young man then clambered up, placing his legs around Boulanger's neck, two men hanging on either side of the bar. Boulanger then had a 56 lb. weight placed in his mouth, and carried the united weight around the wrestling-ring.

CENTENARIANS.—There is now residing in Bevis Marks an elderly lady, hale and hearty, and in the possession of all her faculties, who was born August 25, 1776, and who, therefore, has completed her 100th year. Nearly the whole of her life has been spent in the City of London. Mrs. Nicholl, of Bodmin, Cornwall, also attained her 100th year on August 26, and is still hale and able to move about easily. Another old lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, has just died at Ipswich, at the age of 105. Her eldest child is now 79. Mrs. Abbott had encountered many troubles

during her long life, and between forty and fifty years of age tramped from London to Ipswich, carrying twins. The deaths of two more centenarians are announced in Scotland—Mr. Donald Sutherland, of Brough Dunnet, Caithness-shire, farmer, in his 105th year; and Mrs. Hendrie, of Forres, Banffshire, at the same age.

10. Death on the Cumberland Mountains.—Search has been made for the last three weeks in the Lake district for a tourist, Mr. Edward Barnard, who has been missing since August 14. On that day he left his wife at Keswick, with the intention of walking to Wastdale Head: this place he reached in safety, and started at one o'clock to make his way back by a more difficult route. He was never, in spite of constant search, heard of again till this day, when his body was found near the Pillar Rock, at the head of Ellerdale. He was lying on his face behind a stone. The discovery was made by a party of six searchers who went out from Keerneyside. The Pillar Rock, whither Barnard had strayed, is the steepest and most inaccessible of the Cumberland Mountains. The body was found lying on perfectly smooth grass, near the top of the Black Sail Pass, not many hundred yards from the proper road. The hat was missing, but the watch and ring were safe. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

11. Plumstead Common Demonstration.—The Queen having granted a petition of right to the commoners of Plumstead in their action to restrain the Secretary of State for War from exercising troops on Plumstead Common, a torchlight procession of the commoners, headed by a band of music, perambulated the streets of Woolwich and Plumstead this day to celebrate the concession, and, subsequently, held a monster open air meeting, at which the document, bearing the Royal signature, was read to the people. There were upwards of 10,000 persons present, it being by far the largest demonstration which has yet been held in connection with the Plumstead Common rights. The movements of the procession were regulated by the roll of the drum, and the utmost discipline and decorum prevailed. Large banners, lighted up by torches, were exhibited, with mottoes such as "We fight for justice;" "Righteousness exalteth a nation;" "May the land thieves of Plumstead repent of their sins," &c. On the document being read to the people, there was loud and vociferous cheering which lasted several minutes. The petition of right stated that on July 27, 1876, Robert Thomas Cowing, Robert Wilkie, and James Alexander, commoners of Plumstead Common, commenced an action in the High Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War from sending mounted troops to exercise on Plumstead Common, and to recover damages for the destruction thereof. It was urged by the suppliants that Woolwich Common was nearer to the garrison and barracks, and therefore more convenient for exercising the troops, and that the use

and destruction of Plumstead Common was a source of great irritation and annoyance to the inhabitants. The Master of the Rolls decided that the commoners must proceed by petition to the Throne, and this has been done. Underneath Her Majesty's signature were the words, "Let Justice be done." The people responded, "That is all we want," and gave three hearty cheers for the Queen.

13. DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—The large establishment of Messrs. Wilkinson, lighthouse engineers, Long Acre, was totally destroyed by fire this evening, the loss amounting in all, inclusive of the stock in trade, to about 26,000*l*. In the cellars of Messrs. Wilkinson's premises about three tuns of oil were stored, which was used for the purpose of filling the lamps, many of which were of an expensive description, being made of solid silver. The outbreak took place, it is believed, in the cellars and rapidly worked upwards. The first floor was used as a warehouse for the various goods and implements required in lighthouses, whilst in the two floors above was a great quantity of lamp cotton. Above these rooms the watchman and his wife occupied apartments, but they escaped uninjured. It appears that the premises were left secure at half-past seven. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards, however, an outburst of flame suddenly shot up from the cellars and soon obtained a hold of the floor above, and in less than a quarter of an hour the building was a burning mass.

A few days previously the Scarborough Spa Saloon was burnt down. A numerous company had been at the Spa in the evening, and had listened to the performance of Herr Lütz's band. Shortly after ten o'clock an alarm was raised that the saloon was on fire, and this proved only too true. Crowds of people were soon hurrying to the scene, which presented a grand spectacle. The sea and the cliffs were lighted up, while showers of sparks fell on the sands and the promenade, eclipsing the pyrotechnic displays associated with the Spa. It was evident that the entire block of buildings, embracing the saloon or theatre and the spacious refreshment-rooms, was doomed. The flames shot up high in the air, and soon the vaulted roof, which was beautifully decorated, began to fall in. The hose and engine were brought into requisition, and the local fire brigade worked well; but their efforts were in vain. In the hurry and excitement of the moment there was little time to save the valuable property. Before the fire was extinguished the entire building was gutted, and the flames were allowed to burn themselves out.

— THE DONCASTER MEETING this year received unusual *éclat* from the presence of the Prince of Wales, who, for the first time, attended it. Though there were no less than seven races set for decision on Wednesday, and very good fields ran for some of them, the whole interest of the day centred in the St. Leger. The antagonism of Kisber and Petrarch created the greatest

excitement, yet, in spite of this attraction, and the presence of the Prince of Wales, the attendance was undoubtedly smaller than on several previous occasions within our memory. Nine horses started for the race, Hellenist taking the lead at first, which was soon taken from him by Kisber. Then Petrarch stole up, and, at the distance, appeared to be winning easily, but Wild Tommy gradually overhauled him again, and a most exciting struggle ended in the victory of Petrarch by a neck, Julius Cæsar being a fair third, and Kisber fourth.

18. Meeting at the Guildhall.—London has followed the example set by so many provincial towns, and a meeting on the subject of the Turkish atrocities was held this day in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and amongst those present were many members of Parliament and other gentlemen, with a sprinkling of ladies. Letters apologising for inability to attend had been received from the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Col. Beresford, M.P., Mr. Lowe, and Canon Liddon. Mr. Gladstone had also declined to attend. Resolutions were carried urging the Government to interfere for the protection of the Bulgarians, and to summon Parliament for an autumn session. In declining to attend a meeting held at Exeter Hall on the same subject, Baroness Burdett-Coutts wrote to express her reluctance to join in the agitation raised to force the Government to an interference which might lead to far greater and more widespread calamities than those it was sought to relieve. "If," she wrote, "the voice of England be potential and can influence the world's destiny, such a consideration should make us very careful as to how far and for what definite results the voice of its people shall be raised. As one of them I feel the responsibility which rests upon us very strongly. Naturally, as a woman, I must be timid as to the results of this great agitation. I earnestly pray that in the measures taken to alleviate distress we may be calmly led, and not increase, rather than diminish, the distress of nations by urging on the Government an amount of interference better calculated, perhaps, to light than to extinguish a firebrand—a firebrand which may pass far beyond Europe, or might even come near our own dear shores."

22. The 81-ton Gun.—This huge piece of artillery, the last production of the Woolwich Gun Factory, was removed this week to Shoeburyness, in order to experiment upon it by firing practice. The operation of embarking it was an interesting one to witness. The hydraulic crane employed, which is powerful enough to raise and place a weight of 100 tons, stands at the end of the iron-girder pier at Woolwich Arsenal. The gun, on its twelve-wheeled carriage, having been brought on to the iron pier, was propelled forward on the railway until it came under the head of the crane jib. Two slings of new rope, 15 inches in circumference, were then placed round the gun and hooked to the lifting chain, the machinery of the crane was set to work, and the enor-

mous gun rose steadily from its carriage until it was suspended in the air at a considerable height above the pier. The operation was performed without the slightest appearance of difficulty, and with so little noise that the mental impression was rather that of perfect silence. While the gun remained motionless in mid-air the scene was a very striking one. The gun was lowered gently and quietly on to a sort of extemporised cradle, composed of balks of timber. The barge which was to bear the huge gun away to Shoeburyness was lying alongside the pier. Rails were laid on false keels at the bottom of the hull. The gun-carriage, weighing with its two six-wheeled bogies as much as fifty tons, was first lifted by the great crane, and laid at the bottom of the barge, the wheels of the bogies resting on the rails. The gun was then lifted and placed on the carriage. The barge was made to open at the bow with a pair of doors or gates. This barge was towed to Shoeburyness by a couple of steam-tugs, and was laid ashore at high water on a timber cradle supported on concrete. When the tide had sufficiently fallen the doors or gates at the bow were opened, and the gun was hauled out on its carriage by means of two 10-ton hauling crabs, up a railway incline of one in twelve. At Shoeburyness a special landing-place had been prepared, and the operation of landing the monster gun, which occupied two hours and a half, was performed as successfully as the embarkation.

— An Exhibition of "Bees, their produce, hives, and bee furniture," has been held at the Alexandra Palace, the show being arranged in the large hall, and thirteen long tables or stalls being covered with the exhibits. The exhibitors in the show were numerous, and many of the exhibits new and cleverly adapted to their purpose. There was a great variety of "houses," some as large and like nothing so much as dog-kennels; others like dolls' houses, with two or more stories; some like cupboards, with folding doors and shelves; and some, again, like dovecotes, and quite as fanciful. Inventions, too, for extracting honey from the "comb" were also numerously exhibited, some, worked on cog-wheel action, being called "express" extractors. The "furniture" exhibited was of great variety also, and much of it new, but necessary to those "who farm bees" for profit or pleasure. The specimens of honey, in comb and extracted, were also numerous, and to these may be added hives of bees to be seen at work, bees swarming, and so forth. One hive alone yielded 111 lbs. 12 oz. of honey and comb, the value of which is nearly 8*l*., market price. There were entries for thirty-three out of thirty-five classes into which the show was divided, and prizes of silver and bronze medals, certificates, and money prizes in sums of 3*l*. and under were offered. There were in all 244 entries; and the exhibition, which was under the management of the Beekeepers' Association, was well attended, and examined with much interest.

27. Grocers' Company's Schools.—The new buildings which

have been erected at Hackney Downs, for the middle-class schools established by the Grocers' Company of London, were opened by Mr. Goodhart, Master of the Company, on Wednesday week. The proceedings took place in the lecture-theatre of the school. In presenting the Head-master, Mr. Courthope Bowen, with the key of the building, Mr. Goodhart said that, if the Grocers' Company had done no other act than the raising of that institution in the north-east of London for the education of the middle classes, it would have deserved well of society at large. This act would prove once again that the old City guilds were fruitful of good works and wisely administered the funds which they had inherited from past generations. The building has been erected by Messrs. Holland and Hannen, from the designs of Mr. Theophilus Allen, of John Street, Adelphi, at a cost of about 15,000*l*. It will accommodate between 500 and 600 boys, there being fifteen class-rooms fitted on the Prussian system, a dining-hall to hold 200, and a lecture-theatre to hold 800.

28. A Whirlwind in the Isle of Wight.—A storm of unprecedented violence broke over Cowes to-day, and although happily its force nowhere extended for more than about 100 feet, reduced to ruin everything which came within its area. As early as six o'clock it was observed that the atmosphere was very oppressive, and an unusual number of birds were observed to be flying about. Between seven and eight o'clock a rushing noise was heard for a few seconds, and during that time the work of destruction everywhere within the area of the storm was complete. Some houses were literally blown down, and many others unroofed, and a torrent of bricks and tiles was flying about. A house in Tinker's Lane, about two miles from the town, was levelled with the ground. At Broadfields Farm, the barns were entirely destroyed, and the ricks of wheat, barley, and hay were scattered. The storm next swept over the reservoir field, rooting up large trees, and tearing down the protecting wall of the reservoir; thence continuing down Madeira Vale, blowing out the front of one house and destroying a building used as a sawmill, and two greenhouses. Union Terrace, just below, was entirely wrecked. At the railway station the sheds were blown away and the carriages standing on the line overturned. The telegraph wires, of course, were rendered useless, and despatches had to be sent to Southampton. In Simhill the storm stripped from a bow window a piece of lead weighing 2 cwt., and carried it across the street. A large and well-known mulberry-tree was broken off about six feet from the ground, and the top carried to a considerable distance. The Roman Catholic church was much damaged. The storm appeared to culminate near the Parade. The Globe Hotel may be said to have been almost demolished, and the Marine Hotel has suffered very much. Dr. Hoffmeister's house suffered greatly, and the Pagoda, erected by the late Dr. Kernot, was entirely destroyed. A stone was thrown on the deck of the Earl of Wilton's yacht, though lying quite a mile from the shore.

30. FERRY-BOAT DISASTER.—A dreadful accident occurred at Youghal, county Cork, this afternoon. About half-past four o'clock a ferry-boat left the quay for the opposite side of the Blackwater. The boat was an open craft of three tons burden, and rowed with four oars. There were twenty-two passengers on board besides the boatmen, the passengers being all farmers and their wives returning from market in Youghal. A strong ebb tide was running in the estuary, which is nearly half a mile broad, and it was raining and blowing heavily from the south. A hundred yards from the shore the waves broke over the boat, and the passengers rising in panic she went over. Boats were put out at once, but the greater number of the people were swept away by the tide beyond the reach of rescue. Eleven were picked up, five of whom died from exhaustion. Two of the boatmen perished, and a third was missing. A fourth boatman was so drunk that he could give no information as to the cause of the disaster.

— REMOVAL OF A CHURCH.—The old church of St. Michael, Queenhithe, is in progress of demolition, the materials of the building having been sold. Several portions of the building and fittings are to be preserved as relics, including a memorial stone which records that "This Church was burned in ye dreadfvl fire in ye yeare 1666, and was began to bee rebuilt in ye yeare 1676." The white marble font is also preserved. It stood in the former church destroyed by the great fire, and after the conflagration was found among the ruins uninjured, with the exception of some cracks from the heat of the flames. Having been repaired, it was replaced in the church as restored, and remained there until its removal within the last few weeks to St. Paul's Cathedral. The old oak pulpit has likewise been removed to the Church of St. James's, Garlick Hythe, and the stained glass windows are to be placed in a new church now in course of erection in St. Pancras. A number of the monuments have also been removed to St. Paul's. The remains of those buried in the church have been re-interred in a new vault made in the churchyard.

— ROMAN WALL.—Another fragment of the Roman wall of London has been laid bare by the demolition of five houses in Camomile Street. The works of excavation have revealed a length of thirty-six feet of ancient wall and a bastion. The wall is fully nine feet thick, but the rapid progress of its demolition has prevented exact measurement, both faces now being removed and the core only left. The bastion projects on the northern side, is rather more than a semicircle, and is solid. It measures about sixteen feet across. The heights vary from two feet to about four feet six inches, and the whole mass has been met with about ten feet below the present level of Camomile Street. The wall has had faces of roughly wrought stone, with a double band of the usual bright red tiles on the City side, but on the outer side much dark ironstone was used, and no tiles were observable.

— SALE OF ALCOHOL.—Much has been said and printed upon

the frightful increase in the consumption of intoxicating drinks in the United Kingdom of late years; as a specimen of the extent to which it prevails we give a rough calculation made by a Liverpool magistrate of the amount of money spent upon drink in Liverpool per week and per year. He points out that there are 1,240 public-houses where drink only is sold, and 509 where food is sold in addition to drink. This latter number does not include hotels or eating-houses. Of these 509 houses he holds that at least a third —namely, 170—are drinking-houses pure and simple. He adds this number to the 1,240 which vend nothing but drink, making the total number of drinking-houses 1,410. He confines his calculations to these, and estimates their total weekly receipts at 54,450*l.* This weekly total, multiplied by the number of weeks in the year, gives an annual expenditure of 2,831,400*l.*, which he considers under rather than over the mark.

— Advertisements.—It is stated that Mr. Holloway spends 30,000*l.* a year in advertising his pills. Messrs. Moses and Son have for years spent 10,000*l.* a year in advertising. So have Messrs. Rowland and Son of Macassar oil renown. A similar sum is yearly expended in advertising Dr. De Jongh's cod-liver oil. Messrs. Heal and Son spend 6,000*l.* a year in advertising their beds and bedding. Mr. Nicol, the tailor, spends 5,000*l.*, and there are numbers of others who equal, and perhaps exceed, these amounts. Madame Tussaud pays the Atlas Omnibus Company alone 100*l.* a month for advertising her waxworks on their knifeboards. But the largest advertiser in the world is Mr. Hembold, the great New York chemist, whose advertising costs him 2,000*l.* a week. He has no less than 3,000 papers on his list. He has paid 750*l.* for a single large displayed advertisement, and once offered 1,000*l.* for a single page of the *New York Herald* on the day that the announcement of the fall of Richmond arrived, but it was declined because Mr. Gordon Bennett could not afford the room for it. It only needs a glance at the names we have mentioned to show that advertising to this prodigious extent must pay. Mr. Holloway is worth about 2,000,000*l.*, and each of the others has amassed a great fortune.

OCTOBER.

3. The Church Congress was opened to-day at Plymouth, under the presidency of the Bishop of Exeter, who in his opening address pointed out the dangers pertaining to such gatherings, arising from their constitution and duties. Neither learning nor wisdom, his lordship said, was an essential qualification for membership. The Congress was disproportionately composed of men of extreme views anxious to ventilate theories which they had not

the responsibility of carrying into practice, while quiet plodding workers absented themselves. Still the Congress was fruitful in suggestion and sympathy. The first subject discussed was the Bonn Conference and the Old Catholic movement, which was introduced by Bishop Perry. Among the papers read was an interesting one by Mr. C. A. W. Troyte, president of the Devonshire Guild of Ringers, on the art of church bell-ringing, and especially on the delights of "change-ringing," as distinguished from "common round-ringing." Many of his hearers, he said, were probably not aware of the gulf which separated what was called ordinary round-ringing and change-ringing. Any man, however dull his intellect, could learn to do what was called round-ringing. Change-ringing was different. He was a keen sportsman, but for the encouragement of would-be change-ringers he might say that some of his happiest and most exciting moments had been in the church tower. Let it be only understood that eight or ten men assembled in the tower, and that their object was to ring a peal, by more or less difficult methods, consisting of 5,000 changes, at the rate of about twenty-four a minute, and probably lasting over three hours. Effort, steadiness, science, courage, nerve, were all exercised in full in bell-ringing; and as for the pleasures of success, they appear to compare with those of a great violinist in charming music out of his favourite instrument.

4. THE 81-TON GUN.—The experiments on this monster piece of ordnance which have been carried on at Shoeburyness for some time past were concluded to-day. The results of the shooting were regarded with the highest satisfaction, evidencing as they do the great accuracy and power of the "Fraser gun," the correctness of the previous conclusions of our scientific artillerists, and the great capabilities of the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery. It was estimated that the damage done by the firing to the soldiers' quarters amounted to 600*l*. One of the projectiles fired was found at a distance of six miles from the gun. The final experiments consisted of the firing of shells, which exploded and caused a rain of bullets upon the sea, the discharge of shells with the Pettman fuze, and the discharge of several rounds of case shot.

8. GREAT FIRE AT ROTHERHITHE.—Probably the largest fire that has occurred in South London since the great conflagration in Tooley Street, took place this day in Lower Queen Street, Rotherhithe, on the extensive premises of Messrs. Woodbridge, Smith, and Co., fronting the river. The buildings contained six floors, and were used as stores, manufactory, workshops, offices, and mill. The fire broke out about eleven o'clock in the morning, and on the arrival of the first steam-engine the lower portion of the south wing of the wharf, containing many thousand quarters of grain, flour, and rice, was in a blaze. The first, second, and third floors were soon enveloped, and considerable apprehension was felt that the large timber and creosote works adjoining would

fall a prey to the flames. The firemen, however, managed to cut off the communication, and confined the fire to the mill. As the grain swelled with the enormous quantity of water thrown upon it, it forced the side walls outward, and a portion of the eastern walls came down suddenly with a frightful crash, and one of the firemen attached to the Deptford fire station was knocked down insensible. A second report followed, and a portion of the front wall fell, injuring another fireman. At twelve o'clock the sixth floor had become ignited; and, owing to the immense bulk of material stored there, the whole of the internal structure fell in, carrying the roof with it. At one o'clock a portion of the river frontage fell upon two barges laden with corn, &c., and sank them. The loss was said to amount to between 80,000*l.* and 90,000*l.*

10. Great Floods.—The heavy rain of October 8 caused the river Irwell to rise twelve feet above the low-water mark, producing a serious accident, and great damage to property near St. Simon's Church, Salford. A large intercepting sewer has been in course of construction for some time in Salford, and the sewer had been carried to the Irwell, the mouth of it being, however, closed by a dam. During the night the water forced the dam down, and rushing into the sewer burst it, and several extensive landslips occurred in consequence. The occupants of three or four cottages were awakened by the giving way of the walls of houses. They left the houses, and removed the furniture, and shortly afterwards the cottages and a beerhouse were partially wrecked. The walls and rails of St. Simon's Church fell with the subsiding earth, and grave fears were entertained for the church itself, which is only a few yards away from the landslip. The water and gas mains were also broken. The heavy rains had a disastrous effect in the Hereford district. A bridge on the Leominster and Kington line, between Kington and Titley, was completely washed away by the floods; but fortunately the accident was discovered in time to prevent any traffic approaching the locality. The passengers in the morning trains were delayed several hours. At Brecon the lower part of the town, containing some hundreds of houses, was submerged to the depth of four and five feet. The flood forced its way into the chapel of Christ's College, where it inflicted considerable damage. At Almwich, William Jones, a youth aged eighteen, while at work inside a mill, was struck by lightning, and so seriously injured that death resulted in about an hour.

— An Alarming Railway Accident occurred on the London and North-Western line, near Bletchley, to an excursion train which was returning from London to Rugby, Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton. When near Bletchley a goods train, owing to some unfortunate oversight, ran into the passenger train, upsetting the engine, which rolled over the embankment, breaking the guard's van, damaging the carriages, and injuring the roadway. The greatest consternation prevailed for some time among the passengers, some of whom, indeed, through the violence of

the concussion, were rendered senseless, but a large number escaped with merely a severe shaking. The accident resulted in thirteen persons being severely injured. The guard saved his life by leaping from the train.

11. The Social Science Congress was opened to-day at Liverpool for its twentieth annual meeting. In the evening the first meeting of the congress was held in the Philharmonic Hall, which was crowded by a brilliant and distinguished company, the large majority being ladies. In the first instance Lord Aberdare, the retiring president, took the chair: but, after a brief address, the noble Lord vacated it in favour of the Marquis of Huntly, his successor. This nobleman's opening address glanced at the value of such congresses, referred to reforms in connection with our jurisprudence, and dwelt at length upon education. He urged that the results of the system recently established were meagre and unsatisfactory. He objected to the classification of the scholars by standard, and pointed out that its natural result was to compel the teacher for his own gain to work up the dunce in order that he might obtain the Parliamentary grant. The tendency of the present machinery was, he thought, to lower the general standard of education. He especially desired to see secondary schools more widely spread, better sustained, and more fully developed.

— The Channel Tunnel.—The Society of Engineers publishes the following details of the preliminary works for the tunnel under the Channel:—"The year 1875 was profitably employed. The outlay amounted to 61,000 fr., the half of which, or 30,500 fr., had been expended in geological researches at the end of December, as shown in the report presented at the first general meeting on March 15, 1875, by M. Lavalley. The result of the first year's labours is contained in four reports which were then distributed, and which describe the bases on which the studies are founded. This year the surveys have continued on a larger scale. In 1875, 1,522 soundings were taken, of which 753 brought up specimens of the bottom of the sea. The engineers had at their service the "Pearl," a small steam-tug with insufficient appliances, and with which they worked between August 10 and September 21, during which time they could only leave the port of Boulogne twenty-six times. This year the soundings have been effected on the English side with a large vessel fitted with a crane and better provided. The works commenced at the beginning of July, and the vessel is stationed at Dover, which port it can enter or leave at all hours."

— The Prince and Princess of Wales at Glasgow.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and their two sons, Robert and George, with Prince John of Glücksburg, arrived at Glasgow today, the Prince having undertaken to lay the foundation of the new Post Office in that city.

The Royal party were received by the Lord Provost and

magistrates, and other officials of the city and county. Their Royal Highnesses were introduced to these gentlemen individually, and a child, the daughter of the Lord Provost, presented a bouquet of flowers to the Princess of Wales. A civil and Royal procession was then formed, which went to Glasgow Green, where a grand review was held. At this time the rain fell heavily, and the manœuvres were carried out under very adverse circumstances. After the review the Royal visitors drove slowly through the principal streets of the town, which were barricaded on each side, till they reached the residence of the Lord Provost, facing the West End Park. Here they partook of luncheon, and remained for several hours. At four o'clock the party started for George Square, and such was the length of the procession that they did not reach it till near five o'clock. This square, the largest and most beautiful in Glasgow, was crowded with citizens, who gave a cordial welcome to the illustrious visitors. They were received at the entrance of a long covered avenue, elaborately decorated, by the Lord Provost, who conducted them to the foundation-stone. The Town Clerk read an address from the Corporation, in which they expressed their loyalty to the Queen and their congratulations upon the safe return of his Royal Highness from India.

The Prince in his reply, after thanking the Corporation in his own name and that of the Princess for the welcome they had received, spoke in the following terms of his recent visit to the East:—"My expedition to the East was undertaken with feelings of the greatest interest; but, high as were my expectations as to what I should witness in that wonderful country, they fell far short of the reality. I trust that the results of my visit may prove to have been of service to the many millions of my fellow-creatures in that distant quarter of the globe, and to have united yet more firmly the ties which bind our Eastern possessions to Great Britain. I venture to express the belief that in this hope I have not been entirely disappointed. One of the most intelligent of the Native Princes has stated in a letter recently received from him that one of the results of my visit has been to interest India and England more in each other, and daily to increase England's confidence in India and India's hope in England. You refer, in connection with the presence here this afternoon of the Princess of Wales and my sons, to the domestic happiness which exists among the members of the Royal Family. This allusion comes especially home to me at the present. Just a year ago I was separated from all those I hold most dear to commence a long journey to a distant land; and I can assure you, gentlemen, I shall not easily forget the ordeal through which I passed on that occasion. In wishing all success to your undertaking," he concluded by saying, "let me not forget to mention the name of the distinguished founder of the penny postage system, Sir Rowland Hill, to whom we are all, rich and poor, so much indebted."

His Royal Highness then laid the foundation-stone with full

masonic honours, and at the conclusion of the ceremony loud cheers were given for the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family. Their Royal Highnesses having bowed their acknowledgments to the assembled thousands, left the platform and drove to St. Enoch's Station, where they took train for Renfrew.

Previously to their visit to Glasgow, the Prince and Princess, whilst staying with the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, made an excursion to Thurso, the most northern town on the mainland of Great Britain, and there opened an Exhibition of Art and Industry. Paintings formed the chief contents of the Exhibition, contributed by Sir Tollemache Sinclair, the Earl of Caithness, the Duke of Sutherland, and a number of local gentlemen. Many of the paintings were copies, but very good; a few originals were sent from South Kensington. Glass cases were filled with local antiquities, specimens of geological interest, and miscellaneous articles; and the industry of the district was represented by specimens of wrought flagstone, cabinet-work, fancy and wool work. There was a fine collection of birds of prey, game birds, and water-fowl, and two fine models of salmon, both caught in Thurso river, one with the net and the other with the fly, the largest weighing 50 lb. and the other 42 lb. The Exhibition was altogether very interesting, and arranged with great taste. Their Royal Highnesses a few days later visited Wick, where they were received with the greatest enthusiasm by many thousands of people, and drove from that town to John o'Groat's House, which is a grassy mound on what was long supposed to be the most northern point of Scotland, though it is now ascertained that Dunnet's Head, a promontory seven miles distant, is slightly nearer to the Pole.

19. Shipwreck at the Cape.—The mail-steamer "Windsor Castle," one of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s line, which left London on September 20 for the Cape, taking in mails and passengers at Dartmouth three days later, was wrecked this day, but, happily, without loss of life. This ship had for some years been carrying the mails to the Cape, having before that been on the Indian line, where she made the fastest passages on record. In 1874 she was saved from burning by the judgment and skill of her captain (Mr. Howson), acknowledged in the presentation of testimonials to him, and to several of the officers by the Board of Trade.

The spot where the wreck occurred is Dassen Island, a small guano islet a mile or two off the mainland, half way between Saldanha Bay and Table Bay, on the west coast of the Cape of Good Hope. The weather was fine, and the passengers were in expectation of being berthed in the Cape Town Docks early next day. About two o'clock in the morning the vessel struck and became fast impaled upon a reef of rocks, one of which was found to have penetrated some seven feet between the fore and midships. Within a quarter of an hour the engine-room was filled with

water up to the water line. Fortunately there was no sea running, and the steamer lay as quietly in her position as if she was at anchor. During the two hours before daybreak alarm-guns and rockets were fired, and the captain, officers, and crew lowered the boats and made preparations. When there was light it was seen that the steamer had struck on a sunken rock at the side of the Dassen Island, and there was no possibility of her being got off. Captain Hewat then appointed passengers and crews to the several boats, and landed the whole of the women, children, and men without any mishap. Provisions were sent ashore, and every effort was made to render their position comfortable, till they were safely removed to Cape Town. The ship went to pieces after some days, but a portion of the cargo was recovered. It is said that the "Windsor Castle" was steering too near the land, and was 30 miles too much to the eastward. By the chart there appears to be no light upon Dassen Island, and this is not the first time an accident has happened there.

— Launch of H. M. S. "Bacchante."—This vessel, a sister ship to the "Boadicea," which was launched last year at Portsmouth, and to the "Euryalus," now under construction at Chatham, was this day launched at Portsmouth in the presence of Admiral Elliott and other naval officers, and a large crowd of spectators; Miss Pasley, a daughter of Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, performing the christening ceremony by dashing a bottle of wine against the bow. The "Bacchante" is not an armour-plated vessel, but iron-built and cased with wood. When fully equipped for sea her weight will be 4,070 tons: her engines, by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, are of 700 nominal and 5,250 indicated horse power. She will carry sixteen guns—fourteen 4½-tons, and two 64-pounders, and will also be armed with a ram and torpedoes. She will be able to carry 400 tons of coals; and her complement of officers and men will be 350.

21. Testimonial to Commander Cameron.—A gold chronometer has been presented to Commander Cameron, R.N., C.B., by Admiral Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B., as a testimonial from the officers of the Royal Navy. The ceremony was held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, and there was a numerous and fashionable attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Before the chronometer was handed to the gallant officer, Vice-Admiral Ommanney stated that the committee of which he was the honorary secretary had selected what they considered the most fitting testimonial to the gallant traveller, by obtaining one of the best possible chronometer watches for astronomical and practical purposes, thus associating the present with the pursuits in which he to whom it was to be given was so proficient. They have endeavoured to induce as large a number of naval officers as they could to subscribe to it, and there were no less than 360 subscribers of all grades in the service. In the choice of a chairman he had been very fortunate in having obtained the consent of the senior

Admiral of the British Fleet. Vice-Admiral Ommanney then spoke of the leading features of Commander Cameron's exploits. He deserved praise not only for his pluck, enterprise, courage, and perseverance, but also for the scientific results which he had brought home. In that respect he was the prince of travellers, and his achievements stood alone. After giving an account of the journey and discoveries of Commander Cameron, Vice-Admiral Ommanney read some extracts from the "Travellers' Journal," from which it appeared that he fixed 85 positions, and made no less than 3,718 observations; and to show the value of these observations to the scientific world, the speaker said that they had been examined by the Greenwich authorities and appeared to be most accurate. In conclusion, he said that the name of Cameron would be linked with the names of Bruce, Mungo Park, Lander, Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, and Baker.

— AUSTRALIAN SILK.—A lady who has long been interested, for the sake of affording employment to gentlewomen, in the production of Australian silk, Mrs. Bladen Neill, has now left England for Australia, with the intention of pushing forward the production of silk in large quantities, in connection with the "Ladies' Victorian Sericicultural Company (Limited)." The directors of this company are ladies, assisted by a board of advice, composed of some of the leading men of business in the colony. The company is formed with the hope of establishing a new industry for educated women, both at home and in Australia. The production of silk is, in all its branches, essentially a woman's work; and, while the women of England may be employed in "educating" worms for "grain," as the eggs of the silkworm are called, women in Australia can rear them for the production of silk. The experiment, which has been tried in London, with the famous black worms introduced into England by Mrs. Neill, has proved successful; and the grain may now be purchased at the Australian Silk-Growers' Depôt, in London.

— UMBRELLAS.—That umbrellas, or rather parasols, are the badges of Royalty in Africa, as sceptres and other paraphernalia are with European sovereigns, must have been impressed on the least informed in this country by the trophy which was the outward and visible sign of the power of his sable Majesty King Coffee, on whose overthrow it became the possession of his Royal antagonist. Coffee's umbrella was, however, a shabby affair in comparison with the handsome and gigantic sunshades just manufactured to the number of forty by a Glasgow firm. They have been ordered by a mercantile house in the same city, and are intended to be given as presents to African chiefs with whom the merchants in question do business. Three of these parasols, or palanquins as they are also called, are about 30 feet in circumference, and the remainder about 18 feet. They are covered with a rich variegated damask silk, fringed round the edges, ornamented with a gilt ball at the top, and lined with finished cloth. The handle, which is of lancewood, is armed with a spike for tenting purposes, and a bayonet joint in the end of the stick renders the whole more portable.

24. Dramatic Banquet.—The Right Hon. W. J. R. Cotton and the Lady Mayoress gave a banquet to-day in the Egyptian Hall, to three hundred ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession, and comprising the most eminent dramatists, actors, and actresses in London at the time. The Lord Mayor presided over the feast with his accustomed dignity and tact. The "loving cup" having been passed round in accordance with time-honoured usage, the Lord Mayor gave the usual loyal toasts, and then proposed, in apt terms, "The Drama," to which Mr. Phelps, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Bancroft replied. Some amusement was then caused by the Lord Mayor's proposal of the patriotic toast, coupled with the names of Mr. G. Honey (Major Bunkum, in "Love or Money"), on behalf of the Army; Mr. W. H. Stephens (Admiral Kingston, in "Naval Engagements"), for the Navy; and Mr. Terry (Captain Ginger), for the Reserve Forces. Signor Arditi replied for "The Musical Profession;" Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. W. G. Wills, and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, for "The Dramatic Authors;" and Mr. E. L. Blanchard, for "The Dramatic Critics." Mr. George Augustus Sala elicited laughter and applause by his vigorously-delivered speech on behalf of "The Press," which toast was also replied to by Mr. Edward Ledger and Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. John Coleman replied for the metropolitan and provincial managers. Mr. Alfred Wigan proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Creswick that of the Lady Mayoress, and Mr. Arthur Cecil responded for "The Ladies," to which Mrs. Stirling would surely have been able to do justice. Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Arthur Lewis (Miss Kate Terry), and Madame Lind-Goldschmidt were among the guests.

25. The Balaclava Anniversary.—The twenty-second anniversary of this famous charge was celebrated by a dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. G. Loy Smith, late regimental sergeant-major, presided, and the surviving veterans, the majority of whom were rich in medals, were present. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, the subsequent toasts being "The memory of those who fell on the 25th of October," which was drunk in "solemn silence," "Our noble patroness, the Countess of Cardigan, the widow of our gallant leader," "The soldiers of the Pen," and "Our noble officers that led us so gallantly in the charge." In the course of the evening Mr. Reynolds recited the "Charge of the Light Brigade." The chairman subsequently announced that the committee had drawn out a code of rules for their future guidance. The principal features were that no person should be eligible to become a member unless actually present in the Light Cavalry charge; that the public should on no account be applied to for subscriptions; that a dinner of a strictly private character should be held on October 25 annually; that each member should pay an annual subscription of 5*s.*; and that a roll of the survivors of the Light Brigade, by regiments, and the rank they held at the time of the charge, should be inserted in the book of rules.

31. A "SPIRITUALIST MEDIUM."—A criminal prosecution was this day concluded which had been set on foot against "Dr." Henry Slade, an American professor of mystic communications with the spirits of the dead, who has of late been practising his "art or mystery" at 8, Upper Bedford Place. He was charged at Bow Street police office, before Mr. Flowers, the sitting magistrate, with obtaining money by false pretences, as he invited persons to consult him, on payment of a sovereign fee, and pretended to assist them in corresponding with the souls of their deceased friends by means of a slate, on which the spirits were supposed to write. The principal witnesses against Slade were Professor Edwin Ray Lankester and Dr. Horatio Donkin, who watched his action while something was covertly written on a slate; and Mr. Maskelyne, the popular performer of conjuring tricks at the Egyptian Hall. The main question was, of course, whether the writing, which Slade exhibited to visitors as that of his deceased wife's spirit, was not in reality done by himself. The two scientific gentlemen had called at No. 8, Upper Bedford Place, where Slade resided and exhibited. They found him there, with his assistant Geoffrey Simmons, and having paid their money were treated to the spiritualistic performance. It appeared from their evidence that the slate was sometimes held by Slade with one hand under a table. This identical table was produced in court, amid much amusement. It seemed to be an ordinary kitchen table, with four legs and two flaps; its size when extended was about four feet square. It had the ordinary framework around the central portion of the table and the legs, to the depth of six or eight inches. When the flaps were extended, it would appear to an ordinary sitter to be devoid of any framework. The table was turned over and examined underneath. It appeared that a single bracket, working on a pivot, opened out from the inner framework of the table for the support of both flaps. Another witness called was Mr. Hutton, one of the editors of the *Spectator*, who stated in the course of his evidence that he asked Slade to procure a message on the inner surface of a double slate fastened with a patent lock, and the defendant told him that his wife's spirit had pledged herself never again to write on a locked slate. Mr. Hutton observed that there was no occasion to get Mrs. Slade's spirit to break her word: but he understood that there were a great many other spirits present, and he suggested that as they had not pledged themselves they might be so good as to do it for him. Slade then asked the spirits if they would write on a locked slate for Mr. Hutton, and the answer given on a slate "in very bold characters," was "Not one word." Other witnesses having given evidence to the same effect, Mr. Munton, the counsel for the defendant, called as witnesses Dr. George Wylde and others, who had attended Dr. Slade's séances and were convinced there was no jugglery, and he also read a letter from Mr. Serjeant Cox, who was unable to attend, stating that he had paid a visit to Slade, and received several messages written on slates, Slade being

under his observation the whole time. He could not have moved hand or foot, Mr. Cox said, without being detected by him. In giving judgment Mr. Flowers said that if the two witnesses Professor Lankester and Dr. Donkin saw what they said they saw, an offence had been committed under the Vagrant Act. Recollecting the grave results involved, and the consequence of the proceedings of Home, a spiritualist, a few years ago, he could not reduce the term of imprisonment under the Acts, and therefore he sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction. Mr. Munton gave notice of appeal; and Mr. Lewis asked for bail, which was given in two sureties of 200*l.* each.

— The Wreck Register for the year ending June 1875 contains unhappily a list of casualties more numerous than have hitherto been recorded in one year. This is partly owing to the almost unprecedented continuance of bad weather and heavy gales during the winter months of that year: and partly to casualties being included in the register of a less serious character than had been formerly recorded. The number of ships lost or damaged was 4,259, of which 3,590 were on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom, and the number of lives lost was 926.

— Pedestrianism.—In these days of great pedestrian feats it is worth while to record the doings of an old Yorkshireman who has just died at the ripe age of eighty-four years at Masham in Yorkshire. James Heap was a schoolmaster, and carried on his calling in a wild and bleak part of the county, walking every day a distance of eight miles. He lived at a cotton mill just below the village of Healey, which is the western part of that portion of Yorkshire called Mashamshire. His school-house was four miles distant, at Coltersdale, which is still further west, and among the bleak moors and wild hills leading away to Westmoreland. A storm of wind and rain is no trifling matter in these parts, and during a snow-storm the snow very often drifts so quickly as to make the roads almost impassable, but no condition of the weather or the atmosphere could shake James Heap's steadfast purpose, and he never had any ailment or accident which kept him from going his daily round to the school and home again. Many a time had he to wade through snowdrifts to find that his pupils were not able to reach the school, and he was constantly subjected to a drenching rain in the winter months. Yet from December 1822 to January 1867 he never missed a single day, and during 2,292 consecutive weeks he walked more than 110,000 miles, or nearly five times round the world. Nor was he altogether idle on Sundays, for during forty-two years of this period he shared with others the teaching of a Sunday school at a place called Summerside, about the same distance from his home, and in an equally dreary and wild district on the moors with Coltersdale; seventeen Sundays in each year during these forty-two years did he walk eight miles to teach, which adds an aggregate of 5,712 miles to the former sum, so that taking Sundays and week days into the reckoning, he would, if he had

continued his work for rather more than another year, have covered a distance equal to half the space between the earth and the moon.

— 31. HISTORICAL PICTURES.—A curious fate has attended four pictures formerly hung in the parish church of St. Alphage, Greenwich—i.e., portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., Queen Anne, and George I.—all of them, it would appear, of authentic historical value. Having by lapse of time become dingy and faded, they were stowed away as lumber in the organ-loft of the church, and ultimately sold by the churchwardens. The portrait of Queen Anne went to the Painted Hall, Greenwich, for the sum of 10*l.*, the permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been obtained to pay that sum for it. The portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., and George I., were sold to a general dealer, named Dyer, living in New Cross, for 20*l.* 15*s.*, and were subsequently sold by him, at a profit of 50*s.*, to Messrs. Pratt, of New Bond Street. The portrait of King George is described as similar to those which Kneller produced so profusely. His Majesty is in full coronation dress, the ermine cloak being thrown back and revealing the insignia of the Knights of Hanover suspended round the neck. The crown and sceptre are on the table, and in the background is a view of Westminster Abbey. The portrait of Charles I. was ten feet square, and was attributed to Sir Peter Lely. The King is represented in an attitude of prayer. It is not known how these paintings became the property of St. Alphage, but it is remarkable that all the monarchs mentioned were associated with Greenwich. Queen Elizabeth made the palace her favourite summer residence; Charles I. passed much of his time at the "House of Delight;" Queen Anne built one of the wings of Greenwich Hospital, which still bears her name; while George I. landed at Greenwich on his arrival from Hanover.

NOVEMBER.

1. REOPENING OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—On All Saints' Day, the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, after its restoration during the past six years, was reopened with grand religious services. Three hundred clergymen were present, and as many chorister-singers. The Bishops of Salisbury and Ely, and Bishop Parry, took part in the services of that day; the Bishops of Oxford and St. Andrew's on the next Sunday preaching appropriate sermons. The architectural works in the choir, which have cost 10,000*l.*, besides an equal sum for the carvings, furniture, fittings, and decorations, form but part of the general restoration of Salisbury Cathedral, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott. This great undertaking

began in 1864, and has comprised the foundations, external supporting buttresses, mouldings and mullions of the windows, pinnacles, and copings; the strengthening of the magnificent tower and spire; the restoration of the elaborate sculptures and statues on the west front; the restoration of the Lady Chapel, of the eastern transept, and of the choir aisles, with new pavement of marble and encaustic tiles, and with the vaulted and painted choir ceiling. The nave, and likewise the north porch, are still to be restored; and the total cost will probably be about 60,000*l*.

2. Return of the Arctic Expedition.—The two vessels despatched on this expedition in April 1875, under the command of Captain Nares, the "Alert" and the "Discovery," entered Portsmouth Harbour this day, and were received with hearty cheers. No intelligence having been received from the expedition for some time past, the appearance of the "Alert" in Valentia Harbour on October 27 was quite unexpected; the "Discovery" arrived at Queenstown the following day, and was shortly followed by the "Pandora" which had gone to look after the two vessels, and had sighted them on their way home, but had subsequently met with disasters from icebergs and a hurricane. Capt. Nares and his officers gave an exceedingly interesting account of their seventeen months' exploits, during eleven of which their vessels were stationary. The furthest point reached by the "Alert" was 82° 27′ N. lat., the highest latitude ever attained by a ship, and here on an exposed coast she passed the winter months, her consort having found winter quarters in a harbour north of Lady Franklin Sound, in lat. 81° 44′ N. The theory of an "open Polar Sea" was effectually disposed of, for the ice around the vessels was of unusual age and thickness. As soon as the "Alert" was secured in her winter quarters, sledge parties were sent forward with boats and provisions for the spring expeditions, returning to the vessel just after the sun had taken his departure on October 12, not to appear again until February 19. This long period of darkness was passed cheerfully by the gallant crews. Plenty of exercise was afforded by the duties of the ships, and by the necessity of keeping in constant repair an embankment of snow against the pressure of the ice; a "real ice" skating rink was constructed and kept smooth for daily exercise; an ice theatre was built by the crew of the "Discovery," and plays were acted both there and on board the "Alert;" schools and lectures were well attended. Thus the long Arctic winter wore away without any serious illness, though the cold was the greatest ever recorded, the lowest temperature being 72 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit, or 104° below freezing point, and the mean temperature for thirteen consecutive days 59° below zero.

In March, the sun having returned, the sledging expeditions began, and were carried on until the end of May, but with these came the worst difficulties that had to be combated. To give some idea of the amount of work entailed in sending out an

Arctic sledge party and advancing provisions for their sustenance, the official account mentions that in order to support the extended travellers on the north coast of Greenland and those examining Petermann Fiord, Robeson Channel was crossed eleven times from the "Alert's" position to a depôt established north of Cape Brevoort, and Hall's Basin eleven times between Discovery Bay and Polaris Bay, making a total of twenty-two sledge parties crossing the Straits, including the transporting of two boats.

During the absence of the travellers, owing to their inability to procure any fresh game as most former expeditions had done, and also, it was afterwards said, to their neglecting to take with them the quantity of lime-juice prescribed in their instructions from the Admiralty, amounting to a daily ration of one ounce for each man, an attack of scurvy broke out in each of the extended sledge parties when at their farthest distance from any help. The return journeys were therefore a prolonged struggle homewards of gradually weakening men, the available force to pull the sledge constantly decreasing, and the weight to be dragged as steadily increasing, as one after another the invalids were stricken down and had to be carried by their weakened comrades. Lieut. Parr, setting out for a lonely heroic walk of thirty-five miles, over soft snow and the heavy broken-up ice, guiding himself in the mist by the fresh track of a roaming wolf, brought intelligence to the "Alert" of the prostration of the northern division. Relief was immediately sent out, officers and men alike dragging the sledges; but, unfortunately, the parties did not meet in time to save the life of the man who died, and who had been buried by the road side in the thick ice only a few hours previously. On arriving on board, out of the original seventeen men five only were able to work; three others cheerfully but painfully struggled on with alpenstocks, and were just able to walk on board; while the remainder, perfectly helpless, were carried on sledges.

In spite of these difficulties much was accomplished. A sledge party from the "Alert" explored the coast to the westward of that vessel's position to a distance of 220 miles, and the coast of Greenland was explored by a party from the "Discovery."

At Polaris Bay Captain Stephenson hoisted the American ensign and fired a salute as a brass tablet, which he and Captain Nares had prepared in England, was fixed on the grave of the intrepid American traveller, Hall. The plate bore the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Captain C. F. Hall, of the U.S. ship 'Polaris,' who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science on November 8, 1871. This tablet has been erected by the British Polar Expedition of 1875, who, following in his footsteps, have profited by his experience."

The disabled state of their crews, four of whom, however, died before the return, and the hopelessness of achieving further discoveries with the limited means at their command, forced the officers of the expedition to abandon the idea of spending a second

winter in the Polar regions, and they turned their vessels southward as soon as the breaking up of the ice enabled them to leave their positions; but it was not until September 9, the very last of the season, that the mouth of Hayes Sound was crossed, and the expedition again rejoiced in "open water."

As soon as the Queen heard of the return of the vessels, Her Majesty commanded the First Lord of the Admiralty to express to Captain Nares and to the officers and men under his command Her Majesty's hearty congratulations on their return. "The Queen highly appreciates," the Royal letter proceeded to say, "the valuable services rendered by them in the late Arctic Expedition, and Her Majesty fully sympathises in the hardships and sufferings they have endured, and laments the loss of life which has occurred. The Queen further directs that her thanks should be conveyed to the gallant men for what they have accomplished."

9. The Lord Mayor's Show.—The procession with which the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas White, with the two Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and the other dignitaries, officials, and members of the City Corporation, went from Guildhall to Westminster Hall, was remarkable this year for some novelties or rarities in the style of its moving pomp. It was attended by thirteen elephants and their mahouts and grooms in Indian costume, and by six knights in armour, mounted on their warhorses, which were superbly caparisoned, and brandishing the lances and pennons of mediæval chivalry. Some of the warriors had their faces blackened, to agree with the vulgar old notion of the Moors as a black race. The largest elephant, with the howdah on its back, was happily not too tall to pass beneath Temple Bar; and there were several young elephants in the rear; one as small as the pair of infants belonging to the Prince of Wales, lately at the Zoological Gardens. The usual Ministerial banquet took place at the Guildhall in the evening.

6. Guy Fawkes Day.—Owing to the 5th of November falling this year on Sunday, and as Saturday is the harvest day of the costermongers, who are the principal celebrants of this festival, November 6 was the day selected for the annual carnival. In the suburbs, from an early hour, troops of boys bearing guys perambulated the streets, causing great annoyance to shopkeepers and others; but this was increased later in the day, when huge effigies seated on barrows drawn by ponies or donkeys, and accompanied by a score or two of semi-drunken roughs, were paraded through the streets. The effigies themselves had no particular political significance, and the references (with the exception of the effigies of the Pope, the Sultan, and the Emperor of Russia) were local. The costermongers of St. Andrew's, Holborn, St. Luke's and Somers Town came out with effigies of the police-inspectors who carried out the Sunday Observance Acts under the direction of the District Board of Works. Extra policemen had been sta-

tioned all over Leather Lane, Whitecross Street, &c., but everything passed off good-humouredly.

10. BANQUET AT DUBLIN.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a brilliant ball to-day to their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and about 1,000 other guests, including many representatives of the gentry, military and naval services, the professional classes, and leading merchants of the city. On no previous occasion of a similar kind have the hospitalities of the Mansion House of Dublin been dispensed with greater munificence and splendour. The entertainment was intended to have a twofold character—as a parting tribute of respect to the Duke of Abercorn, whose approaching retirement from the office of Viceroy is regarded with universal regret, and as a warm welcome to the young Prince, whose name and title bespeak a loyal and hearty reception in Ireland, and whose courteous and genial demeanour has already made him a popular favourite. In the preparations for the event no effort was spared to render the festivity worthy of the presence of the distinguished guests, and the historic Round Room, in which its gaiety culminated, and which is admirably adapted for such an occasion, never presented a more picturesque and vivid spectacle. It was decorated and arranged with special care. The Oak Room and reception rooms adjoining were also elegantly fitted up, and all the available space in the building was pressed into the service of the company.

— A TESTIMONIAL was the same day presented to Captain Allen Young, the owner and captain of the Arctic steam yacht "Pandora," by the officers and crew of that vessel, previous to her being paid off. The testimonial, which took the shape of a massive silver cup embellished with an embossed representation of the "Pandora" pushing her way through icefloes under sail and steam, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Allen Young by the warrant officers, petty officers, and ship's company of the Arctic yacht 'Pandora,' R.Y.S., as a mark of respectful admiration. November 1876."

— LOSS OF THE "SAN RAFAEL."—A paper issued by the Colonial Office contains information respecting the discovery of part of the wrecked crew of the "San Rafael" on Hoste Island, in the vicinity of Tierra del Fuego. The details are embodied in a letter addressed to Governor Callaghan by the Rev. T. Bridges, of the South American Missionary Society, at Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego. On April 22 a party of Indians reached Ooshooia, bringing news of the death of nine men by starvation and exposure. Mr. Bridges and a party proceeded on a voyage to the spot indicated, and by May 18 had effected a landing on Hoste Island. Some fifty yards above the sea, and near the middle of the islet, they found nine dead bodies much decomposed, one of them being that of a woman, evidently the captain's wife. From clothing and other things they ascertained the names of seven of

the dead, that of the captain being M'Adam. A private note, written in pencil on four loose leaves of a pocket-book by Captain M'Adam, addressed to his son, was also discovered. It was written on the forty-first day of their stay on the desolate island, when the writer was nearly blind and scarcely able to see the paper he wrote upon. The note stated that the party were in a very low state, but gave no general information. Five or six oars, a number of empty meat tins, odds and ends of clothing, portions of books, and other relics were found lying scattered about. Parts of two name-boards of the "San Rafael" were picked up among some wreckage on the coast. According to Captain M'Adam's note, which was dated February 15, 1876, the shipwrecked party must have landed on January 5. The "San Rafael," from Liverpool to Valparaiso, was burned on January 4, in lat. 53 deg. S., and long. 70 deg. W. Eleven of the crew were picked up on January 31 by the "Yorkshire," and arrived safely at Gravesend.

11. "Lopping."—At midnight on November 11 was celebrated the 800th anniversary of what is known as the "lopping" rights of the parishioners of the parish of Loughton. Shortly before nine o'clock the commoners, verderers, and parishioners of the parish of Loughton assembled at the Robin Hood Hotel, High Beech, and partook of a venison supper, prepared from the buck which, in accordance with annual custom, was hunted on Easter Monday last, and has since been stall fed. Mr. John Chilton, the well-known and persistent advocate of what are termed "the grantees' rights," who took the chair, stated that it was a matter of congratulation to all present to think that, although 800 years had elapsed since the right of lopping was accorded to the parishioners of Loughton, still that right existed in its entirety, and would be exercised by those present that night in the usual form. Precisely as the clock struck twelve a procession was formed, and headed by Mr. Superintendent Todman and a squadron of the Metropolitan Police, mounted and foot, together with a body of the wood bailiffs of the Corporation, proceeded to Staples Hill, where the torches were lighted and the first bough was cut. After the cutting of the first bough, each one claiming lopping rights cut off a twig, and this ended the ceremony. The procession then re-formed, each person bearing his branch with him.

12. Salt Water Sanitation is receiving an increasing number of converts. At a very small cost the Tynemouth Corporation have introduced a service of sea water to nearly all parts of their borough, and have thereby effected a pecuniary saving, and introduced an important preventive of those diseases which arise from foul drainage. Not only is sea water exceedingly valuable as a disinfectant, but when applied to the roads it keeps them moist for a longer period than fresh water, and it is proved by experiments that it hardens their surfaces. The Tynemouth experiment has succeeded so well that a project is now on foot for supplying sea water to the neighbouring town of Newcastle, and

it is found that this can be done for something like 15,000*l*. To supply London will require 100,000*l*. The engineering difficulties are *nil*; all that is wanted are pipes, reservoirs, and steam-power. The water costs nothing, and the demand for it in the metropolis will be enormous. An experiment of this kind was once tried in Liverpool, and it failed for a very curious reason. The supply pipe was laid into the sea on a bed of mussels, and the suction drew into the service main so much mussel spawn that the pipe became choked, and rendered utterly unfit for use.

13. Lost in a Tunnel.—An old man of eighty-five, an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, was found this evening by a pointsman in the middle of a tunnel on the Metropolitan Railway, between King's Cross and Gower Street. The poor man was trembling from head to foot, and wet to the skin from being saturated with the water running down the walls of the tunnel. He stated that, having obtained special leave from the workhouse to visit his friends, he was returning to the workhouse in the evening, and was told by a man in the train that he ought to have got out at Gower Street. On reaching the King's Cross station and getting out, he asked the man which was the way to Gower Street, and the latter pointing the way of the tunnel through which the train had just come, said "That way." The old man went in that direction, and wandered along the tunnel for three hours, until he was found by the pointsman. He said that as he went on, finding there were trains running backward and forward, he became bewildered, but for safety crouched close to the wall of the tunnel, and frequently had the greatest difficulty in escaping, as he felt many of the trains touch him as they went past. Feeling, however, that his end was certain, he says he prayed and sang to allay his fears. At the intervals when there was no train coming he groped his way along, until he saw a man with a lantern, and hastened towards him.

14. Gale and Shipwrecks.—A deplorable shipwreck occurred this morning at a wild, unfrequented part of the north-east coast, about eight miles from Hartlepool, called Foxholes. The Norwegian barque "Insuland," Captain Kaas, of Tonsburg, bound to that port from Calais in ballast, was caught in a gale on the 12th, and, after a dreadful struggle with the storm, became so waterlogged on the following night that it was determined to run her ashore at the place named, as the only possible hope of saving the crew, consisting of nine hands. She went ashore about one o'clock, during intense darkness, a fearful sea prevailing. Two seamen took to the boat, which immediately capsized and drowned them. The captain and six others stayed by the ship until she began breaking up, when the captain, mate, and Osman Larsen jumped overboard, but only Larsen gained the shore, the others being drowned. The survivor managed to scramble ashore across the rocks, and reached Blue House Farm exhausted. During the gale which raged for two days on our eastern coast many casualties

happened, none more distressing than that which occurred just at the mouth of the Thames, the wide sands of which, stretching towards the Essex coast, render part of it very dangerous to vessels in severe weather. The brig "St. Jean Baptiste," of Granville, laden with a cargo of cement in casks, struck on the Nore Sand in such a position that the sea made clean breaches over her. From the fact that the boat of the vessel was found alongside bottom upwards it would appear that the crew had made a strong effort to save themselves, but all were lost, as no tidings have since been received of them.

16. Fire at Fryston Hall.—At a late hour this evening Fryston Hall, the residence of Lord Houghton, situated within three miles of Pontefract, was discovered to be on fire, dense smoke issuing from the tower on the east side of the building. A messenger was despatched to Pontefract, and the fire brigade from that town arrived shortly after twelve o'clock. It was, however, unhappily found that the hose was from 80 to 100 yards deficient in length, so that the fire raged with increasing fury until about half-past five o'clock a.m., after which it was gradually subdued. The whole of the front of the mansion was burnt to the ground, the back only being left standing; but fortunately nearly the whole of the costly furniture and contents, including all the valuable paintings, pictures, old china, &c., and a large library, were saved. The efforts of the several fire brigades, servants, and others prevented the spread of the flames to the back part of the mansion, which was left, comparatively speaking, uninjured. The fire was supposed to have originated in the overheating of one of the flues in the tower. The damage was estimated at from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*

18. The Keighley Guardians, who were in confinement for refusing to carry out the provisions of the Vaccination Act, have now been discharged, having previously entered into their recognisances of 1,000*l.* each, and promised not to do anything to impede the operation of the law during their term of office. On their return to Keighley they were met at the railway station by the committee of the Anti-Vaccination League and some hundreds of people, preceded by two brass bands, and followed by a considerable crowd. They drove through the principal streets of the town to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes!"

— Launch of two Ironclads.—Two twin iron corvettes, the "Nelson" and the "Northampton," have been launched on the Clyde. The "Nelson," which was built by Messrs. John Elder & Co., was launched at Govan on the 4th of this month, in the presence of 800 ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, with the Hon. Miss Boyle, and Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, with Lady Octavia Stewart and Miss Helen Shaw Stewart, the young lady who was invited to perform the ceremonial act of naming and launching the new ship. The "Northampton," built by Messrs. Napier and Sons, was launched on the 18th, the christening ceremony being performed by Lady Charles Clinton.

20. The Prince of Wales at Norwich.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit this day to Norwich to give their countenance and support to a movement for enlarging the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and that the Prince might instal Lord Suffield Grand Master of the Freemasons of the province of Norfolk. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by Lord and Lady Suffield and others, and an address was presented by the mayor and corporation. The streets were crowded as the Royal party and their attendants proceeded to St. Andrew's Hall, where a meeting was held to urge the claims of the hospital on the county and city. At the close of the meeting it was announced that the Prince of Wales had subscribed 200 guineas, the Lord-Lieutenant 5,000*l.*, Messrs. Gurney 5,000*l.*, the Duke of Norfolk 1,000*l.*, Messrs. Colman 1,000*l.*, Mrs. Clarke 1,000*l.*, Mrs. Dashwood 1,000*l.*, the Rev. Sir Edward Jodrell 1,000*l.*, and that other sums varying from 1*l.* to 500*l.* had been received. In the afternoon a Grand Lodge was held at the Drill Hall, and the Prince duly invested Lord Suffield with his masonic honours.

— Lord Salisbury's Mission.—A large number of persons assembled at the London terminus of the South Eastern Railway the same day to witness the departure of the Marquis of Salisbury for his important mission to represent Great Britain at the Conference about to be held at Constantinople on the Eastern Question. The Marquis was accompanied by Lady Salisbury and their eldest son and daughter.

— A Fatal Accident occurred on November 20 to the well-known philanthropic manufacturer, Mr. George Moore, of the firm of Copestake, Moore, and Co. He was walking in English Street, Carlisle, when two young horses which had broken loose from a livery stable came galloping down the street, and one of them ran upon the flags and knocked Mr. Moore down. He was taken up insensible and died the next afternoon.

— Coffee-leaf Tea.—A correspondent of the *Journal of the Society of Arts* recommends the use of the coffee-leaf instead of the coffee berry; and in the Eastern Archipelago, he says, the leaf is preferred. Tea from coffee-leaves has been made in Australia, and is pronounced to be a preferable beverage to that made from the berry. A trial of matè tea, so generally used in South America, is also recommended. At present this tea is hastily procured during an incursion into the woods; but, if carefully and systematically prepared, it is believed it would become a special favourite. Unlike common tea, no nervous disorders arise from its inordinate use.

— The London Cabmen's Mission Hall at King's Cross was crowded to-night by an enthusiastic gathering of cabmen and their friends to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the opening of the institution. Early in the evening tea was served to about 500 persons, and between eight and nine o'clock a meeting was held in the large hall. The chair was taken by the president,

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., who was accompanied on the platform by Colonel Henderson, C.B., Chief Commissioner of Police, the Rev. A. Hall, the Rev. J. Matheson, and others. The balance-sheet showed a deficit remaining on the building fund of 700*l.* and in the general business of 236*l.* The shelter opened twelve months since had been a great success, and had, on an average, accommodated 500 cabmen weekly. Colonel Henderson in his speech on the occasion observed that since a change that had recently been made in the manner of issuing licences, they had issued 6,000 licences, and of these 90 per cent. were what was termed "clean." His last year's balance-sheet for convictions for drunkenness was not favourable, as there had been 1,000 convictions, the number of licences being 13,000. With regard to the cabs themselves there was a great improvement, although no less than 3,500 were condemned during the past year. Upon one point there had been a marvellous advance, and that was in articles handed in by cabmen to the police as found in their cabs. In 1870 3,500 articles were returned as left in cabs. That year they brought out the new regulations, which he considered equitable both to the public and the cabman; and last year 16,000 articles were brought in, which said a great deal for the honesty of the London cabmen; only a short time since two gentlemen found a diamond necklace, worth about 1,000*l.*, and, as it belonged to neither of them, they threw it into a cab. The driver took it to Scotland Yard, and there it has remained, and he hoped it would be a lucky find for the honest cabman.

22. A Serious Railway Accident occurred this night at 1 A.M. at Heeley Station, about a mile south of Sheffield, on the Midland line of railway. The fact that only five persons were injured, and not one killed, is the more remarkable inasmuch as the station itself was completely wrecked, a Pullman car was thrown upon its side, and the up and down lines were both blocked. The train was that which is called the "Flying Scotchman," which was travelling at its ordinary rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour, when, close to Heeley Station, an axle broke, or some such accident befel the latter half of the train, causing it to quit the metals. Uninfluenced by the shock, the engine and two carriages continued on the down line of rails to Sheffield; but the couplings gave way in front of the first Pullman car, which ploughed across the line, dragging the next carriage after it, struck a semaphore, which it brought down with a crash on the up platform, mounted on the wreck of that structure itself, and then fell over on the up-line. Meanwhile, another fracture of the couplings left the second Pullman car and the remainder of the train standing at a distance of fifty yards, partly off the metals and much smashed, but still upright. At the time of the accident there was no one at the station, which moreover was in total darkness. But two policemen were near at hand, and they quickly aroused the station-master, and also rendered such help as was

within their power. Most of the passengers, however, had already scrambled out of the carriages, some through the windows; and, with one exception, the sufferers were in a fit state to resume their journey. The small portion of the train which had gone on was brought back to Heeley, and by its aid the passengers were taken on to Sheffield, where those who were hurt received medical attendance. So great was the damage to the rolling stock that the wreck covered both lines and required twenty-four hours' labour to remove it.

23. NEW PEERAGE.—The *London Gazette* of this day announces the elevation to the peerage of General Sir Richard Airey, who takes the title of Baron Airey. The new peer was born in 1803, and has had a distinguished career in the army. During the war of 1854–5 he was Quartermaster-General to the army in the Crimea; he was afterwards for some years Governor of Gibraltar, and on his return to England in 1870 was appointed Adjutant-General of the Forces and honoured with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

24. THE ARCTIC VESSELS have been on view lately to the public at Portsmouth, as well as the ice saws, tents, cooking utensils, and other implements used during the expedition, and many thousands of persons have visited the exhibition. The Queen has given command that a medal be granted to all persons of every rank and class who were serving on board Her Majesty's ships "Alert" and "Discovery" during the Arctic Expedition of 1875–76, and on board the yacht "Pandora" in her voyage to the Arctic regions in 1876.

25. BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.—The Duchess of Edinburgh was this day safely delivered of a daughter at St. Antonio's Palace, Malta. Dr. W. S. Playfair was in attendance, and the Duke of Edinburgh, with his Excellency Sir Charles Thomas van Straubenzee, G.C.B., Governor of Malta, in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, was present. General and Royal salutes were fired at eight o'clock the next morning from the forts and the ships in the harbour in honour of the auspicious event. The birth of the Princess was made known in London by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

27. A CENTENARIAN, named Elizabeth Coxeter, died on Monday in one of King John's almshouses, Newbury, of which she had been an inmate many years. Mrs. Coxeter was born on February 1, 1775, and in her fourteenth year she heard John Wesley preach at Witney. In 1792 she married Mr. Coxeter, who, on behalf of Sir J. Throgmorton, undertook and carried out the remarkable feat on June 25, 1811, of manufacturing wool into cloth and making a coat for Sir J. Throgmorton's use between the hours of sunrise and sunset. This event occurred at Greenham Mills, Newbury, and the achievement was celebrated by rejoicings, in which 5,000 persons participated. The old lady retained her mental faculties until very recently.

28. The Viceroy of Ireland.—The *London Gazette* of this day contains the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough to the high office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. This nobleman, John Winston Churchill Spencer, was born in June 1822, and succeeded his father as sixth duke in July 1857. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was first elected M.P. for the family borough of Woodstock in 1844, and never represented any other constituency. As Marquis of Blandford his Parliamentary efforts were mainly directed to measures of Church Reform, and more especially the creation of new parochial districts in the largest and most populous parishes. After his accession to the peerage the Duke of Marlborough held office under the late Earl of Derby, as Lord Steward of the Royal Household; and he was Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's Ministry of 1867; but he has not been a very active politician. His Grace married, in 1843, Lady Frances Anne Emily Stewart, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry.

30. The School Board elections for the London Board took place to-day, and resulted in the election of thirty supporters of the School Board policy, to twenty opponents of it. Among the successful candidates were four ladies.

From the reports of the London School Board inspectors on the educational work of the last six years, we find that that board has under its superintendence 217 schools, providing accommodation for above 140,000 children. A satisfactory improvement is noticed in regularity and punctuality of attendance, and as one of the inspectors adds:—"Side by side with the improvement in attendance, there is likewise a marked improvement in cleanliness, tidiness and general demeanour. The children are ill-clad in very many schools, but ragged and dirty in only few."

— Teetotalism.—There are opposite reports about the effects of abstinence from spirituous liquors in the Arctic regions. On one side it is asserted that the few water drinkers in the crews of the "Alert" and "Discovery" were found totally unfit for their work when they got into the Polar latitudes. They did not suffer from scurvy, it is true; for the simple reason that they had to be left with the ships, being quite unequal to bear the fatigue of the sledging parties. On the other hand the *Times* gives the following particulars:—Five total abstainers went out in the "Alert" and one in the "Discovery." One of the former, named Malley, was not employed on any long journeys, but was repeatedly out with supporting parties. He states that the sledging parties of the "Alert" suffered greater privations than those from the sister ship. They had pushed beyond the limit of animal life, and their supplies of reindeer and musk ox were soon exhausted; they were consequently obliged to subsist entirely upon ship's stores, and this enforced abstinence from animal food made them in a special degree susceptible to scurvy. On the termination of the sledging duties at the end of July the abstainers found that they had sur-

passed the remainder of the "Alert's" crew in the number of days' sledging performed. On this occasion Ayles (another abstainer) had been out 110 days and Malley 98; "and it is a remarkable fact," the latter remarks, "that neither of us was attacked by scurvy, but enjoyed good health, and were only weakened by our arduous duties in sledging work." Adam Ayles is a teetotaler of many years' standing. He was not only out for 110 days sledging, but on one occasion he was out no less than 84 days from the ship at a time. On this occasion scurvy had attacked the party, and had gained on them so suddenly that, with the exception of Lieut. Aldrich (who although not a total abstainer was next door to one) and Ayles, the whole of the men (seven in number) were in a helpless condition. Dr. Colan, the senior medical officer on board the "Alert," spoke very favourably of total abstinence as exhibited during the expedition.

DECEMBER.

1. GREAT FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.—A fire broke out this day in the County Hall, at Nottingham, and was not extinguished until six o'clock the next morning. At two o'clock the result of the exertions of the fire brigade began to be apparent, and it was evident that they had obtained the mastery of the flames, but it was four hours later before the fire was totally subdued. Of the old court nothing then remained but the bare and blackened walls, and the roof of the spacious and elegant new court, which has lately been erected, was burnt away, while the interior was greatly damaged. The removal of the prisoners was not rendered necessary, as the cells in which they are confined are separated from the hall by a large yard. There can be little doubt that the fire was caused by the overheating of the flue in the old court. The damage was estimated at about 20,000*l*.

2. AN ELDEST SON.—The Court of Appeal was called upon to-day to say whether a man could be considered the eldest son when his father and three elder brothers were dead. The case arose out of the will of a Northumbrian gentleman named Errington, made early in the century, by which his estates were bequeathed to the younger sons of a Cheshire baronet named Stanley, on the condition that if the son holding such estate became the eldest son, the estate should pass to the next brother, and that, finally, it should revert to the testator's own heirs. When the youngest son took the estate the testator's heirs claimed the possession. The Master of the Rolls had decided in their favour. In the Court above two judges considered that a man could not become eldest son after his father's death, and when he had no younger brothers.

The third judge agreed with the Master of the Rolls. Sir John Stanley Errington therefore retains the estate.

— Local Examination Prizes.—The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., presided this day at the distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students of the Oxford local examinations for some of the London centres. After awarding the prizes his lordship gave the pupils some very sensible advice. The action of the Universities has helped to raise the character of the intermediate schools, and to improve the education given there. It does not follow that the work of education is over for the students, and, as Lord Hartington said, if they cease to exercise their powers of application, they will lose nearly all they have gained. When the stimulus of competition is removed, industrious boys and girls often cease to follow any study with energy and attention. Not to relax their efforts and their hold of knowledge, and, above all, not to look on knowledge merely as an aid towards rising in life, was the counsel of Lord Hartington. Boys have been told too often how butchers', and smiths', and carpenters' sons have come to be archbishops and lord chancellors through their scholarship. If any lad listens to these tales he will make several errors. First, he will look on knowledge as a means to a rather vulgar end, not as an end in itself. Next, he will find himself no nearer to being an archbishop or a lord chancellor, after he has eclipsed Curtius, or Bopp, and thus will be sadly disappointed. Knowledge, perhaps more obviously than virtue, is its own reward, and no knowledge can be so thin, meagre, and unable to give pleasure as that of the man who acquires it for an ambitious purpose. Probably he fails, certainly he deserves to fail; most assuredly, with all his getting, he does not get wisdom.

6. Supposed Murder in the Tyrol.—A shocking case of suspected wife murder has been under examination at the Bow Street police court for some weeks. Henri Dieudonné Pierreau de Tourville, a Frenchman, naturalised as an Englishman, and a barrister of the Middle Temple, was brought up before Mr. Vaughan, on November 11, charged on an extradition warrant, under which the prisoner was claimed by the Austrian Government, with the murder of his wife Madeline, by pushing her over the edge of a ravine in the Stelvio Pass. It appeared from the evidence taken in Austria at the time, that on July 16 last a gentleman and lady hired a carriage to take them from Spondinig to Ferdinandhöhe in the Tyrol. Before arriving there, they left the carriage, saying they would walk to Trefoj. At the latter place the gentleman arrived alone, saying that his wife had fallen over some rocks. Some men from the hotel went back with him, and after some search the body of the unfortunate lady was found lying at the bottom of a slope close to a rivulet, quite dead. An earring and a hat were found on the slope with other articles and traces of blood, some of which was also seen on the gentleman's fingers; there were so many bushes and large stones on the slope that it did

not seem possible the body could have rolled down, and a strong suspicion was formed that it must have been dragged down lengthways. The husband, it seems, afterwards spoke of the occurrence as an act of suicide, but the description of the wounds found on the head of the deceased was said by the medical witnesses to be entirely inconsistent with this explanation, and such as must have been produced by violence; however, after an examination before the Austrian magistrates, M. de Tourville was discharged, and returned to England. Circumstances subsequently came to light which raised renewed suspicion against him, an extradition warrant was issued by the Austrian Government, and, after going through all the depositions taken at the time of the first examination, and personally examining the lady's maid of the deceased, and a few other witnesses, Mr. Vaughan committed the prisoner for trial in Austria. M. de Tourville was married to the deceased in November 1875, and came into between 37,000*l.* and 38,000*l.* as residuary legatee under her will.

8. THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW, which was opened on the 4th and closed this day, appears to have been the most successful in the annals of the institution, whether as regards the number and quality of the animals exhibited or the attendance of visitors. Last year 102,741 persons passed through the turnstiles; this year the number exceeded 130,000. The number of cattle entered was 455, twenty-five more than on any other occasion. The most meritorious display of cattle was made by the Devons; and a really marvellous specimen of this breed succeeded in carrying off the 100*l.* Champion Plate as best beast in the show, being the first time that the chief honour has been won by a Devon. It is one bred by Mr. Samuel Kidner, of Bickley Farm, Milverton, Somerset. Her Majesty, who exhibited ten animals, won a third prize for Devon steers. She also showed a Hereford steer, a shorthorn steer, and a pig, which were commended. The Prince of Wales, who sent eleven animals to the show, gained a prize for a pen of Southdown ewes, and was commended for a Devon steer, a Southdown wether, a Southdown ewe, and a pig. Lord Walsingham took the Champion Plate for the three best sheep. Amongst the prize winners was the Corporation of Norwich for a wether lamb. The Prince of Wales attended the show on December 4, and presented a testimonial engrossed on vellum to Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, who had for the thirty-third time filled the post of hon. secretary.

— SWIM OF 800 MILES.—Intelligence was received to-day that Capt. Boyton had accomplished the feat of swimming down the river Po from Turin to Ferrara, a distance of 800 miles. On reaching the latter place he was received with great enthusiasm by the foreign as well as Italian residents. In November he swam from Turin to Castel Nuovo in his life-saving dress, 260 miles, in eighty-three hours, but was obliged to leave the water, feeling that a fever, caused by the malarious atmosphere of the river and his exertions, was coming upon him. He was laid up for several days at Castel Nuovo. On starting again from that place, how-

ever, he completed the journey down the Po to Ferrara, 280 miles, in ninety-six hours, without a single break. This he states to be the last, as it has been the longest, of his feats.

10. Destructive Fires.—On December 7, at a little before midnight, a fire was observed in the middle wing of the Greenwich Hospital School. The superintendent, Capt. C. Burney, R.N., was one of the first on the spot, and he at once gave the requisite orders to the police and his staff in order to place the boys out of danger and to arrest the flames. Copious supplies of water were at hand, and in a few minutes a number of hose were playing on the fire in front and rear. In less than half an hour all danger of its extension was over. Many metropolitan fire-engines were soon in attendance, but no help was required. The fire was not entirely extinguished until 4 A.M. The point where it broke out adjoined the staircase leading to two dormitories containing nearly 300 boys. The conduct of the boys was very exemplary; 150 of them marched down the stairs from their dormitory in the quietest and coolest manner possible. The boys of the other dormitory were able to leave by another exit. An inspection has shown that a flue connected with the heating of the building was the cause of the accident. The flooring and roof above have been burnt out, and it is certain that but for the prompt orders and skilful management of the superintendent of the school, and the energy of the police, a great and perhaps fatal catastrophe would have occurred.

Three days later a great fire broke out in a large block of buildings, in the occupation of City merchants, close to the Metropolitan Railway Station in Cannon Street. Within half an hour of the first intimation of the fire nearly twenty engines were on the spot, with about 150 firemen, and no time was lost in setting the whole of the machinery to work. The flames, notwithstanding the great quantity of water poured upon them, continued to rage, and it was not until the roof had been burnt off that the fire could be got under control. The upper portion of the large block was entirely consumed, with its valuable contents, while the under floors likewise suffered severely from heat and water. The loss of property was enormous.

— A Military Chaplain.—The retirement of a distinguished officer of the British army is announced, an officer who, though not wearing the scarlet of the infantry, or the blue tunic of the gunner, showed that good work could be done in a black frock coat. Archdeacon H. P. Wright, the senior chaplain to the forces, joined the army in 1853, and his services were almost immediately required in the field; for on the breaking out of the Crimean War Mr. Wright was appointed principal chaplain to the expedition, and served throughout the campaign, for which service he received, amongst other rewards, the Turkish medal and the fifth class of the Medjidie. On the resignation of the late chaplain-general (the Rev. G. R. Gleig) it was generally supposed that Archdeacon Wright would have succeeded to the vacancy; but the

authorities at the War Office, wishing to have a bishop for that post, selected Dr. Claughton, ex-Bishop of Colombo, and Archdeacon of London. Mr. Wright's claims to preferment were, however, recognised by a reward for meritorious service of a hundred pounds a year.

12. THE ARCTIC OFFICERS.—The officers and crews of the "Alert" and "Discovery" have been treated with a series of public festivities and honours. On December 1 Captain Nares was presented to the Queen and received the riband of Knight Commander of the Bath.

On December 7 the captains and officers of the expedition dined at the Trinity House. The Lords of the Admiralty, the honorary Elder Brethren, the leading Arctic heroes, and scientific gentlemen connected with the enterprise, were invited to meet them. Much interest was attached to the party by the presidence of Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B., the Deputy-Master, than whom few men are better acquainted with the hardships inseparable from a constrained residence in those inhospitable regions and the way to overcome them, he having been blocked up by the ice for three successive winters when in search of the lamented Sir John Franklin. On the following day the same officers were entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

The Prince of Wales was present on December 12 at a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in St. James's Hall, to welcome the officers of the expedition. The hall was crowded, and several relics of the Arctic Expedition were exhibited in front of the platform. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Bartle Frere. Sir Rutherford Alcock having explained the object of the meeting, papers were read by Sir G. Nares on the "circum-Polar Sea," by Capt. Stephenson on "the winter experiences in the 'Discovery,'" and by Capt. Markham on "the sledge journeys." At the close of the papers the Prince of Wales expressed his admiration of the courage and daring of the expedition, and moved a vote of thanks to the officers who had read papers.

— ARRIVAL OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT IN IRELAND.—The Duke of Marlborough arrived at Kingstown, on December 12, from Holyhead, by the mail steamer "Connaught." Although the weather was bitterly cold, and there was no shelter on the landing pier from a piercing wind, blowing from the north-west, a number of people assembled to see the new Viceroy, and awaited his arrival with exemplary patience. The steamer was three-quarters of an hour late, having been detained at Holyhead by a delay of the mail-train. His Grace, who was accompanied by Lord Randolph Churchill, was received on landing by Lord Caulfield, Controller of the Household, and other members of the Viceregal staff, and was conducted to the carriage prepared for his accommodation in the special train which was in waiting. At Westland Row other

members of the household awaited the arrival of his Grace, and a carriage was in readiness to convey him to the Chief Secretary's Lodge. At four o'clock he drove to Dublin Castle, where he was received by the Lords Justices and Privy Council, and having delivered the Letters Patent of the Queen appointing him to the office of Lord-Lieutenant, took the usual oaths, and was invested with the Collar and Insignia of the Order of St. Patrick. His Grace then took his seat at the Council, and at a given signal a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the ordnance in the Park. The Duke then proceeded with the members of the Privy Council and officers of State to the Presence Chamber, where he took his seat on the throne, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The principal officials were afterwards presented.

— Accident to an Actor.—In the final scene of "Richard the Third," on December 12, Mr. Barry Sullivan sustained an injury of a severe and alarming nature. The fight between Richard and Richmond had proceeded for a few moments only when Mr. Sullivan fell, and made a gesture towards his antagonist signifying that he had been struck. It was then quickly apparent that Mr. Sinclair, in recovering his sword after a downward blow, had cut or ripped one side of Mr. Sullivan's face, the eye narrowly escaping. The curtain was instantly dropped, and after some minutes the audience were informed from the stage of the extent to which Mr. Sullivan was hurt.

— Collision at Sea.—Fifteen lives were lost in the Channel the same day by a collision which occurred between the barques "Robert Kelly," of Boston, and "Huddersfield," of Liverpool. The latter vessel sank almost immediately with all hands, except two men who clambered on to the "Robert Kelly," which was then abandoned, and sank soon afterwards. After tossing about in an open boat on a rough sea the nineteen sailors were rescued by the brigantine "Avoka," and landed at Weymouth.

14. A Mysterious Explosion occurred this day off Portland Bill. Four miles to the west of that point the coastguard discerned a large ship sailing along under jury-masts, when suddenly there was an explosion, and she could no longer be seen. Boats were despatched to the spot, but there was no trace whatever on the surface of the sea of the exploded vessel or of her contents. A writer in the *Dorset County Chronicle* gave the following solution of the story:—"When on the look-out at Portland Bill this morning, about 10.20, I saw what at first appeared a long, low, dismasted ship, with short stumpy jury-masts, about one mile S.S.W. off Portland. She looked like a vessel broken-backed, as her stem and stern were well out of water, and with something like smoke or steam rising up in midships. What was my surprise when, on looking through my glass, I saw it was a monster fish with head and tail rising high above the swell of the sea and the back nearly down to the level of the water, and what appeared at first to be smoke or steam was large jets of water thrown up like

a big whale blowing, like I have seen them in the Arctic seas. The stumpy masts were immense long fins. All at once, with a tremendous bound, at least 30 or 40 feet high and down again almost like lightning, the huge monster disappeared." The *Dorset County Chronicle* has made inquiries respecting this monster fish, and finds Mr. Welldun's statement confirmed by Captains Cosens, Gibbs and Mace, who were in the "Commodore" in search of the crew or fragments of the supposed vessel. They saw an immense monster of the deep throwing up jets of water as described by the writer of the letter. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that a vessel named the "Anemone" came in collision on December 13 with a Norwegian barque, and was so much injured that she was expected to go down. The mate and cook got into a boat which was given them by the Norwegian, and, having been picked up by a smack, were landed on December 15 at Portland. They believed that the master and the rest of their comrades, five in all, who were afraid to trust themselves in the boat, went down with the "Anemone." It is thought that the ship must have floated for over twelve hours, instead of foundering soon after the collision, when, on becoming waterlogged, the pressure of air rent open her decks, and thus caused the explosion which the Portland coastguard reported, although it is strange that no fragments of wreck have been seen.

15. An Exhibition of Needlework was opened this day at the Albert Hall by the Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne. The articles were supplied by 47 schools, most of which belong to the London School Board. A similar exhibition was held last year at the School Board building on the Embankment, and as it gave much satisfaction, and the entries were too numerous for that edifice, it was determined that the next should take place where it is now located. The prizes were distributed by the Lady Mayoress.

— A Train on Fire.—A very alarming fire occurred to-day in a goods train from Liverpool to Manchester, on the London and North-Western Railway. About eight o'clock, as the train was passing through Mossley Hill Station, Wavertree, it was discovered to be on fire. The signals were immediately turned, and the train was stopped at Scotson's Farm, in the township of Garston, about 500 yards beyond the station above-named. When the train was brought to a standstill it was found that the fire was confined to a waggon laden with about twenty bales of cotton. Every effort was at once made by the railway officials to check the further spread of the flames. The waggons on each side of the burning truck were uncoupled and pushed away, and a number of burning bales were thrown down by means of poles, and subsequently, by dint of great exertion, the waggon was overturned into a ditch at the railway side. The fire-engines were present, and the flames were soon extinguished by the company's servants, who literally beat out the fire with sticks and spades. The cotton was in transit from the Waterloo goods station to Manchester.

— The New See of Truro.—The formation of the new see of Truro was this day gazetted. The diocese is to consist of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, and the parish church of St. Mary, in Truro, subject to the rights of the patron and incumbent, is assigned as a cathedral church to the bishopric. The Bishop is constituted a body corporate, and is invested with all such rights, privileges, and jurisdictions as are possessed by any other Bishop in England, and is subjected to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Benson, who is appointed first Bishop, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, coming out as Senior Optime and First Class in the Classical Tripos in 1852, when he was likewise Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He took the degree of D.D. in 1862. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Manchester in 1853, and took priest's orders four years later in the Ely diocese. The new Bishop was best known perhaps as Master of Wellington College; he was a select preacher before the University of Cambridge on several occasions, and was honorary chaplain to Her Majesty as well as examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln.

— A Shocking Murder was committed this day in Pimlico. Mr. William Collins, a builder, residing at 99 Stanley Street, was shot dead in his house, and his wife was very seriously injured. The murderer is a young man named Treadaway. He had been courting a niece of Mr. Collins, who resided at Paddington, and it appears had been asked by Mr. Collins to dine with him. After dinner he said that he wished to speak to Mr. Collins privately about this young woman, and Mrs. Collins at his request left the room. Some short time afterwards she heard the report of a pistol, and on rushing into the room met Treadaway, who knocked her down without saying a word. He dragged her to the area door, and then with his hands tightly clenched on her neck, knocked her head against the paving-stones till blood spurted from her ears and eyes. The report of the pistol alarmed one or two of the passers by, and a gentleman named Moffat, who was acquainted with Mr. Collins, being informed of what had taken place, and seeing a man leave the house, gave chase through several of the streets, but at length lost sight of him. Meanwhile the house had been entered, and Dr. Follwell, of Gloucester Street, had arrived. On going downstairs he found the poor woman in a state of complete exhaustion. The police arriving, the breakfast-room was entered, and Mr. Collins was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Examination showed that death had been instantaneous, for a bullet had penetrated by the side of the left eye, just below the brow, and, taking a diagonal course through the brain, came out at the base of the skull behind the right ear. The murderer was apprehended at the house of one of his friends at Isleworth, and on December 18 he was brought up at the Westminster police-court.

18. A DREADFUL EXPLOSION of fire-damp took place this day at a colliery at Abertillery, Monmouthshire. It appears that in the three headings affected by the explosion there were thirty-five men working. It is usual for a much greater number to be employed, but on the day of the accident many colliers did not work. Twenty died at once, and several more were dangerously hurt. About 500 hands are employed altogether at this colliery. The foreman, Mr. Evans, went through the workings in the morning, and reported all safe, not having detected the presence of gas to any unusual extent. Indeed it is now evident that the volume of gas which caused the explosion was comparatively small. The shock itself was so slight that many of the men in the workings were not aware that an explosion had occurred until called upon to assist their comrades. Mr. John Jones, the manager, immediately he heard of the catastrophe, descended the shaft at the head of a band of volunteers. The first evidence of an explosion was the manner in which the doors and brattice cloths had been blown down; next, two dead horses lay across the main roadway, and soon afterwards the remains of the dead men were discovered at the entrance to one of the stalls. A man and his son working together at the exact spot where the explosion occurred were found dead together. Col. Heyworth, on his arrival, descended the pit to ascertain the extent of the damage. He ascertained that, notwithstanding the heavy loss of life, a few pounds would cover the amount of damage done.

— DISCOVERIES AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.—The Office of Works, during their restoration of certain parts of the Tower of London, have made some very interesting and important discoveries. The special scene of their labours has been the church of St. Peter ad Vincula, which forms the front of the White Tower. The Commission of Superintendence, under whose orders the work of removing the flooring and examining the various vaults took place, consisted of the secretary of the Board of Works, a well-known London surgeon, and a representative of the Constable of the Tower. It was not long before they came upon the coffins, or rather the light deal boxes, in which those executed for State offences had been interred within the chapel precincts. By the aid of contemporary chronicles and registers a very fair and probably accurate idea of the remains of some was arrived at. Across the floor in the centre of the chapel was found a body which was pronounced to be that of a woman of at least seventy years of age; this, according to all probability, was the Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, whose execution by Henry VII. was considered by most contemporary and subsequent statesmen as an inevitable necessity. Not far from this spot was discovered the body of a man of great stature and bulk, which would answer to the description given of Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father of Lady Jane Grey. For some time it was doubted whether the fact of the head being found with the

body did not upset this theory, but further search among the Tower records showed that in his case the usual formality of placing the head on London bridge had been dispensed with. Close under the altar were the bones of a woman of excessively delicate proportions, showing that its owner was possessed of that "lyatel necke" which Anne Boleyn told the executioner would give him so little trouble to sever. No trace has yet been found of any body which can be identified as that of Lady Jane Grey, but the work of the commission is not yet terminated, and hopes are held out that the whole of the inmates of the vaults of St. Peter ad Vincula may sooner or later be identified. Meanwhile they are carefully gathered together and placed in leaden caskets, labelled respectively "supposed remains" of the historical character with whom they are most easily and logically associated.

— Mechanical Invention.—The Paris press was a few days ago convoked to hear, at the Grand Hôtel, a piece of mechanism imitating the human voice. It consists of a table with pedals, an organ-bellows, and a key-board. In the centre is an ingenious arrangement of india-rubber representing the human lungs, larynx, glottis, and tongue. The pronunciation is generally thick and nasal, but the vowels are distinctly heard. At the end of the sitting the machine makes the following little speech, which was very plainly said:—"I was born in America. I can speak all languages, and I am very pleased to see you. I thank you for your visit." According to the constructor, the machine cost thirty years' labour and research. The vowel "i" alone took six years.

23. Pedestrianism.—An attempt made by the great American walker, Weston, to walk 505 miles in six days, has ended in failure. His feat was, however, a sufficiently remarkable one, for he had completed 460 miles by half-past eleven on the concluding evening, or in 33 minutes less than the 144 hours, and he then gave up the attempt and retired to rest.

— A Railway Accident, almost as fatal in its result as that of Abbot's Ripton on the same line in the early part of this year, occurred at the Arlesey siding station, four miles north of Hitchin, on the Great Northern Railway, at a quarter to four o'clock this day. Five deaths occurred, and about thirty persons were seriously injured. A luggage train was being shunted across the down line when two of the trucks left the metals and thus delayed it in getting clear. Just at this time an express came up at full speed, and, although the signals were against it, the speed was not much diminished before the engine dashed into the luggage train, cutting its way completely through, and became imbedded in ballast some distance further on. The tender was torn from the engine, and with the carriages in the front part of the train became entangled with the trucks in a confused heap. Six carriages were completely smashed, the compartments being torn away from the framing and shattered into fragments and strewed in all directions. The framework of the smashed carriages, with the wheels inverted,

rested on top of the trucks, twenty feet high. Information was at once telegraphed to London and Peterborough, but it was not until six o'clock that a special train could arrive with the company's medical and other officers. The dead bodies of Pepper, the driver, and of the stoker, were picked up 100 yards before the point of collision. It is believed that seeing the accident inevitable they jumped off and were killed in falling. Passengers were extricated from the broken carriages and rubbish without delay, the uninjured and slightly injured assisting. Three ladies were found dead and much disfigured, and there were about thirty persons badly injured. The dead were removed to the Lamb Inn, adjoining the station, to await the inquest. Some of the injured were removed to the asylum and to various houses in the village. Some wonderful escapes occurred. One gentleman was hurled through the roof of his carriage and alighted on a sandbank, escaping with a severe scalp wound. In the next compartment two were killed. Some passengers in the carriages that were totally destroyed escaped unhurt. Many of those who suffered most were travelling in first-class carriages. The stationmaster was so affected by the accident that he temporarily lost his reason and had to be removed. The express train was provided with vacuum brakes, and the engine was of the newest and most powerful make.

23. THE VOLUNTEERS.—There have been several distributions of prizes to Volunteer Corps during the last week, at which members of Parliament and other public men have been present. Major-Gen. Sir John Adye, speaking on December 16 at the distribution of prizes to the 20th Kent Volunteers at Woolwich, contrasted the military strength of England at the present time with what it was just before the Crimean War. He said that before that war we had neither the militia nor the volunteer force, and the army at home numbered but 70,000 men of all ranks. Now the regular army at home numbers 100,000, with between 300 and 400 rifled field guns, manned and horsed, a rapidly increasing reserve force, 100,000 militia, many regiments of which were in admirable condition, and 170,000 volunteers. Autumn campaigns and military schools had done great things, and the army was more educated and better prepared for war than it had been at any previous period.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., in distributing the prizes to the Bradford Rifle Volunteers, referred to the unfavourable prophecies with which the commencement of the volunteer movement had been received by many persons in this country, and contended that none of these had been fulfilled. While our regular force, efficient and good as it was, from circumstances a great many of which could not be helped, cost, man for man, more than the regular army of any country in the world, he did not believe that there was any country that got at so cheap a price such a defence as we had in our 180,000 volunteers. Nothing had more completely proved the way in which volunteering had taken hold of the mind

of the country than the fact that notwithstanding the new and stringent regulations that were introduced two or three years ago, the number of men in the ranks had probably not diminished at all, for though at the beginning of last year the number was 4,000 less than the highest reached before those regulations were introduced, he was inclined to think that number had now been recovered. With regard to the officers, they were now in a very different position from that in which they were at the time that he himself "made believe" to be an officer, and it was pleasing to find that there was in the country so large a number of men willing to make such sacrifices in order that they might become efficient volunteer officers. The moral advantages of the movement to both privates and officers had, he thought, been very considerable.

Prizes were also distributed by the Lady Mayoress, in the Guildhall, to the best marksmen in the 3rd City of London Volunteer Corps. A similar duty was discharged by Col. the Hon. Percy R. B. Feilding, C.B., of the Coldstream Guards, and metropolitan inspector of reserve forces, in the Freemasons' Hall, the recipients being members of the 37th Middlesex. In Westminster Hall, too, the 46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers mustered in considerable forces to take part in the annual distribution, the winners receiving the prizes at the hands of Mrs. Routledge, the wife of the commanding officer. The 29th Middlesex Rifles received their prizes at the St. Pancras Vestry Hall, where Mr. Forsyth, one of the borough members, addressed them. The other regiments had received their prizes previously.

25. Christmas Day at Windsor.—Owing to the prevalence of fever in the Isle of Wight, the Queen this year for the first time since the lamented death of the Prince Consort, kept Christmas at Windsor Castle, with Princess Beatrice and the members of the Court. "Yuletide" being celebrated at the palace with the customary ancient observance with reference to the viands prepared for the Royal table. On December 26 the State apartments were of course closed, but notwithstanding that the public were under these circumstances deprived of one of the principal attractions of the Royal borough, there was a considerable influx of holiday folks, who inspected the terraces of the Castle, St. George's Chapel, and other places of interest about the Royal demesne, or strolled in the Great Park and Long Walk. In the evening, at six o'clock, a grand concert was given, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the members of the Royal Household, in St. George's Hall, in the Castle, a large orchestra having been erected for the use of the numerous musicians and vocalists taking part in the entertainment. The performance was brought to a conclusion before Her Majesty's dinner-party. The Prince and Princess of Wales spent their Christmas at Sandringham. On December 23 beef was distributed to all the cottagers on the estate, amounting in the aggregate to between seventy and

seventy-five stone. It was given, in parcels proportioned to the number in family, to two hundred families, representing about 650 persons—men, women, and children.

— A DISCOVERED NATURALIST.—Mr. Thomas Edward, of Banff, an obscure, hard-working naturalist, has been selected for the honour of a pension of 50*l.* per annum by the Queen, and has received the intimation of the Royal intention by a letter, of which the following is a copy:—"2 Whitehall Gardens, Christmas Day, 1876.—Sir,—The Queen has been much interested in reading your biography by Mr. Smiles, and is touched by your successful pursuit of natural science under all the cares and trouble of daily toil. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on you a pension of 50*l.* a year.—I am, &c., yours faithfully, Beaconsfield.—Mr. Thomas Edward, Banff." It appears that about two years ago Mr. Samuel Smiles and Mr. Reid, a Scottish artist, found this aged man of science living in great poverty at Banff, maintaining himself as a cobbler, whilst, as long as his strength lasted he devoted all his leisure time to his favourite scientific pursuits. As a schoolboy his pockets were always filled with uncouth "beasts" picked up in his rambles. His education was even inferior to that usually picked up by the lower classes in Scotland, and in after life he had actually to teach himself grammar and composition, in order that he might be able to record his observations in useful form. Even after he married and worked for himself and his large family, he spent his spare time in scouring the countryside for objects of interest. As he had to toil hard during the day, it was at night for the most part that Edward pursued his favourite hobby. In all sorts of weather, both fair and foul, he wandered about, lurking in holes at night, watching with keen eye the habits and movements of every animal he saw. To save him from trouble, the local justices kindly gave him a special certificate, warning all gamekeepers and policemen that he was a respectable, sober, working-man, engaged in natural history pursuits, and not a poacher or a vagrant. Continued exposure broke down his iron constitution; but his "dour" pertinacity is apparent from the fact that, when prohibited by the doctor from trapping and exploring in the woods by night, he took to marine zoology, and worked along the coasts and cliffs of his neighbourhood early in the morning, and when the evenings were long and light, for many a year. Instruments or apparatus he had none, save what he made with his own hand. Books he was too poor to buy, and he had to depend for his information on such replies as he could get from well-known naturalists in all parts of the country with whom he got to correspond, and to whom he confided his discoveries and observations. One of these gentlemen gave him a microscope, others presented him with a book now and then. His family were noted for their careful, decent, God-fearing ways, for Edward was full of the quaint, rugged piety of the old-fashioned Scot, and, unlike most of his trade, he never had any time or spare cash to spend in public-

houses. Mr. Edward's name appears as a "reference" or "authority" on page after page of such classical treatises as Westwood and Bate's "Sessile-eyed Crustacea," Couch's "British Fishes," and Norman's "Echinoderms," and many new species have been named after him. Of crustacea alone—not to speak of birds, fishes, insects, zoophytes, and other kinds of animals—he seems to have rooted out something like 200 species, many of them wholly new to science, and nearly all of them new to his part of the country. Technical scientific journals have for years back published many papers from his pen, full of learning, not culled from books, but drawn fresh from the pure well of Nature, and characterised by the keen observing insight of a born naturalist. Up to the present time, however, all he ever got through his services to science have been the barren honours of the Linnæan Associateship and the curatorship of the Banff Museum, with a salary of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

26. Boxing Day was cold and bleak as usual, but this did not prevent many thousands of holiday-makers from leaving their homes to enjoy a little out-of-door recreation. Certain indoor places of popular resort were, in consequence, comparatively neglected by holiday-makers. The number of visitors to the British Museum was 21,917—an increase on the number for the corresponding day of last year, which was 16,489, but both are very far below a normal return. At the National Gallery the visitors are said to have been very few; and at South Kensington the 15,000 visitors were about 2,000 fewer than last year. The Crystal Palace, where both indoor and outdoor amusements were provided, attracted over 44,000 visitors. About 9,400 went to the Zoological Gardens; about 1,800 paid for admission to the Tower; and the Brighton Aquarium was visited by 6,075 persons. A great number of people visited the Indian Museum, Exhibition Road, and enjoyed the inspection of the many and varied collections therein exhibited. The upper galleries, in a portion of which was exhibited the splendid collection of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, contained a magnificent display of textile fabrics, from the plain white cotton turban-piece to the exquisite and fine Dacca muslins, and the highly-finished Cashmere shawls and golden kincobs of Benares and Ahmedabad, together with pottery, carved and inlaid work in wood and marble, ivory work from Behrampore, Benares, Travancore, and Lahore; papier-maché articles from Kurnool and Cashmere; musical instruments, Delhi miniatures, the Guthrie collection of carved and jewelled jade and crystals, jewellery, and arms from the various parts of India, Tippoo's tiger, Runjeet Singh's throne, the bolt of the fortress of Mooltan, and other historical trophies, with the Yarkand and Shaw collections and models illustrating the manners and customs of the natives of India.

— An Imperial Museum.—A large number of firms and gentlemen connected with the City of London have signified their approval of the proposal to establish an Imperial Museum for the Colonies and India on the old Fife House site on the Victoria

embankment, and several memorials have been addressed to Lord Beaconsfield on the subject. Amongst these may be mentioned those of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, the Working Men's Clubs and Institutes of London, the Council of the East India Association, and the National Indian Association. It appears that the site of the Old Fife House is valued at about 200,000*l*. The cost of the building is set down as 250,000*l*., and its maintenance at 10,000*l*. per annum. This outlay is estimated to provide museum, offices, store and work rooms, library, reading and lecture rooms, and trade museum.

— EMIGRATION STATISTICS.— The "Report on Emigration from the United Kingdom in 1875," states that the emigration from the United Kingdom amounted altogether in 1875 to 173,809 persons. As compared with previous years there was a very considerable diminution. The numbers for the last three years have been 1873, 310,612; 1874, 241,014; 1875, 173,809. The latter number is the lowest recorded since 1862, in which year it was 121,214. The number of persons of British origin who left the country was, however, only 140,675, and deducting from these figures the number of immigrants, so far as they have been returned—94,228—the net emigration was only 46,447. This, the report says, would be an approximately correct result, as far as the balance of population left in this country by the recorded movements of population is concerned. Respecting the destinations of the emigrants, the facts of last year were that out of the total of 140,675 of British origin, 81,193 went to the United States, 12,306 to British North America, 34,750 to Australia, and 12,426 to all other places. The greatest decrease as compared with the previous year was in the emigration to the United States, viz. from 113,744 to 81,193, or 32,551, which is at the rate of 28·6 per cent.; but there was a large decrease in proportion in the emigration to Australasia, viz. from 52,581 to 34,750, or 17,831, which is at the rate of 33·7 per cent. There was also a large decrease in proportion in the emigration to British North America. On the other hand, there is an increase in the emigration to "all other places," from 10,189 to 12,426, and the figures under this head for a series of years show a steady and large increase.

— NEWLY EXPLORED ISLANDS.—The Rev. George Brown has returned from a twenty months' visit of exploration and investigation in New Britain and New Ireland—two islands which, lying on the east of new Guinea, were excluded in the annexation proposal submitted to the Colonial Office in 1875 by the Government of New South Wales. Mr. Brown has explored 150 miles of the coast of New Britain and 100 miles of the New Ireland coast. He also crossed New Ireland and made a large collection of birds and other specimens of natural history. The island is well populated. No white man was ever seen inland before, but no opposition was offered to the explorers. A difficulty was experienced in getting

the natives to go any distance from their villages, as they are so often at war with one another. Plenty of proofs of cannibalism were found. One of the party, on going into a house to light his pipe, saw a woman roasting the thigh and leg of a man who was killed the day before. The expedition bought the quadrant of the schooner "Lavinie," the ship's articles, and a savings-bank deposit book from the natives. The natives of Blanche Bay, New Britain, affirm positively the existence of a race of men with tails at a place called Kali, and deny indignantly that they were monkeys, asking if monkeys could fight with spears, plant yams, make houses, &c. Mr. Cockerell, a naturalist and collector from Queensland, accompanied the expedition, and was left with a Samoan teacher for seven days on New Britain as a hostage for some chiefs who were taken to the mission station on Duke of York Island, and he was collecting on New Ireland for five months. The natives were very friendly to him. They are all dreadful cannibals. There is a strange custom in New Ireland which requires that a chief's daughter shall be kept in a cage within her father's house until she is of marriageable age. The cage scarcely gives her room to move, and she cannot leave it during any part of the day, though she is allowed to take a stroll with near relatives after nightfall. It is in the interior of New Britain, where no white person has ever penetrated, that the men with tails are said to live. When a chief dies his body is wrapped up and placed in a tree, and the poor people are put in canoes in the sea to float away. The natives have large plantations, and work about two days in the week. They live chiefly on bananas, cocoanuts, and pork, but they also indulge in human flesh. The houses, which are small, have bamboo sides and thatched roofs. There appear to be no powerful chiefs, but a number of petty chiefs, the system of government seeming to be patriarchal rather than tribal.

28. An Elephant to the Rescue.—It is very seldom that in England elephant labour is utilised, but an instance occurred this night which is worthy of record. The road at the junction of Waterloo and York roads, London, had been lately broken up, and about half-past six on Thursday evening an omnibus proceeding from Stamford Street towards the Waterloo Road, was so heavily laden that the horses were unable to drag the load. Several of the passengers alighted, and while the horses were endeavouring in vain to get over the piece of ground, one of Sanger's elephants, under the charge of a keeper, passed along the road. Seeing the helplessness of the horses, the keeper gave instructions to the elephant, who lowered his head and, placing his forehead at the rear of the omnibus, pushed horses, vehicle, and passengers beyond the obstacle which impeded their progress. This was witnessed by a large number of persons, who loudly cheered the actors in this incident.

— Growth of London.—The following figures in connection with the increased rateable value of certain London districts are

interesting. There are eight localities with a rateable value exceeding 1,000,000*l.* Next below this group we have the Wandsworth district, with 857,422*l.*, followed by Plumstead and Lewisham with 718,493*l.*, and Hackney with 695,580*l.* The Fulham district has also made an advance, rising from the thirty-fifth place to the twentieth, the houses being more than doubled and rateable value trebled. Poplar has taken a step upward from the twenty-first place to the thirteenth, the houses having increased in number by about one-half, and the rateable value risen from 218,256*l.* to 558,486*l.* In rateable value Poplar now stands next to St. James, Westminster. St. George, Hanover Square, despite its fashionable repute, has fallen from the fifth place to the seventh, but stands second for rateable value, which has gone up from 893,976*l.* to 1,499,954*l.*, the latter being about half the rateable value of the City. This wealthy parish does not increase greatly in the number of houses, but the average rateable value of a house in St. George's is exceptionably high, being nearly 142*l.* The City average is about twice as high, but we see that the average for all London is only 55*l.* A marvellous increase in rateable value is shown by the parish of St. John, Hampstead, the amount twenty years ago being only about 77,000*l.*, whereas now it is nearly 326,000*l.* Yet Hampstead has only risen from the thirty-ninth place (last but one) to the twenty-third. Bethnal Green has increased its rateable value more than threefold, although it has fallen from the twelfth place to the sixteenth.

— CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WORLD.—A calculation has been made of the number of letters posted annually in each of the principal countries of Europe, by which we find that in the year 1875 the number in England nearly trebled that in France, being 1,100,000,000 to 366,000,000; Germany stands next to England, 643,000,000; Austro-Hungary 285,000,000; Switzerland 73,000,000; Belgium 68,000,000. From an official document issued from the Austrian Ministry of Finance it appears that about 2,922 millions of letters were posted in Europe during 1875. It is also calculated that in the same year the number of letters posted in other than European countries amounted to about 980 millions, so that altogether 3,900 millions of letters were forwarded in that year. "A simple calculation, therefore, demonstrates the interesting fact that the correspondence of the world requires the regular distribution of 10·6 millions of letters per day."

31. THE WEATHER throughout this month has been marked by a succession of destructive gales and storms, culminating towards the conclusion of the year in a terrific gale from the south-west which had by no means exhausted itself when the old year made way for the new. On Dec. 3 and 4 three Norwegian vessels, each probably with a crew of eight, were lost off Peterhead with all hands. All three vessels struck on one of the most dangerous parts of the coast, and went to pieces immediately, the crews being drowned

in presence of the spectators, and before any effective help could be given. On other parts of the coast the shipping casualties were severe. Traffic was stopped on the Deeside Railway, rails, sleepers, and waggons having been washed away at Lossiemouth. The station was inundated, and the water stood several feet deep on the permanent way. Fearful havoc was caused on the north side of Forth by the storm, and floods occurred in Fife. At Golsbie the waves swept across the village, and the unfortunate householders had to beat a hasty retreat. The gardens of Dunrobin Castle, the Duke of Sutherland's residence, have been considerably damaged. As the month went on, the Severn, Avon, and Teme rose considerably, and flooded the country along the Severn Valley almost from Shrewsbury to Gloucester to a very considerable extent, navigation on the Avon and Severn being seriously interrupted. Large tracts of land towards Shustoke and Whitacre, and for some distance on either side of the Ashby and Nuneaton Railway, were submerged, and similar floods prevailed on each side of the Leicester and Nuneaton Railway, at Nottingham, and in the valley of the Thames. In the middle of the month thousands of acres were reported to be under water in the Midland counties. At Christmas time many of the railways in Scotland and the North of England were blocked by snow, and in the latter days of the month the Thames overflowed its banks to a very disastrous extent. The shipwrecks along the north-east coast were frequent, and seventeen wrecks were reported as having taken place on the coasts of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire alone, in which it is estimated that probably a hundred seamen perished.

— Statistics of Occupations.—The following figures are taken from the miscellaneous statistics lately published by the Board of Trade; it is difficult from them to form an accurate comparison between the returns of 1861 and 1871, as the classification of the two censuses has in some respects been altered. "Authors and literary and scientific persons," who in 1861 were returned as 7,675, appear in 1871 mixed with students, the whole enumerated as 145,335, the women being 78,107, as against 227 in 1861; musicians, actors, &c., 26,185, against 19,259, the larger increase being among the female artistes, who were 9,282, against 5,855. Of teachers, professors, &c., the numbers were 127,140, against 110,364; upwards of 14,000 of this increase is found on the female side, who were 94,239, against 80,017 in 1861. "Scholars and children at home" is destroyed for comparative purposes by including relatives in 1861; with this result, that the males have increased 441,000, while the females decreased 39,000 in round numbers. Male servants (domestic, including grooms, gardeners, &c.) have increased in the decade 20,400; the female servants increased 265,000—the total in 1871 of male and female servants falling little short of a million and a half. The marked decrease of the class "boarding and lodging (hotel, boarding-house keepers, &c.)," is probably due to a change of ascription in 1871. There

were 159,134 in 1861, and only 139,103 in 1871—the females having decreased by 33,500. The "agriculturalists" have fallen from 1,833,652 to 1,447,481; the female portion being not one half the enumeration of 1861—namely, 183,450, against 376,577. Few people will be prepared to find a large decrease in the number of workers and dealers in dress; in 1861 they were enumerated as 1,205,747, but reduced in 1871 to 1,115,247; the larger part of the decrease, 76,000, is under the head of "females." Under "cotton and flax" fewer are numbered in 1871 than 1861; in the latter year the total was 563,014; in 1871 it was 562,015—the males had decreased 15,000, but the females had increased by 15,000 also. Under "wool and worsted" there has been a decrease among the males with an increase among the females; the total of both sexes in 1871 was 253,490, against 238,814—the males decreased 4,000, the females increased 19,000 very nearly. The silk industry in England would appear to be rapidly declining. There were 82,053 persons engaged in it in 1871, against 117,989 ten years earlier. Sometimes there is an increase of the number of females attributed to a particular occupation, where it might not be anticipated. Thus under "arms" the males have very slightly decreased, while the females have risen from 713 to 2,603; in 1861 there were but 94 females ascribed to head "minerals, miners;" but in 1871 they were enumerated as 5,678. The reverse has taken place under the head "copper," an industry which engaged 3,981 females in 1861 and only 160 in 1871.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1876.

January.

VISCOUNT AMBERLEY.

The Hon. John Russell, Viscount Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell, by his second wife, Lady Fanny Elliot, died of bronchitis, on January 8, at his residence, Ravenscroft, near Chepstow, aged 33. Lord Amberley was educated at Harrow, at Edinburgh, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, but feeble health prevented him from joining in the rough struggle for academic honours. In 1865 he unsuccessfully contested Leeds, but in the following year he was elected for Nottingham. Lord Amberley's first speech was a successful one, and Lord Russell listened to it under the Gallery with an evident satisfaction, which was probably not diminished by the cordial congratulations which Mr. Disraeli crossed the floor of the House to offer to his venerable antagonist. Lord Amberley spoke on other occasions, but with scarcely the same effect. His physique and temperament were not suited to the House of Commons, and his very independence and courage, uncontrolled by experience, led him occasionally into rash and ill-considered views. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1868 Lord Amberley retired from Nottingham, and became a candidate for the southern division of Devonshire, but without success, and from that time he remained aloof from public life. In 1864 he married Katherine, fourth daughter of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, who died in 1874, leaving him two sons. Lord Amberley had completed, before his death, a work on which he had been engaged for many years, and which had already been announced for publication under the title of "An Analysis of Religion." He also contributed several articles on religious and philosophic subjects to the *North British*, the *Fortnightly*, and *Theological Reviews*.

DR. JABEZ BURNS.

The Rev. Jabez Burns, who died on January 31, at the age of 75, was formerly the pastor of a Baptist Church in Marylebone, but about 1840 devoted himself to the editorship of the *Journal of the British and Foreign Temperance Society*, and afterwards undertook other work, both in periodical literature and in lecturing or platform speaking, upon the same subject. He took a leading part in the "World's Temperance Convention," in 1846, and the Ministerial Temperance Conference in Manchester, in April 1848, and was active in South Wales and the West of England in spreading the temperance principles. Dr. Burns was the author of many popular religious works.

SIR DAVID DEAS.

Sir David Deas, K.C.B., died at the residence of his brother, Lord Deas, in Edinburgh, on January 15. He was a son of Mr. W. Francis Deas, of Falkland; he was born in 1807, and was married in 1860 to Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Hepburn. He entered the navy in 1828, was chief medical officer of the naval forces engaged during the Russian war, and also in the Chinese war up to the peace of Tientsin; was appointed inspector-general of hospitals and fleets in March 1855; placed on the retired list

in March 1872; nominated C.B. in 1856, and K.C.B. in 1867. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the fourth class of the Medjidie.

MR. GASTINEAU.

This venerable gentleman, who died on January 17, at the age of 86, may be considered to have formed a "link with the past" for the artistic world of the present day. Mr. Gastineau was a water-colour artist of no mean pretensions, and laboured to the last in his profession, of which he was devotedly fond. He exhibited and sold not less than eleven pictures in the 1875 Exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. In early life he was apprenticed to an engraver; but, after emancipating himself from that trade, he took to painting, first in oils, and subsequently in water-colours. A reference to the catalogues of the Old Society shows that he first exhibited in their gallery in the year 1818. He was elected an Associate in 1821, and a full member in 1824. At his decease he had been connected with the society fifty-eight years, being the last surviving of the old members.

SIR SILLS JOHN GIBBONS, BART.

Sir Sills John Gibbons, Bart., of Sittingbourne, Kent, died at Hastings, on January 11, at the age of 66. He resigned his seat for the ward of Castle Baynard in the Court of Aldermen last year. The late baronet was elected a member of the Common Council in 1852, and served various important offices in the Council. In 1862, while chairman of the City Lands Committee, he was elected alderman, and in 1865 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. He succeeded Sir Thomas Dakin as Lord Mayor in 1871, and at the expiration of his mayoralty Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, conferred on him a baronetcy of the United Kingdom.

SIR JAMES JOHN HAMILTON, BART.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., of Woodbrook, in the county of Tyrone, died on January 12, in his 74th year. He was the only son of the late distinguished Peninsular officer, Sir John Hamilton, Bart., G.C.T.S., and was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the Rifle Brigade in 1822, and was afterwards appointed aide-de-camp to General Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., in the North American colonies. He also served during the Canadian Rebellion in 1837–8, having, with some other officers, been especially employed in that service. He retired from the army in May 1852. Sir James Hamilton was for a brief period member for the borough of Sudbury. He thrice contested Marylebone in the Conservative interest. He served as High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1857, and of the county of Tyrone in 1859. He was a magistrate of Middlesex, of Tyrone, of Pembrokeshire, and of Carmarthenshire. During a period of nineteen years he filled the office of Crown churchwarden of Marylebone. He was a governor of St. George's Hospital, of the Middlesex Hospital, and of the Carmarthenshire County Asylum. He took an active part in the management of the Bishop of London's Fund, and was associated with various philanthropic and religious institutions. He married, in 1834, Marianna Augusta, the only child of the late Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B.

SIR GEORGE HARVEY.

This eminent Scottish artist, who died at Edinburgh, on January 22, at the age of 70, was a veteran member of his profession in North Britain. He was one of the earliest Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1826, and held the office of President after the death of Sir John Watson Gordon in 1864. He received the honour of knighthood in 1867. The pictures by Sir George Harvey which have gained most public favour are those of historical subjects, and more especially those which represent famous incidents in the history of the Scottish Covenanters. His first work exhibited in London was the "Reading of the Bible at Old St. Paul's," which was painted in 1847. "John Bunyan in Gaol," "John Bunyan and his Daughter," and "Shakspeare before Sir Thomas Lucy charged with Deer-stealing," also showed his predilection for subjects of national and historical interest. His pictures of village schoolboys, of the minister's family quitting the manse, of a "Sabbath in the Glen," and of a "Highland Funeral," were equally acceptable to popular sympathies. Many of his works have been engraved and published. Sir George Harvey wrote, in 1870, an interesting memoir of the Royal Scottish Academy.

SIR E. C. WORKMAN-MACNAGHTEN, BART.

Sir Edmund Macnaghten died on Jan. 6, at Dundarave, Bushmills, County Antrim, his seat, near the Giant's Causeway, in his 86th year. Sir Edmund was born in Dublin, April 1, 1790, the eldest son of Sir Francis Macnaghten, first baronet. He married, May 17, 1827, Mary, only child of Mr. Edward Gwatkin, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters. He succeeded his father as second baronet November 22, 1843, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Antrim and Londonderry. Sir Edmund was educated at the Charter House, and completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin. Shortly after leaving college in 1813 he was called to the Bar in Ireland. For some years he was Master in Equity in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. On his return from India to his native country he was elected member for the county of Antrim, which he represented in the House of Commons from 1847 to 1852, but was never an extreme or pronounced politician.

MAJOR-GENERAL MARGARY, R.E.

Major-General Margary, the father of Mr. Augustus Raymond Margary, whose barbarous murder by the Chinese created so deep a feeling of indignation in this country, died at Weston-super-Mare, on January 21, having never recovered the shock of his son's violent death. Henry Joshua Margary was born in 1811; and having entered Addiscombe College, he obtained in 1830 a commission in the Bombay Engineers. He served in the Mahratta campaign in 1844, was commanding engineer at the siege of Sammeighur, and first mounted the breach at the storming of the fort; was field-engineer of the Scinde reserve force during the war in Afghanistan, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services; was at the capture of Boodurghur, and was the only engineer officer under fire there from daylight until 2 p.m., with sixty men from the 3rd, 16th, 20th, and 23rd Madras Regts., under Lieuts. Mardel, and A. Layard. He also carried out important engineering works at Aden, Poona, and other stations. On his first joining his corps in India the deceased officer was for seven years under canvas, and during that time was repeatedly stricken down by fever. He retired from the army in 1863, with the rank of major-general, after thirty-three years' service.

SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD, BART.

Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart., a Baron of the Austrian Empire, J.P. and D.L. for Bucks, died at his temporary residence in the neighbourhood of Southampton, January 4. Sir Anthony was one of the leading partners in the great house of N. M. de Rothschild and Sons. He was the second son of Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild by his wife, Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Levi Barnet Cohen, and was in his 66th year, having been born in May 1810. He married in March 1840 Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham Montefiore, by whom he had issue two daughters. Sir Anthony was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1846, with special remainder, failing his own male issue, to the sons of his elder brother, Baron Lionel de Rothschild; consequently Mr. Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, M.P. for Aylesbury, has succeeded to the baronetcy. The late Baronet, who was Baron of the Austrian Empire, had been Austrian Consul-General in London since 1858, and was a commissioner of lieutenancy for London. He was a keen sportsman, and thoroughly English in his tastes; and on the death of his brother, Baron Meyer de Rothschild, in 1874, he took control of the valuable racing stud. Sir Anthony was President of the Jews' Free School, and was indirectly associated with the Jewish charitable institutions.

MR. WILLIAM SALTER.

This painter, whose name was well-known among artists of the last generation, was born in 1804, at Honiton, in Devonshire. He came to London in 1822, and entered the studio of Northcote, where he remained till 1827, when he went to Florence. While there he painted his picture "Socrates before the Judges of the Court of the Areopagus," the exhibition of which, in 1831, at the Gallery Delle Belle Arte, obtained for the artist his election as a member of the Academy of Florence, with a professorship of history. After a sojourn of five years in Florence Mr. Salter visited Rome, and subsequently resided at Parma, where he sedulously studied the works of Correggio and executed careful and fine copies of the principal of them, which procured his election as a member of the Academy of that city. On his return to England, in 1833, he undertook the large and elaborate historical portrait-picture commemorative of the annual "Waterloo

Banquet" at Apsley House, which was immensely successful, and by which he will long be remembered through the medium of the engraving from it. The picture comprises nearly eighty portraits of the distinguished leaders in that battle then surviving, as also of some other eminent personages, including King William IV. The Duke of Wellington is represented as standing up to address his companions in arms. Mr. Salter also painted several scenes from Shakspeare and some incidents from English history, and long practised portrait-painting with success. He was a member (vice-president) of the Society of British Artists. His death took place on January 22.

MR. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT.

The Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron-Estcourt, who died on January 6, was the son of Thomas Grimston Bucknall-Estcourt, for many years M.P. for the University of Oxford. He was born in 1801, and married the daughter and heiress of Admiral Sotheron. He assumed the name of Sotheron on the death of his father-in-law in 1869, instead of that of Bucknall-Estcourt, and in 1835 resumed, by Royal license, the name of Estcourt. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1859. He was President of the Poor Law Board from March 1858 (in Lord Derby's second Government), and Secretary for the Home Department from the latter date till June 1859. He professed to be a Liberal-Conservative. He sat for Marlborough from March 1829 till 1832; for Devizes from 1835 till 1844, when he was chosen for North Wilts, and represented that division of the county till 1864, when he retired on account of ill-health.

MR. JAMES STIRLING, C.E.

This gentleman, who died at Edinburgh, on January 10, was born at the beginning of the century, at Methven, in Perthshire, and originally studied for the Church at Glasgow and Edinburgh, but early directed his attention to mechanical engineering. In this line he served an apprenticeship with Messrs. Claude Girdwood and Co., of Glasgow, and was subsequently engaged for some years as engineer at Deanston, when those well-known works were conducted by the late Mr. James Smith; he there materially assisted in the construction of the famous salmon-ladder on the river Teith. He afterwards became engineer and latterly manager of the Dundee Foundry, where he constructed for the Swedish Government a steamer which he himself took out and delivered in Sweden, when he was kindly received by the Royal family. Mr. Stirling long occupied himself with the improvement and practical working of the air-engine, which was, however, ultimately laid aside in consequence of its being found impossible to preserve the air-heating vessel from being melted or burned.

February.

COLONEL ANDERSON.

The death of Col. Thomas Anderson, formerly a captain in the 78th Highlanders, and more recently adjutant-general of the militia in New Brunswick, took place at Westward Ho, in North Devon, on February 11, at the age of 48 years. This able officer entered the 78th Highlanders, as an ensign, in 1845, and purchased a lieutenant's commission in that corps in 1847. With the 78th he served for eighteen years, chiefly in India; and in less than three years from his arrival in that country he passed examinations in no less than four native languages—namely, Hindustani, Marathi, Guzerathi, and Canarese; receiving for his proficiency the award of 1,000 rs. (100*l.*) from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being the first officer of the Royal service who had been thus distinguished. His linguistic attainments were soon called into requisition at the head-quarters of the Bombay Army, as he served as Persian interpreter and extra aide-de-camp to Generals Sir Willoughby Cotton and Sir John Grey, successively commanders-in-chief at Bombay. He was afterwards appointed an assistant-superintendent of revenue survey and land assessment in the Southern Muratha country, being one of the first Queen's officers employed in a civil capacity under the Bombay Government. On the return of the 78th Highlanders to England he sold out of the regiment, in which he had attained the rank of captain, and settling in British North America, he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Province of New Brunswick. During the threatened invasion of the province by the Fenians in 1866 he commanded the frontier field force, for which service he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and received the thanks of the frontier counties, as well as of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. For some years he was the senior effective officer of the militia of the Canadian Dominion.

REAR-ADMIRAL BECHER, R.N.

Rear-Admiral Alexander Bridport Becher died on February 15, aged 79 years. Admiral Becher, godson of Admiral Lord Bridport, was educated at the Royal Naval College, and first embarked in November 1812, as midshipman. He served from December 1814 until June 1817, under Commodore Edward W. C. R. Owen and Captain W. Fitzwilliam Owen, being employed chiefly in surveying the lakes of Canada. He was attached in February 1818 as Admiralty mate to the "Superb," 74, and afterwards the "Leven," 24, in which ship he was employed a period of twenty months in surveying the Azores, part of the African coast, and some of the Cape Verde Islands. He was appointed lieutenant in May 1822. He afterwards officiated as first lieutenant of the "Fairy," surveying vessel, Capt. William Hewett. He subsequently, and for many years, was employed in the Hydrographical Office, at the Admiralty, as chief assistant. He became commander November 23, 1841; captain, March 20, 1856; and retired rear-admiral, June 11, 1874.

DR. BEGBIE.

Dr. James Warburton Begbie, the eminent physician, of Edinburgh, died on February 25. He was a son of the late Dr. James Begbie, for some years physician in ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, and was born about the year 1823. He received his early education at the High School, graduated M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1847, became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1852, and subsequently a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Begbie was formerly physician to the Royal Infirmary, to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, examiner in medicine at the Royal College of Physicians, and also in the University of Edinburgh. At the meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held last year in Dublin, Dr. Begbie delivered the address in medicine.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

The Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knight, P.C., M.A., D.C.L., for some time one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on February 11, in his 86th year. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was a scholar and a first class in classics. While at the University he won prizes for Latin verse, English essay, and Latin essay, and became a fellow of Exeter College. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, he joined the Western Circuit, and acquired considerable practice. In 1832 he obtained the coif, and in 1835 was appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, from which, universally esteemed and honoured, he retired in 1858, being then sworn of the Privy Council. In 1852 he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. He was the second son of Captain James Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, and grandson of the Rev. John Coleridge, vicar of Ottery St. Mary, a man of piety and learning. Gifted with the literary genius of his family, Sir John Coleridge acquired distinction as a writer: in the interval between the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart he edited the *Quarterly Review*, was the author of a memoir of his dear friend and college contemporary, the Rev. John Keble, M.A., and published a very valuable edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," annotated by himself. He married, in 1818, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, D.D., and left, with other issue, John Duke, Lord Coleridge, his eldest son, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

VICE-ADMIRAL EDGELL, C.B.

Vice-Admiral Harry Edmund Edgell, C.B., died on February 4, aged 66. He was the only son of the late Rear-Admiral Edgell, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, embarking in 1823 as a volunteer. After serving for nearly three years as midshipman and mate on the North-West Indian, home, and Mediterranean stations, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in June 1828. In July 1831 he served in China, where he assisted in forcing the passage of the Boca Tigris, in 1834, when he received two contusions on the left leg and arm. He subsequently commanded the "Siren," on the Mediterranean station. He received the thanks of the trustees of the British Museum for removing the sculptured remains of the tomb of Mausolus, now named the Canning Marbles, from the castle of Boodroom, in Asia Minor.

MR. FLEMING.

This gentleman, who had for many years held the appointment of secretary to the Poor Law Board, died on February 26. Mr. Fleming was originally intro-

duced to official life by Mr. Charles Buller about thirty years ago. He was appointed to the Poor Law Board and was advanced to the office of permanent secretary by Lord Palmerston. In that office, under its new name of the Local Government Board, he died. But Mr. Fleming was a great deal more than this. He was a welcome member of society which his official chiefs could often not aspire to enter. His tact and fidelity made him a useful go-between in many private negotiations. During the long reign of Lady Palmerston he was a constant guest at Cambridge House, and his knowledge of official business gave him great influence over successive Poor Law Commissioners.

MR. JOHN FORSTER.

This able and accomplished man of letters, whose death took place on Feb. 1, at the age of 64, was a native of Newcastle. He was editor of the *Examiner* during ten years, and for a short time of the *Daily News*, after the speedy retirement of Dickens from that post in 1848. But his literary reputation was chiefly gained by contributions to the *Quarterly*, the *Edinburgh*, and other reviews. His best articles were essays upon topics of biography and history, and always upon English subjects. He made a special study of the times of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. Several books of standard value were the result of his labours in this department. His "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," published as early as 1831–4; his "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.," his "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance," and his life of Sir John Elliott prove how completely he had mastered all the transactions of that period of history. Mr. Forster achieved even greater success in literary biography. He had already, in 1848, published a charming life of Oliver Goldsmith, which was full of promise of further work in the same line. In 1864 appeared "Walter Savage Landor: a Biography," in which personal friendship and admiration for genius produced a work which is likely to last. These were but the prelude to his greatest labours in this field. In 1870 Charles Dickens died. Mr. Forster had been his oldest friend; no one had known the great novelist so well; to no one had all the hopes and disappointments of his career been so fully revealed. With singular propriety, therefore, the literary remains of Dickens were confided to Mr. Forster, and to him was entrusted the care of writing his life. The biography appeared in three volumes in 1871 and 1874, and it cannot be doubted that Mr. Forster has done the best for his friend in this narrative of his life. Forster had reserved to himself another biography—the life of Swift; for years he had stored up materials for this difficult undertaking. At last his design seemed about to be accomplished. In December 1875, but two months before his death, the first volume was published of the "Life of Swift," and we believe that the materials for the whole work are in store, but more than this he was not permitted to accomplish. In 1855 Forster was appointed secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and in 1861 a Commissioner in Lunacy, an appointment which he resigned some years since. In both these capacities he showed himself an able public servant.

VISCOUNT GALWAY.

George Edward Arundell Monckton-Arundell, Viscount Galway and Baron Killard, County Clare, in the peerage of Ireland, who died on February 6, in consequence of an accident in the hunting-field twelve months previously, was the eldest of the six sons of William George, fifth viscount, by his wife, Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain George Handfield. He was born on March 1, 1805, and succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father, February 2, 1834; so he had enjoyed the title just forty-two years. His lordship married, in 1838, Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Froyston Hall, Yorkshire. He was educated at Harrow School, and thence proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, to complete his studies, at which university he graduated B.A. He was a Conservative in politics, and had represented East Retford in the House of Commons for nearly thirty years, having been first returned for that borough in 1847. His lordship was a lord in waiting to Her Majesty during Lord Derby's Administration from March to December 1852. Lord Galway was many years Master of the North Notts Hunt, and was extremely popular among its members.

DR. GAUNTLETT.

This eminent musician died suddenly, on February 21, in the 71st year of his age, at his residence at Kensington. Dr. Gauntlett was formerly organist to the late King of Hanover. He introduced into England numerous improvements in

the construction of organs, and contributed to the development of electricity as an aid to their manipulation; but his chief claim to be remembered will rest on his many original and beautiful compositions — anthems, hymn tunes, and church psalmody — which were marked by great refinement and true devotional feeling. He was possessed of distinguished literary attainments, which were for many years directed to the elevation and advancement of his art; while in private life he was esteemed alike for his extensive and varied information and for his kindly and genial bearing.

MR. JUSTICE KEATINGE.

The Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, late Judge of the Prerogative Court and of the Court of Probate in Ireland, died in Dublin on February 9. The second son of the late Mr. Maurice Keatinge, an Irish barrister, by his wife Anne, daughter of the late Sir Richard Harte, he was born in the year 1793, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1813, and obtained the honour of a silk gown in 1835. In 1842 he was made Queen's Serjeant in Ireland, and in the following year elected a Bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin, and promoted to the Judicial Bench as Judge of the Prerogative Court. In 1858 he was constituted Judge of the Court of Probate, a post of which he discharged the duties most honourably and conscientiously down to 1868, when he retired on a well-earned pension. The late Judge, who was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland upon his elevation to the Bench, married, in 1814, Harriet Augusta, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Joseph, of Bedford Square, London.

DR. KING.

The death of Dr. Richard King, the physician and Polar traveller, took place on February 4. He was well known as the companion of Admiral Sir George Buck in his journey to the North Pole, in 1833, 1834, and 1835. He was the founder of the Ethnological Society, and instituted the study of man both in England and America. He was likewise an extensive author. His most prominent works were: — "Franklin Expedition, from First to Last," "Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic Ocean," "History of the Esquimaux," and "The March of Death in St. Giles's" (in which he advocates his gaseous theory of cholera epidemic). He edited for some time the *Statistical Journal* and the *Ethnological Journal*, and was a copious contributor to the *Medical Times* and *Anthropological Review*.

REV. J. T. LAW.

The Worshipful and Rev. James Thos. Law, eldest son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died at his residence at Lichfield, on February 22, aged 85, was formerly a fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1812, when he was second senior optime. He was appointed in 1821 to the chancellorship of the diocese of Lichfield, which he held for fifty-three years. Mr. Law was the author and editor of several works on ecclesiastical law, including "Ecclesiastical Statutes at Large," the "Church Building Acts," "Forms of Ecclesiastical Law," &c.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville and Baron Duneira in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., a general in the army, and colonel-commandant H.M. 60th Regiment, Vice-President of the Council of the Royal Archers of Scotland, died at Melville Castle, near Edinburgh, on February 1. His Lordship was born on February 25, 1801, the eldest son of Robert, second Viscount Melville, K.T., General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, and was grandson of Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802. He entered the Army in 1819, and attained the rank of General in 1868. He commanded the 83rd Foot in the insurrection in Canada, 1837-8; and the Bombay column of the army of the Punjab at the siege of Moultan and at Goojerat. For his "indefatigable zeal and exertions" in that campaign he received the order of the Bath and the thanks of Parliament as well as of the East India Company. His lordship succeeded to the viscounty at his father's death, 1851. He was appointed to command the forces in Scotland 1856; became Governor of Edinburgh Castle 1860; and was made colonel of the 60th Rifles 1863. His lordship was A.D.C. to King William IV., and afterwards to her present Majesty.

GENERAL SIR H. G. A. TAYLOR.

General Sir Henry George Andrew Taylor, G.C.B., senior general in Her Majesty's Army, died on February 9, at the age of 92. He entered the army as cadet in 1798, and the following year became ensign in the 10th Madras Native Infantry. In 1803 he was at the battles of Assaye and Argaum and the storm and capture of Gawilghur, for which he received a medal and two clasps. Subsequently he was many years employed in the commissariat, and in 1825 was appointed Town Major of Madras. In 1832 he was placed in command of the northern division of the Army in India, and was actively engaged for some years in the suppression of rebellions. Taylor attained the rank of general in 1857, and was colonel of the 22nd Madras N.I. He was the son of James Taylor, Esq., of Lavender Hill, Surrey; and married, in 1812, Eliza, daughter of Captain Thomas Maughan.

VICE-ADMIRAL TINDAL.

Vice-Admiral Louis Symonds Tindal died on February 4, at Brighton. He was the last surviving son of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Cunningham Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He entered the navy in February 1825, and obtained his first commission in December 1832. After serving under Captain Hon. Henry John Rous in the "Pique," and in the "Vestal," Captain William Jones, he was appointed to the "Calliope," Capt. Thomas Herbert, in which latter ship, as lieutenant, he took part in the attack upon Chuenpee, at the taking of Bogue forts, at the storming of the enemy's works close to Whampoa Reach, and at the capture of the last fort protecting the approaches to Canton, and in the other operations against that city. As a reward for his services on that occasion he was made a commander. In October following he was appointed to the "Pylades," and had held several other commands. He obtained post rank in September 1852, and went on the retired list in July 1864; became retired rear-admiral April 9, 1868; and vice-admiral January 1, 1874.

ADMIRAL SIR BALDWIN WALKER.

Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B., died on February 12, aged 73 years. This distinguished officer entered the navy in 1812, and was in constant employment in the service for half a century. During the war of Grecian independence he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France and of the Redeemer of Greece. For some time Captain Walker was a rear and vice-admiral, Yaver Pasha in the Turkish service, and commanded the Ottoman naval forces during the operations on the coast of Syria, including the attack upon Beyrout (where his zealous, persevering, and active exertions were warmly praised by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford), and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. He was nominated an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in January 1841, and was made also a Knight of the Iron Crown of Austria, 2nd class; St. Anne of Russia, 2nd class; and of the Red Eagle of Prussia. In 1848 he was appointed surveyor of the navy; and for some time, until he obtained his flag, was one of the naval aides-de-camp to the Queen. He resigned his office as Surveyor of the Navy in January 1861, and was appointed the following month Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1870 he was placed on the retired list.

March.

SIR JOHN CORDY BURROWS.

Sir John Cordy Burrows, Knight, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, died at his residence, Old Steyne, Brighton, on March 25. He was born in 1813, the son of R. Burrows, Esq., of Ipswich, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Cordy, Esq., of London; and after passing some time at Framlingham School, Suffolk, he received his medical education at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals; became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1836, and a fellow in 1852. He practised with much success as a surgeon at Brighton, of which town he was a magistrate and three times Mayor, and was knighted after his third mayoralty in 1873. He was fellow of the Zoological, Geographical, and other learned societies, and was conspicuous for his liberality to, and exertions for, the various charities and institutions of the town in which he resided.

COLONEL CHESNEY, R.E.

Colonel Charles Cornwallis Chesney, commanding Royal Engineers of the Home District, died on March 20, after a few days' illness, arising from a cold caught in the performance of his duties. The

gallant officer, who was only in his 49th year, entered the Engineers as second lieutenant in 1845, became first lieutenant in 1846, and obtained his company in 1854. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1868, and of brevet colonel in 1873. It was at the Royal Military Staff College at Sandhurst that Colonel Chesney chiefly worked, not only as professor of the military art and history, but also in the schools and institutions connected with that neighbourhood. There are few of our rising officers who will not remember his lectures on military history. In 1863 he published his "Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland;" and in 1868 his "Waterloo Lectures," which made his name almost as familiar in Germany as in England. In 1870 he published, conjointly with Mr. Reeve, his "Military Resources of Prussia and France;" and his "Military Biographies," chiefly taken from the *Edinburgh Review*, were published as a whole in 1870.

SIR JOHN W. FISHER.

Sir John William Fisher, Kt., M.R.C.S., who died on March 22, at his residence, Grosvenor Gate, 33 Park Lane, aged 88, was for many years Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force. So far back as 1809 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1821 was appointed surgeon to the old Bow Street Patrol, and finally was promoted by the late Sir Robert Peel to be chief surgeon to the Police Force at its first formation. He received knighthood in 1858.

MR. HALL.

Mr. Thomas James Hall, late chief metropolitan magistrate, died on March 20, in his 88th year. He was the son of Mr. Crossley Hall, of Hyde Hall, in Jamaica, and was born there in 1788. He was educated at Harrow, graduated as a fellow-commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar in 1815 by the Society of the Middle Temple; was appointed, in 1819, Judge-Advocate and Advocate-General of Jamaica; joined, in 1824, the Northern Circuit; was a Commissioner of Bankruptcy in Liverpool; and shortly after the Reform Bill first stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool. He refused the Attorney-Generalship of Canada and a high official appointment in Penang; and in 1839 was appointed chief magistrate of the metropolis, from which office he retired in 1864. Mr. Hall is said to have been the only chief magistrate who, during the last two centuries, has refused knighthood; he also declined a baronetcy.

VICE-ADMIRAL HASTINGS.

The Hon. George Fowler Hastings, C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy, and recently Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, whose death took place on March 21, was born November 28, 1814, the second son of Hans Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, who established his right to that ancient peerage in 1819. Entering the navy in 1824, he was made lieutenant in the following year, became commander in 1838, received the appointment of Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard in 1839, and in 1841 was given the command of the "Harlequin," in which ship he shared in the closing operations of the Chinese war, and led with great gallantry an attack on two piratical towns in the island of Sumatra. Promoted to the rank of captain in 1845, he commanded the "Curaçao" during the Crimean War, obtaining in requital of his services the distinction of C.B. and the Turkish order of the Medjidie. In 1866 he had the command of the Pacific station; and in 1873 became Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

DR. LETHEBY.

This eminent physician, whose name has long been familiar to the public in connection with sanitary matters generally, but more particularly as associated with subjects relating to medical and chemical jurisprudence, died on March 28. Dr. Henry Letheby had for many years held the post of Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical School of the London Hospital, as well as that of Medical Officer of Health and Chemical Analyst to the City of London. The latter post, however, he resigned about two years ago, but he still held important public appointments in connection with the examination of gas and water. At the time of his decease he was 60 years of age, having been born in 1816. He took his degree at the University of London as Bachelor of Medicine in 1843, and was also a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Philosophy, as well as a Fellow of the Chemical and Linnean Societies. He had compiled "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London," and was the author of a series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post-mortem

Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the *Lancet*; a course of lectures on "Practical Toxicology," published in the *Medical Times*, and a work on "Food." He also, from time to time, communicated many other valuable papers on sanitary and chemical subjects to the transactions of several of the learned societies, and to the various medical journals and reviews.

MR. HOLT MACKENZIE.

This gentleman, the oldest commoner who was a member of the Privy Council, died on March 31, at the age of 89. Mr. Holt Mackenzie was the son of Henry Mackenzie, the wit, essayist, and man of letters, best known among us at the present day as the author of "The Man of Feeling." Like many other young Scottish gentlemen whose fathers had more children than wealth, Holt Mackenzie at an early age cast his eyes in the direction of India as the best field for employment and advancement; and in July 1807 he obtained a "writership," as the civil service appointments were then termed, five years before the nomination of the first Marquis of Hastings as Governor-General. In 1831 he returned home to England, and shortly afterwards retired upon the customary pension. From 1832 to 1834 he was one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, where his long Indian experience proved to be of considerable service, and obtained for him a seat at the Privy Council.

MRS. MILLER.

This lady, widow of Hugh Miller, died at Assynt, Sutherlandshire, on March 11, at the age of 64. Her maiden name was Lydia Fraser, and she wrote several books under the *nom de plume* of Harriet Myrtle. At the time of the disruption of the Scottish Establishment she published a novel entitled "Passages in the Life of an English Heiress," in which the views of the "non-intrusion" party were advocated. She also wrote a book for young people, with the title "Cats and Dogs," took an active part in editing her husband's works after his death, and gave much assistance to Mr. Peter Bayne in the preparation of his biography of her husband.

LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.

Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Stanley, who died at the Deanery, Westminster, after a long illness, on March 1, was "one of the most valued and devoted friends of the Queen." The following notice of her death appeared in the *Court Circular*:—"Lady Augusta, from the year 1846 and up to the time of the Duchess of Kent's death, in 1861, was attached to her Royal Highness's household, and immediately afterwards was appointed a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and constantly resided with her Majesty till her marriage, in 1863. Her social qualities endeared her to the Queen and to the whole Royal family in no ordinary manner, as they did to a very numerous circle of friends of all classes; and her talents were not unworthy of the distinguished family to which she belonged, of which so many members have been prematurely cut off." Lady Augusta was born April 3, 1822, the second daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier, in the county of Fife, and was sister of the late Earl of Elgin, K.T., Viceroy of India. She married, Dec. 22, 1863, the Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

COLONEL STRANGE, F.R.S.

Colonel Alexander Strange, F.R.S., a distinguished officer, died on March 9. The fourth son of the late Sir Thomas Strange, he was born in 1818, and educated at Harrow. At the age of sixteen he joined the 7th Madras Cavalry, and whilst in India was employed upon the great Trigonometrical Survey. Since his retirement in 1861 he has been honourably known as a man of science, and to him belongs the whole credit of having initiated in 1868 the movement which resulted in the appointment by Her Majesty of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, of which the Duke of Devonshire was chairman, and the five years' labours of which have but recently terminated. Before he died he had the satisfaction of knowing that the proposals contained in the scheme which he originally propounded to the Commission were, in the main, recommended for the consideration of the Government. Colonel Strange was fellow of the Geographical and Astronomical Societies as well as of the Royal Society, and was appointed in 1862 by the Secretary of State for India to the post of Inspector of Scientific Instruments, where his constructive skill had full play.

April.

BARONESS VON BUNSEN.

Her Excellency Baroness Frances von Bunsen, widow of Baron von Bunsen, many years Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, died at Carlsruhe, Baden, on April 23, aged 85. The baroness was daughter and coheiress of Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover, South Wales, and sister of Augusta, Lady Llanover. The high estimation in which the baroness was held in a large circle in London will make her death deeply felt, and will recall to many the brilliant hospitalities of the Prussian Embassy during her long residence there. As authoress of "The Life of Baron Bunsen," her literary ability has been acknowledged; but it was only among the baroness's private friends that her extraordinary talents and her wonderful knowledge of the various public events of her time could be fully appreciated.

REV. J. B. DALGAIRNS.

The death took place on April 6 of the Rev. John Bernard Dalgairns, a name well known at Oxford thirty years ago. He was born about the year 1819, and took his bachelor's degree at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1839. He was among the early friends of Dr. Newman at Oxford and at Littlemore, and became a "convert" to the Church of Rome about the same time with him. Joining the Congregation of the Oratory, he became known in religion as "Father Bernard" while Frederick William Faber was superior of the London house of that body. He was the author of several devotional and ascetic works and of sundry essays on ecclesiastical subjects. His death was the natural termination of a long illness, brought on by too close an attention to theological studies.

MR. DE MORGAN, F.R.S.

This well-known and highly esteemed member of the surgical profession died on April 11, at his residence, Upper Seymour Street, after only a few days' illness, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. De Morgan was a valuable contributor to the pages of the *Philosophical Transactions* and to the medical journals. He was formerly an examiner in surgery at the Royal College of Physicans, and although one of the first to be elected to the honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, he always declined being put in nomination for a seat in the council of that institution.

ADMIRAL FRANKLAND.

Admiral Charles Colville Frankland, who died on April 13, was a younger brother of Sir Frederick Frankland, Bart. He entered the Royal Navy early in the present century, and was promoted a post-captain in November 1841, retiring subsequently from the active list. He became a retired rear-admiral in 1862, vice-admiral in 1867, and admiral in 1875. Admiral Frankland was a man of great accomplishments, and was the author of a highly illustrated narrative of travels in Russia and Sweden in the early part of this century. For many years he resided at Bath, where he died, at 2 Royal Crescent, in his 80th year.

MR. HODGSON, M.P.

Mr. W. Nicholson Hodgson, one of the members for East Cumberland, died on April 2, at his residence in London. Mr. Hodgson, who was in his 75th year, represented the City of Carlisle at intervals between 1847 and 1868. After his defeat in the latter year he suddenly appeared as a candidate for the eastern division of Cumberland; and having taken the Liberals by surprise, succeeded in wresting from them one of the two seats they had long held. At the last general election he was again returned, in conjunction with Mr. Howard (Liberal). Mr. Hodgson was chairman of the court of quarter sessions in Cumberland, and also a director of the London and North-Western Railway.

ADMIRAL JACKSON.

Admiral Vernon Jackson, who is said to have been the original of O'Brien in Capt. Marryat's "Peter Simple," died on April 18, at the age of 89. He embarked as midshipman in 1801, on board the "Trent," 36, his name having been borne since 1795 on the books of the "Trident," "Minerva," "Princess Augusta," and "Maidstone." He served in the "Junon," 38, when, in 1809, that ship was captured, after a highly honourable defence, by a French squadron off Guadaloupe. In January 1810 he arrived a prisoner at Brest; and, after making two attempts at escape, suc-

ceeded in getting to the coast of Normandy, where, in April 1812, he embarked in a small boat, and two days afterwards was picked up by the "Mutine." He became retired rear-admiral in 1862, vice-admiral in 1868, and admiral in 1875.

MR. J. G. LOUGH.

The death of Mr. John Graham Lough, the sculptor, took place on April 8. In early life he was a ploughboy in Northumberland, where accidentally his artistic taste became known to a neighbouring gentleman, who assisted him to obtain a suitable education. He came up to London, made the Elgin marbles in the British Museum his study, and became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1826. In the following year he produced a statue of Milo, which, together with a companion statue, "Samson," was purchased by the Duke of Wellington. He afterwards spent four years in Rome. In 1845 he executed the statue of Her Majesty in the Royal Exchange, and two years later a statue of Prince Albert for Lloyd's. Most of his recent works were commissions for private persons.

LORD LYTTELTON.

The Right Hon. George William Lyttelton, fourth Lord Lyttelton of Frankley, in the county of Worcester, in the Peerage of Great Britain, fourth Lord Westcote of Ballymore, in the county of Longford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of England, whose melancholy death occurred on April 19, was born March 31, 1817, the eldest son of William Henry, third Lord Lyttelton, by Sarah, his wife, eldest daughter of George John, second Earl Spencer, and for some time governess to the Royal children. After passing through Eton his lordship entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and was Chancellor's Medallist and Senior Classic in 1838. As a Greek scholar few equalled Lord Lyttelton. In 1837 he succeeded to the title at the death of his father, and held office as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1846. In 1840 he contested unsuccessfully the election of High Steward of Cambridge University, in 1845 was appointed Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham, and finally served as Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools until the year 1874. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Worcester, High Steward of Bewdley, a member of the Privy Council, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. He married, first, in 1839, Mary, daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., and secondly, 1869, Sybella Harriet, widow of Humphrey Francis Mildmay, Esq., and daughter of George Clive, Esq., M.P.

MR. MAUNSELL.

Henry Maunsell, Esq., died at Limerick, on April 29, in his 87th year. He was one of the last links connecting the present with the past generation. Called to the Irish Bar nearly sixty years ago, he was a contemporary of O'Connell and of all the wits and men of genius who made the Munster Circuit so celebrated. Soon giving up practice, he settled in Limerick, and for more than half a century devoted himself to every duty and work that could benefit his native city and county. He was a constant and regular attendant on the bench as a grand juror, a governor of the lunatic asylum, a member of the board of superintendence of the county gaol, and vice-president of the savings bank, where he worked regularly behind the counter from the year 1832. In the county he was as popular as in the city of Limerick, and was the type of the best class of the old landlords, helping his tenantry safely through the years of famine.

THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Charles Holroyd, second Earl of Sheffield, Viscount Pevensey and Baron Sheffield in the Peerage of Ireland, and also Baron Sheffield in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died on April 5, at his residence in Portland Place. He was born March 16, 1802, the only son of John Baker Holroyd, first Earl of Sheffield, by Lady Anne, his wife, second daughter of Frederick, Earl of Guildford, K.G., so well known as Lord North, the famous minister of George III. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, May 30, 1821; and from 1850 to 1859 was a lord-in-waiting to the Queen. His lordship married, in 1825, Lady Harriet Lascelles, daughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood.

MR. SOUTHAM, F.R.C.S.

This eminent provincial surgeon died on April 24, aged 60. He was a surgeon of high repute, and enjoyed for some years a large share of practice in Man-

chester and the surrounding district. Mr. Southam was professor of surgery in Owens College and surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester. He was a member of most of the medical and scientific societies in London, and was a past president of the British Medical Association. In 1873 he was elected by the fellows to a seat in the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Mr. Southam had been a great contributor to the pages of the *Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*, the *Provincial Medical Journal*, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1838, and a fellow in 1853.

DR. VIVIAN.

The Rev. Dr. James William Vivian, rector of St. Peter-le-Poer, Old Broad Street, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Priest in Ordinary to the Queen, died on April 17, in his 92nd year. Dr. Vivian graduated at All Souls', Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1807, and his master's degree in 1810. In 1815 (according to "Crockford," but in 1811 according to "Gilbert's Clergyman's Almanack" and "Mackeson's Guide") he was appointed one of the eight priests in ordinary to King George III., and he held that office during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and had filled it down to the time of his death, remaining the senior of the priests. In 1816 Dr. (then Mr.) Vivian was appointed to the sixth canonry of the College of Minor Canons at St. Paul's, and in 1842 obtained the valuable living of St. Peter-le-Poer.

DR. WESLEY.

Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley, the eminent church musician, died at Gloucester on April 19, aged 66. He was the son of Mr. Samuel Wesley, who died in 1837, and who was the first person to introduce into England the now widely appreciated music of John S. Bach. At the age of six Dr. Wesley was privileged, with only a few other boys, to attend the Bluecoat School without wearing the uniform; and in 1819 he was chosen as a chorister at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where he remained for eight years. At the age of seventeen he commenced his public duties as organist at St. James's Church, Hampstead Road; and after holding several other appointments he accepted in 1835 one at Exeter Cathedral. In 1842 he was chosen organist for Leeds parish church. In 1849 he undertook the like duties at Winchester Cathedral, and in 1865 transferred his services to the cathedral at Gloucester. Among the most important of Dr. Wesley's published works were his *Twelve Anthems*, which are now generally used in cathedrals and churches throughout England.

SIR WILLIAM WILDE.

Sir William Robert Wills Wilde, Kt., M.R.C.S.I., Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland, Chevalier of the Swedish Linnean Order of the Polar Star, Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and Associate of several European learned societies, an eminent surgeon and litterateur, for many years one of the most popular members of the social and scientific world of Dublin, died at his residence in Merrion Square, on April 19. Sir William was the son of Dr. Wilde, of Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. Having completed his medical studies, he settled there, adopting the special department of ophthalmic and aural surgery, and soon attained a leading position. In literature his name is well known, and his works, which are much esteemed, are very numerous. As a Census Commissioner, in 1841, he displayed considerable statistical ability; and, as an Irish Academician, he has left an antiquarian reputation that will not soon be forgotten. In 1864 Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Sir William married, in 1851, Jane Francesca Elgee. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin, owes its foundation and endowment to Sir William Wilde.

May.

DR. BOSWORTH.

This gentleman, professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, died on May 27, in his 88th year. Dr. Bosworth, as a young man, acquired some reputation by the publication of Latin and Greek grammars and other school-books; but he is principally known by his works on Anglo-Saxon and the allied dialects, the series of which commenced with a grammar of Anglo-Saxon, published in 1823, while at the moment of his death he was engaged in preparing an enlarged edition

of his dictionary of that language. Dr. Bosworth was brought by these pursuits in connection with Grimm and Rask and other distinguished philologians, and his services to philology were acknowledged by several foreign societies, including the Dutch Institute Royal and the Academy of Leyden, which conferred upon him their membership. Dr. Bosworth was a Doctor in Philosophy of Leyden, and a D.D. of Oxford and Cambridge. He took his degrees as a young man at Aberdeen.

SIR G. BOWLES, G.C.B.

General Sir George Bowles, G.C.B., Lieutenant of the Tower of London and colonel of the 1st West India Regiment, died, on May 21, at his residence in Berkeley Street, in the 90th year of his age. He was born in 1787, the second son of William Bowles, Esq., of Heale House, Wilts; in 1804 he entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and served in Germany in 1805, and at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807. From 1808 to 1814 he was engaged in the Peninsula, and from 1814 to 1818 in Flanders and France, including Waterloo. He acted as military secretary to the Duke of Richmond, while Governor of Canada, from 1818 to 1820, and from 1820 to 1825 was Deputy Adjutant-General in the West Indies. In 1838 he commanded the Lower Province of Canada during the rebellion. The General held the office of Master of the Household to the Queen from 1845 to 1851, and on his retirement was created K.C.B. and appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He was advanced to G.C.B. in 1873. Sir George, who attained the rank of general in 1862, had received the Waterloo medal and the medal and six clasps for the Peninsula.

SIR J. W. HOGG, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., P.C., who died on May 27, was an eminent public servant. He was born in 1790; and, having been called to the Bar, proceeded to Calcutta, where he attained to great practice and a sound legal reputation. Previous to his return to England, in 1833, he held the post of Registrar in the Supreme Court. He was elected M.P. for Beverley in 1834, for which borough he sat till 1847, when he was returned for Honiton. He became a director of the East India Company in 1839, and was twice chairman. Subsequently he was chosen a member of the Indian Council, and in July 1846 was created a Baronet. Sir James was sworn of the Privy Council in 1872. He married, 1822, Mary, second daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of Swinton, in the county of Berwick, and left a numerous family.

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY.

This well-known novelist died on May 24, in his 46th year. He was the son of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley, rector of Chelsea, and brother of the late Canon Kingsley. He was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford; and after leaving the university he went to Australia, where he remained for some years. He returned to this country in 1858, since which time his best-known works have appeared. Among these are:—"Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," "Austin Elliot," "The Hillyars and the Burtons," and "Hetty." In 1869 he became the editor of the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, and while connected with that paper he went to the seat of war in France, and was present at the battle of Sedan. He soon afterwards abandoned his connection with the newspaper press and returned to novel-writing.

MR. ELIAS RENDELL.

Elias De la Roche Rendell, one of the oldest and most esteemed ministers of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian), died on May 20. Born at Barnstaple, June 21, 1803, he adopted the faith of the New Church in 1823, and three years later became a minister at Newcastle-on-Tyne, whence, after about eighteen years, he removed to Preston, officiating there for thirty-one years with distinguished ability. On several occasions he was president of the General Conference of the New Church, and was one of the authors of the Liturgy recently issued by that body. Besides his more important works, "The Deity of Christ Asserted," "Peculiarities of the Bible," "Antediluvian History," and "Postdiluvian History," which are valuable helps in Biblical exegesis, Mr. Rendell was for seventeen years editor of the *Juvenile Magazine*, and a frequent contributor to the *Intellectual Repository*. He was also one of the originators of the Preston Literary and Scientific Institution, and many years its secretary; and a few years since acted as secretary to one of the departments of the Exhibition of Arts and Industries held at Preston.

MR. RONAYNE.

Joseph Philip Ronayne, Esq., M.P. for the City of Cork, died on May 7, at his residence, Rinn Ronain, Queenstown, from exhaustion consequent on the amputation of his leg. He was born in 1822, the son of Edward Ronayne, Esq., of Mount Verdun, Cork, and was descended from an old and respectable family in the South of Ireland. By profession a civil engineer, he went at an early period of life to America, where he conducted some very important engineering works. Returning home with reputation and fortune, he became largely engaged in railway enterprise, and constructed the Macroon and other lines. A strong Nationalist, he was chosen M.P. for Cork at the death of Mr. Maguire, in 1872, and was always a prominent and much-respected member of the Home Rule party. Mr. Ronayne married, in 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stace White, Esq., Commander, R.N.

COLONEL MEADOWS-TAYLOR.

Colonel Philip Meadows-Taylor, C.S.I., of Harold's Cross, in the county of Dublin, late Captain Commandant H.H. the Nizam's service, died at Mentone, on his way from India, on May 13. Born in Liverpool, September 25, 1808, the eldest son of Philip Meadows-Taylor, Esq., he went to the East at a very early age, and, obtaining a commission in the service of the Nizam, he remained attached to that service throughout his long career. He was speedily transferred from military duty to a civil appointment, and in this capacity he acquired a knowledge of the languages and the people of Southern India which has seldom been equalled. He studied the laws, the geology, and the antiquities of the country; he was alternately judge, engineer, artist, and man of letters, for on his return to England in 1840 on furlough he published the first of his Indian novels, "The Confessions of a Thug," in which he reproduced, with singular vivacity and truth, the scenes which he had heard described by the chief actors in them. The "Thug" was followed in later years by a series of tales, "Tara," "Ralph Darvill," "Seeta," and others, all illustrating periods of Indian history and society, and all giving a prominent place to the native character. About 1850 Meadows-Taylor was appointed by the Nizam's Government to administer, during a long minority, the principality of the young Rajah of Shorapore. He succeeded without any European assistance in raising this small territory to a high degree of prosperity; and such was his influence with the natives, that on the occurrence of the Mutiny in Bengal he held his ground without military support, although the young Rajah lost his head and came to a ruinous end. Colonel Taylor was subsequently appointed to the Deputy Commissionership of the Western coded districts, where he succeeded in establishing a new assessment of revenues at once more equitable to the cultivators and more productive to the Government. On his retirement from the service, about ten years ago, he received from Her Majesty the honour of a Companionship of the Star of India and a pension.

DR. WYNTER.

Dr. Andrew Wynter, well-known as a frequent contributor to periodical literature, was born at Bristol, in 1819, took his degree of M.D. in 1853, and became member of the College of Physicians in 1861. His first publications, which were issued anonymously, were two volumes of sketches, entitled, "Pictures of Town from my Mental Camera," and "Pictures of Town and Country Life; or, Odds and Ends from an Old Drawer;" some of these were afterwards reprinted in "Our Social Bees." From 1845 to 1860 he acted as editor of the *British Medical Journal*. Dr. Wynter died on May 12.

June.

MR. JAMES ACLAND.

This well-known election and Parliamentary agent, who died at the age of 78, was an active participator in all the reform agitations of the last half-century. In the preface to the last edition of his "Imperial Poll Book," published in 1869, he stated that he was one of the committee who organised and took part in the processions which welcomed Henry Hunt on his liberation from Ilchester Gaol, where he had been imprisoned for presiding over the Manchester Reform meeting, which was dispersed by the Yeomanry in the Peterloo Massacre, as it was called, of 1819. Mr. Acland used to speak of having himself "pined years in Tory gaols" for political offences. He was once a candidate for the House of Commons, having come forward for Hull in the first election after the Reform Bill in

1832, but only polled 433 votes. Some years later he became known as an energetic advocate of the Anti-Corn Law League, and from that time was constantly employed as an election agent. Almost his latest election engagement was on behalf of an unsuccessful candidate for the London School Board of 1870.

MR. JAMES BAIRD.

James Baird, Esq., of Auchmedden, in the county of Aberdeen, Cambusdoon, in the county of Ayr, and Knoydart, in the county of Inverness, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs, died at Cambusdoon, on June 20, aged 73. This great ironmaster was born in 1802, the fourth son of Mr. Alexander Baird of Lockwood, by Jean Moffat, his wife, and succeeded to Auchmedden at the death of his brother Robert, in 1856. In 1851 he was returned to Parliament for the Falkirk Burghs, in the Conservative interest, and continued to represent that constituency until 1857. Not long since he founded "The Baird Trust," in connection with the Church of Scotland, and contributed for the purpose no less a sum than half a million sterling. The rise of the "Bairds of Gartsherrie" forms one of the most interesting chapters in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families." The sons of a small farmer in the parish of Monkland, near Glasgow, the brothers Baird raised themselves, by dint of ability, judgment, honesty, and frugality, to the position of the first mercantile men in Scotland, and were enabled to purchase magnificent estates, one of which—Auchmedden, the property of the worthy gentleman whose decease we record—belonged formerly to the very ancient family of Baird of Banffshire. Mr. James Baird also acquired Knoydart, the last remnant of the territory of the chieftain of Glengarry.

SIR T. HENRY.

Sir Thomas Henry, chief magistrate at the Bow Street Police Court, died on June 16. He was son of the late David Henry, Esq., of Stephen's Green, Dublin, head of the eminent firm of Government contractors, Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and MacMahon. Sir Thomas Henry was born in Dublin, in 1807, and was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated as Master of Arts. He was called to the English Bar at the Middle Temple in 1829, and was appointed magistrate at Lambeth Police Court in 1840, and thence transferred to Marlborough Street. On the retirement of Mr. T. J. Hall, in 1864, he was appointed chief magistrate at Bow Street. Before taking his seat he received the honour of knighthood, which has been offered to every chief magistrate there since the creation of the office, and has only been declined by two —Mr. Read and Mr. Hall. Sir Thomas Henry discharged the difficult duties that devolved upon him as magistrate in the leading metropolitan police court in a manner which met with high approval from the general public and the legal profession; and he was also the trusted adviser of successive Home Secretaries on many legal questions.

LORD HYLTON.

Lord Hylton died at Mertsham House, Redhill, on June 1. He was the eldest son of the Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, and was born in December 1800. For more than thirty years he represented Petersfield in the Conservative interest, until in July 1866 he was elevated to the Peerage. For several years he was "whip" to the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and at his retirement he was presented with a handsome testimonial of plate. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Derby's first Administration, from March till December 1852, and was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from March 1858 to June 1859. He was created a baronet in August 1821, and when in July 1866 he was raised to the peerage he selected the title of Baron Hylton as heir and representative, on his grandmother's side, of the Barons Hylton, formerly of Hylton Castle, Durham.

MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU.

This celebrated authoress died on June 27, at her residence, The Knolls, Ambleside, in the 75th year of her age. She commenced her career as a writer at the age of about twenty. She twice refused the pension offered her by the Government, on the ground that it would come out of the proceeds of that system of taxation which she had denounced in her works. Nor had she any need of such a provision, seeing that the income she derived from those works was more than equal to her wants. Since the publication of her first work, "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons," fifty-three years ago, she continued to

pour forth such a multitude of books and articles on all kinds of subjects, that to give a list of them all would occupy no inconsiderable portion of our space. She was an historian in a twofold sense. In her "History of the Thirty Years' Peace" she recorded the principal events of the period which elapsed from the end of the great war in 1815 up to the time of its publication. For many years of her life she was also writing contemporary history every day in the form of leading articles for a London daily newspaper. Miss Martineau was very strong in political economy, which she sought to popularise by illustrating its principles in a familiar and easy way, so that the young might comprehend them in the practical applications she placed before them in tales and stories. In the religious sphere of literature Miss Martineau published works that are well remembered. In this *genre* may be mentioned her first work, already noticed, "Traditions of Palestine," "Providence as Manifested through Israel," "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," and other compositions of the same class. She was also a traveller, and recorded her experiences in her "Eastern Life, Past and Present." History, political economy, journalism, travels, make up a goodly tale of literary labours; but these by no means exhaust the productions of her indefatigable industry and her extraordinary versatility. She found time to study philosophy, and translated and abridged Comte's "Philosophie Positive," which is reported to have been her amusement in leisure hours. She also wrote voluminous disquisitions on the "Laws of Man's Nature and Development," in which she appears to have given her adhesion to the doctrines of Mesmer. Among her works on what may be called domestic as distinguished from foreign travels, we may refer to her "Complete Guide to the Lakes." In addition to the varied accomplishments implied in these numerous productions, it may be said that Miss Martineau was nothing if not political. "The Factory Controversy: a Warning against Meddling Legislation;" "Corporate Tradition," "National Rights," and other works, not to mention her newspaper articles, might be cited as illustrations of this.

MR. ROBERT NAPIER.

Robert Napier, Esq., of West Shandon, in the county of Dumbarton, J.P. and D.L., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Commander First Class of the Royal Danish Order of the "Danneborg," who died on June 23, was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and head of the great firm of Robert Napier and Sons. He was born in 1791, the eldest son of James Napier, Esq., of Dumbarton, and derived descent from an offshoot of the ancient Dumbartonshire family of Napier of Kilmahew. Early turning his strong and energetic mind to steam navigation, he acquired the highest reputation in that branch of scientific industry. He built, in 1840, for the English Government two war-ships, the "Vesuvius" and the "Stromboli," which soon brought the Clyde shipbuilding into public favour, and extended its fame and operations not only through Great Britain but foreign countries. Mr. Robert Napier was one of the originators of the Cunard Company, and was amongst the first who constructed armour-plated ships for the British Government.

MR. MATTHEW NOBLE.

The death of this eminent sculptor occurred at his residence in Kensington on June 23. Mr. Noble was born at Hackness, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire, in the year 1828. He was a pupil of the late Mr. John Francis. At an early age he obtained by competition the commission for the Wellington Monument at Manchester, a colossal statue in bronze of the Duke, on a pedestal of granite, at the corners of which are placed figures representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace. Among his best known works are the statue of the Queen, in St. Thomas's Hospital; the statue of the late Lord Derby, in Parliament Square, near Westminster Hall; the statue of the late Sir John Franklin, in Waterloo Place. His death was accelerated by the shock he received from the death of his eldest son, a youth of great promise in his father's profession, who was killed in the accident at Abbot's Ripton, on the Great Northern Railway, in Jan. last.

ARCHDEACON OTTER.

The Ven. William Bruere Otter, archdeacon of Lewes and vicar of Cowfold, who died June 25, was the eldest son of Dr. Otter, Bishop of Chichester. He was educated in the University of Cambridge, and was ordained deacon in 1829 and priest in 1830 by his father to curacies in his diocese. In 1852 he was presented by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, to the vicarage of Cowfold, near

Horsham; and in 1855 he was nominated by Dr. A. T. Gilbert, the late Bishop of Chichester, to the archdeaconry of Lewes, which gave him a seat in the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. He took much interest in its proceedings, generally attended its meetings, and acted upon the principles of a clergyman of the old High Church school.

LORD SANDHURST.

The Right Hon. Sir William Rose Mansfield, Baron Sandhurst, of Sandhurst, Berks, G.C.B., died on June 23. He was born June 21, 1819, the fifth son of John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Herts, and was grandson of Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Lord Sandhurst's career was one of high distinction, and embraced a period of active service from his entrance into the army in 1835, down to a very recent date. In 1845–6 he went through the Sutlej campaign, and was A.D.C. to Lord Gough at Sobraon; in 1848–9 he commanded the 53rd Regiment in the Punjaub, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. In 1855, after a brief tenure of the office of Consul-General at Warsaw, he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, military adviser to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Crimea. The Indian Mutiny, which broke out in 1857, afforded him an opportunity for the exercise of his energy and ability. He was made chief of the staff, with the local rank of Major-General, and served throughout the whole of that fearful war, at Lucknow and Cawnpore, during the operations in the Dooab, and in the various actions of the campaign of Rohilcund and Oude. In 1858 he was created K.C.B., in 1859 received the thanks of Parliament, in 1860 was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, in 1865 became Commander-in-Chief of India, and in 1870 succeeded Lord Strathnairn as Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland. In the latter year he was promoted G.C.B., and in 1871 was raised to the Peerage, taking for title the name of the famous military school wherein he had finished his education. In the House of Lords Lord Sandhurst took a prominent part in the debates on the organising and reconstruction of our military system, and proved himself on several occasions an effective and eloquent speaker. His lordship married, in 1854, Margaret, daughter of Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, in the county of Norfolk, and leaves four sons and one daughter.

SIR JOHN HENRY SCOURFIELD, BART.

Sir John Henry Scourfield, of Williamston, The Mote, and Robeston Hall, in the county of Pembroke, one of the last created baronets, M.P. for Pembrokeshire, and Lord-Lieutenant of Haverfordwest, who died on June 3, was only son of Owen Philipps, Esq., of Williamston, colonel of the Pembrokeshire militia, by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, only daughter of Henry Scourfield, Esq., of Robeston Hall, and assumed the surname of Scourfield in lieu of that of Philipps, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, William Henry Scourfield, Esq. He received his education at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1828 and M.A. 1832. He was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1833, sat in Parliament for Haverfordwest from 1852 to 1868, and, from the latter year until his decease, for the county. It was only in the early part of the present year that he was created a Baronet. Sir John married Augusta, daughter of John Lort Phillips, Esq., of Lawrenny, and leaves issue two sons.

MR. THORNBURY.

Mr. George Walter Thornbury died on June 11, in the 48th year of his age. He began his career as an author thirty years ago, and was at one time the art-critic of the *Athenæum*. He was one of the earliest and the most distinguished contributors to *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. He was a fluent versifier, a laborious and appreciative, if not always accurate, antiquary and topographer; and in quaint, out-of-the-way knowledge of old London, its manners, customs, and traditions he wellnigh equalled Peter Cunningham. He had written two or three novels also, a life of Turner, and a multitude of books of travel.

July.

SIR JAMES BARDSLEY, M.D.

The well-known Manchester physician, Sir James Lomax Bardsley, died on July 10, aged 75. Sir James was the author

of "Hospital Facts and Observations," published in 1837, and of other medical writings; and was knighted in 1853, along with Sir John Forbes, when a London and a provincial physician were selected for distinction by the Government.

DR. BUTCHER.

The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., P.C., Bishop of Meath, whose lamentable death took place at the episcopal palace, Ardbraccan House, Navan, on July 29, was born October 9, 1811, the second son of Rear-Admiral Samuel Butcher. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and became successively Scholar of that University in 1832, a Fellow in 1837, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1850, and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed rector of Ballymoney, in the county of Cork, and in 1866 was consecrated Bishop of Meath. An able theologian, a profound scholar, and a most estimable man, Dr. Butcher was elevated to the mitre with universal approval, and his devotion to his sacred calling did not disappoint his friends' hopes. His published works were on theology and ecclesiastical literature.

PROFESSOR CHILDERS.

The death of Professor Childers took place at his residence, 38 Clanricarde Gardens, on July 25. Professor Childers was one of the most eminent Pali scholars of his time, and his "Pali Dictionary," recently published, was universally recognised as a masterpiece of scholarly research and brilliant erudition. He was a few years ago appointed Professor of Pali to the London University College and assistant-librarian to the India Office. Professor Childers was in his 38th year at the time of his death.

MR. MORTIMER COLLINS.

This accomplished and popular writer died on July 28. Mr. Collins had won a fair degree of reputation as novelist, essayist, and poet, in the lighter vein of sentiment and in sportive exercises of fancy. His faculty of verse-writing was peculiar, and was freely indulged in short pieces interspersed in some of his prose works. His tales, though sometimes rather extravagant in conception, are very agreeable and entertaining, with a tendency to display the more attractive side of human life, but not to probe beneath the surface. The titles of those best known are "The Vivian Romance," The "Marquis and the Merchant," "Princess Clarice," "Squire Silchester's Whim," "Frances," and "Transmigration." Of his poems, "The Inn of Strange Greetings" is a comparatively recent example. "The Secret of Long Life" was published without the author's name.

THE MARQUIS CONYNGHAM.

Sir Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Marquis Conyngham, died in Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, on July 17. He was born June 11, 1797, the second son of Henry, first Marquis Conyngham. In his youth he served as page of honour to the Prince Regent, and entered the army in 1820. In the same year he was appointed First Groom of the King's Bedchamber and Gentleman and Master of the Robes. In 1825 he became M.P. for the county of Donegal; in 1823 Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and in 1826 one of the Lords of the Treasury. He succeeded his father in the peerage honours December 28, 1832, and in 1833 was invested with the blue ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick. He had previously been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. From July to December 1834, and again for a few months in 1835, he held office as Postmaster-General, and in the latter year was constituted Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and sworn one of the Privy Council. Taking great interest in yachting pursuits, he was Commodore of the Irish Yachting Club, and Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He married, April 24, 1824, Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, and leaves issue two sons.

GENERAL GASCOIGNE.

The death of General Gascoigne took place on July 18. He was colonel of the 69th Regt., and one of the officers of longest service in the army. He had served in it sixty-five years, having obtained his commission at the early age of fifteen. The general was one of those old Peninsular officers of whom so few now remain. He was present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, and the investment of Bayonne. He afterwards served in the American war, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bladensberg. In later years the general held various appointments on the Staff. He was 80 years of age.

DR. HEARDER.

Dr. Jonathan Hearder died on July 16 from a sudden paralytic seizure. He was the last remaining of the group of men who made Plymouth famous for scientific discoveries forty years ago. Dr. Hearder's researches in science, especially in connection with electricity and chemistry, were not extensive, but profound. He was intimately associated with Sir William Snow in his electrical researches. His own discoveries and inventions in connection with the induction coil and the therapeutic appliance of electricity were many and valuable. Dr. Hearder was one of the earliest to perceive that a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic was not only important but practicable, and he invented a cable for which he took out a patent, a slight modification of which was ultimately adopted for Atlantic telegraphing. He also invented special forms of stoves, gas and other, and was a specialist in the matter of fishing gear. He not only contrived medical electric apparatus, but practised as a medical electrician, and was electrician to the South Devon Hospital.

SIR J. W. KAYE, F.R.S.

Sir John William Kaye, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., late Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, died July 24, at his residence at Forest Hill. The second son of the late Mr. Charles Kaye, some time solicitor to the Bank of England, he was born in 1814, and was consequently in the 63rd year of his age. He was educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe, and was for some years an officer in the Bengal Artillery. He resigned the service in 1841 for the purpose of devoting himself to literature. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company, and on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown he was appointed to succeed Mr. John Stuart Mill in the secretaryship in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, the duties of which post he continued to fulfil until compelled by failing health to retire in 1874. He was created in 1871 a Knight Commander of the "Exalted Order of the Star of India," in recognition of his services in the above capacity. Sir John Kaye will be remembered as the author of several works bearing on the history and politics of India, among which are "The History of the War in Afghanistan," "The History of the Administration of the East India Company," "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe," "The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm," "Christianity in India," "A History of the Indian Mutiny," &c. He also contributed extensively to periodical literature, and was the author of a variety of biographies of Indian generals and statesmen. He married, in 1839, Mary Catherine Puckle, daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Puckle.

COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH.

The death of Col. Egerton Leigh, M.P. for the Mid-Division of Cheshire, took place on July 1. He was the only son of the late Mr. Egerton Leigh, of West Hall, in High Leigh, Cheshire. Mr. Leigh, who was born in 1815, was educated at Eton, and afterwards entered the army as cornet in the Queen's Bays. He retired from the service, with the rank of captain, in 1843, but was major of the 1st Cheshire Light Infantry Militia for twenty years. He was high sheriff of Cheshire in 1872, and was the author of "Ballads and Legends of Cheshire." Col. Leigh was first elected member for the Mid-Division of Cheshire in 1873, and at the last election, in 1874, was re-elected, in conjunction with the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, without opposition. He was a staunch Conservative.

MR. ALEXANDER RUSSEL.

The editor of the *Scotsman*, Mr. Alexander Russel, died July 18, at his residence in Edinburgh, in the 62nd year of his age. Mr. Russel was born in Edinburgh, on December 30, 1814. He was educated in his native city, where his father practised as a solicitor. He was intended for the trade of a printer, but, after contributing to *Tait's Magazine* and other periodicals, became, in 1839, the editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that post for three years, he entered on the editorship of the *Fife Herald*, and remained at Cupartill 1844, when he started a Liberal paper at Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1845 Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman* as assistant to the late Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned. Mr. Russel succeeded him, and conducted that journal with signal ability and success. In politics Mr. Russel was a Whig. Besides his literary labours in connection with the editorship of the *Scotsman* he contributed to various publications. Among others may be mentioned the "Edinburgh" and

Quarterly Reviews," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Blackwood's Magazine." He was a great authority as regards salmon fishing, and gave valuable evidence on that subject before Committees of both Houses of Parliament. In 1859 he was presented with a testimonial of the value of about 2,000*l.* by his admirers in Scotland.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. WALPOLE.

Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General in the army and Colonel of the 65th Foot, died on July 12, at the Grove, West Molesey, aged 67. This very distinguished officer, who entered the service in 1825, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1871, received the Order of the Bath and the thanks of Parliament for the important part he took in quelling the Indian Mutiny. He had previously acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Isles, and subsequently commanded the Oude division of the Bengal army. He was on the Staff at Gibraltar until 1865, when he was transferred to the command of the Chatham district, which he held to 1867. Sir Robert was younger brother of the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, being third son of Thomas Walpole, of Staglbury Park, Surrey, many years Envoy at Munich, by Lady Margaret Perceval, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Egmont, and was great grandson of Horatio, Lord Walpole, brother of the famous Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. He married, in 1846, Gertrude, daughter of the late General Ford, and leaves several children.

August.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BEAUMONT.

This gallant officer, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, died at Hill House, Swansea, on Aug. 23, in his 41st year. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the 21st (Royal North British) Fusiliers, by purchase, on March 17, 1854, and served in that regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, for which he was rewarded with the medal and four clasps and the Turkish medal. His commission as lieutenant is dated Dec. 8, 1854; lieutenant and captain of the 2nd batt. of Scotch Fusilier Guards March 5, 1858; instructor of musketry in the same regiment, Feb. 5, 1861; and lieutenant-colonel (retired), July 11, 1865.

MR. BEWICKE.

The sudden death took place on Aug. 10, in his 59th year, of Mr. Calverly Bewicke, high sheriff of Northumberland, at his residence at the Tyne Close House, near Wylam. About eleven years since Mr. Bewicke succeeded his father, Mr. Calverly Bewicke, and became possessed of large landed estates in Northumberland and Durham. Although he did not actively or openly interfere in the politics of his county, Mr. Bewicke was an earnest and consistent Liberal; and being very widely and sincerely respected, he exercised no small influence upon the large circle of his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Bewicke, who was a deputy-lieutenant for Durham and Northumberland, married, in 1854, the only daughter of Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, the member for Finsbury.

MR. CORSER.

The Rev. Richard Kidston Corser, M.A., rector of Stand, near Manchester, died on August 2. He was a native of Shropshire, and was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School and at Cambridge University, where he graduated a M.A. His first appointment as a clergyman was to a curacy at Prestwich. He relinquished this for the rectorship of Stand, which he held for nearly half a century. He was one of those who signed the remonstrance on the Purchas judgment. His tastes in books had a marked leaning towards old English poetry. He edited for the Chetham Society, of which he was one of the original projectors, "James's Iter," and a series of volumes entitled "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica," which were a description of the rare books in his own library. The latter was so valuable that when sold in London it realised about 20,000*l.*

MR. FRANCATELLI.

On the 10th of this month the death took place, at Eastbourne, of Mr. Charles Eliné Francatelli, the celebrated *chef de cuisine*, and late manager of the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Francatelli, who was

of Italian extraction, was born in London, in 1805, and was educated in France. Having had the good fortune to study under the celebrated M. Carême, Mr. Francatelli took a high view of the culinary art, which he elevated to a science. Making its improvement the study of his life, he became successively *chef de cuisine* to the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Dudley, Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. Rowland Errington. He afterwards managed the celebrated Crockford's, or, to give it its proper name, the St. James's Club, from whence he removed to the Royal household, remaining there some years as *maître d'hôtel* and *chef de cuisine*. He next removed to the Reform Club, where he was for seven years *chef de cuisine*, and had more recently managed the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Francatelli was a well-known and successful author on subjects connected with his profession, his "Modern Cook," originally published in 1845, having gone through twelve editions. He also published, in 1861, "The Cook's Guide and Butler's Assistant," and more recently, "Cookery for the Working Classes" and "The Royal English and Foreign Confectionery Book."

CAPTAIN FREEBURN.

Capt. James Freeburn, late of the Royal Artillery, inventor of the time and concussion fuze, which bears his name, died at Woolwich, where he had resided for many years. His fuze was adopted into the service in 1853, and he was the author of numerous other inventions, which, although not so well known to the public, are of acknowledged merit. He was in his 69th year; and, notwithstanding his failing health, had even up to a recent period devoted himself zealously to the advancement of artillery science.

MR. LANE.

Mr. Edward William Lane, the celebrated Oriental scholar, died on August 10. He was the third son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., prebendary of Hereford, and was born in that city, in 1801. After spending some years at the grammar schools of Bath and Hereford, he went to London and studied engraving with his brother, the artist, Mr. R. G. Lane, afterwards A.R.A. In 1825 he turned his attention to those Oriental studies to which he devoted the remainder of his life. He spent several years in Egypt, and his long residence among the people enabled him to write the "Modern Egyptians," published in 1836. Among his other best known works are his translation of "The Arabian Nights" and his "Arabic-English Lexicon," which he commenced in 1842, and the sixth volume of which is now in the press. The work will, it is stated, be completed from Mr. Lane's manuscript in two more volumes. Soon after the appearance of the first volume of Mr. Lane's Lexicon he was elected a correspondent of the Institute of France by unanimous vote; and the University of Leyden, at its tercentenary in 1875, conferred on him an honorary doctor's degree. Mr. Lane was in the receipt of a pension from the Civil List.

MR. LEWIS, R.A.

Mr. John Frederick Lewis, R.A., who died on Aug. 15, at Walton-on-Thames, was born in London, on July 14, 1805, and was thus upwards of seventy years of age. His father, Mr. F. C. Lewis, was an artist and engraver, and John Lewis commenced his career in the same way, by engraving his own pictures. He exhibited frequently in his earlier years at the Royal Academy and the Gallery of British Artists, and soon gained a high reputation. His Spanish pictures—the work of the years 1833 and 1834—were published in lithograph, and his drawings from the Alhambra, from long personal study of the palace, will be remembered. He remained abroad for many years, travelling in Turkey, Greece, and Italy, and the chief fruit of his residence in Turkey was his well-known picture "The Hhareem," exhibited in 1850. In the year of the Great Exhibition Mr. Lewis returned to England, and shortly after his arrival his set of copies of the great works of the Spanish and Venetian Schools were purchased by the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1855 he was elected President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, an office which he held until 1858; and in the following year he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, the higher distinction of "R.A." being conferred upon him in 1865.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.

The Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount and Baron Lowther in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, M.A., Lord Lieutenant and

Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, late Captain 1st Life Guards, died on Aug. 15, at his seat, Whitehaven Castle. He was born March 27, 1818, the eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P., by Lady Lucy Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Philip, fifth Earl of Harborough, and succeeded to the peerage honours at the decease of his uncle, William, second Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., in 1872. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, previously to his accession, sat in the House of Commons as member for West Cumberland from 1847 to 1872. His lordship married, in 1852, Emily Susan, eldest daughter of St. George Francis Caulfeild, Esq., of Donamon Castle, Roscommon, and leaves issue four sons and two daughters.

MR. MILLER.

The death of this gentleman took place on August 18. Mr. Miller was a gold medallist of the Royal Academy, having achieved that honour in 1857, when his group, "The Good Samaritan," was selected in preference to a number of clever contributions by the late S. F. Linn, A.R.H.A., by Mr. C. B. Birch, and others. Since that period Mr. Miller has won for himself a quietly distinguished position amongst English sculptors, chiefly by the production of a series of busts and works of a monumental character. An example of Mr. Miller's skill in the former department of his art was exhibited at Burlington House this year. The most remarkable, perhaps, of his monumental works was that erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Hastings.

MR. PROUT.

Mr. Skinner Prout, the artist, died on August 29, after a lingering illness of many months. He was born at Plymouth, in 1806, and was consequently in his 70th year. Like many other painters who have gained the highest reputation in their art, he was entirely self-taught. He was but a mere lad when the fame of his uncle, Samuel Prout, was beginning to establish itself; but at that early age he had already given evidences of talent, which indicated that he would one day do honour to an illustrious name. The direction of his talent was shown in two works, "The Antiquities of Chester" and "The Antiquities of Bristol," which he published almost at the commencement of his career. The sketches for the latter work were made in company with the painter Müller, with whom he had early formed a close friendship. Early in life he visited Australia, and resided for some time at Sydney and at Hobart Town. The collection of drawings from sketches he made there, which were exhibited a few seasons ago at the Crystal Palace, testified to his appreciation of natural beauty, and to his skill in handling subjects other than those for which he had a special predilection. Mr. Prout had been for many years a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and the last work he produced was exhibited there during the past season.

DR. RAINY.

Professor Harry Rainy, M.D., LL.D., of Glasgow, died on August 6, at the advanced age of 83. By the death of Dr. Rainy, who, till recently, occupied the Chair of Forensic Medicine in Glasgow University, the medical profession in Scotland has lost one of its oldest representatives, and one who had been a leading physician in the West. In his college days at Glasgow, Rainy was a fellow-student and intimate friend of the late J. G. Lockhart, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott. After taking his degree in Glasgow he spent some time at the hospitals of Paris in the year 1815, and was a spectator of the many stirring scenes which followed the "Hundred Days." In 1842 he was appointed to the Chair of Forensic Medicine in Glasgow, and from that time practised as a consultant with great success. He held the chair and proved a very successful teacher until about three years ago he was compelled by failing health to resign it. Dr. Rainy was greatly respected both by the profession and by the public, as well for his upright independent character as a man as for his extensive knowledge and great skill as a practitioner.

MR. GEORGE SMITH.

This eminent Assyriologist died at Aleppo, on August 19, in the midst of his third archæological mission to the East. His name in the scientific world is chiefly associated with his grand discovery, in 1872, of the Chaldæan legend of the Flood, engraved on stones in characters which he first succeeded in decyphering. In 1867 he had discovered, in the chronological canon of Assyrian

kings, the record of a solar eclipse which was identified by the Astronomer Royal with that which fell out at Nineveh in June (answering to Sivan in the Assyrian inscription) B.C. 763, thus giving the fixed point for determining the chronology of the canon. Mr. Smith's *magnum opus* was "The Annals of Assurbanipal," which occupied the author from 1866 to 1871. It is on this work, in the judgment of Assyriologists, that Mr. Smith's fame as an Assyrian scholar will ultimately rest. Still comparatively young at the time of his third mission to the East, his death, at the age of 36, appears to have been owing to the hardships and privations he went through in the pursuit of his undertaking.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES TALBOT.

Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., died on August 8. He was born November 1, 1801, the second son of the Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and was grandson of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D.D., third son of Charles, first Lord Talbot, the famous Lord Chancellor. He entered the Royal Navy in 1815, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1866. His services extended to various parts of the world. He was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape 1853–4, was employed in the blockade of Sebastopol, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn. From 1852 to 1855 he was aide-de-camp to Her Majesty. In 1862 he received the insignia of a K.C.B., and in 1869 was granted a good service pension. He married, in 1838, Charlotte Georgiana, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Stapleton, and daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby.

MAJOR-GEN. H. W. TREVELYAN.

Major-Gen. H. W. Trevelyan, C.B., died on August 31, at his residence, Sydney Place, Bath. Major-Gen. Trevelyan, brother of Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, was born in 1803, and entered the army in 1820, rising through the grades of the service till he became major-general in 1867. He served in the Persian campaign of 1856 to 1857, and commanded the artillery brigade at the assault and capture of Reshire; was present at the surrender of Bushire, at Boorazjoon, and the battle of Kooshab. He afterwards commanded the rear-guard from Kooshab to the affair at Chugudduck. His services were honourably mentioned in despatches, and were rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath and the Persian medal and clasps.

September.

LORD ARDMILLAN.

James Craufurd, Esq., of Ardmillan, Ayrshire, a Scottish Lord of Session as Lord Ardmillan, died in Edinburgh, on September 7. He was born in 1805, the eldest son of Major Archibald Clifford Blackwell Craufurd of Ardmillan; he received his education at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was called to the Bar in Scotland in 1829. He was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1848, and was made Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1853. In December, 1854, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Session, and the following year became also a Judge of the Supreme Court. His decisions in the famous Yelverton case are well remembered. He married, in 1834, Theodosia, daughter of James Balfour, Esq., of Edinburgh.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL.

Sir James Campbell, Knight, of Stracathro House, in the county of Forfar, one of the merchant princes of Glasgow, and the head of the Conservative party in that city, died at his country seat, on September 10, in his 87th year. He was the son of James Campbell, Esq., of Perth, and was married, in 1822, to Janet, daughter of Henry Bannerman, Esq., of Manchester. Sir James was a J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire, as well as J.P. for Forfarshire; and in 1841–2 was Lord Provost of Glasgow. He received the honour of knighthood in 1842, on the occasion of presenting an address on the birth of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

DR. COOKSON.

The Rev. Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, died on September 30, after a few days' illness. Dr. Cookson was seventh wrangler in 1832, and in due course proceeded to the degree of M.A. three years later. In the year 1837 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ely, but did not take priest's orders until ten years afterwards. In 1847 he was elected to the

mastership of St. Peter's, on the death of the Rev. William Hodgson. Dr. Cookson filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University on no less than five occasions—namely, in 1848, 1863, 1864, 1872, and 1873. For many years Dr. Cookson has taken a most active part in university matters. He was at one time rector of Glaston, in Rutlandshire.

LORD GORMANSTON.

Edward Anthony John Preston, Lord Gormanston, one of the oldest members of the Irish Peerage, whose death took place on September 28, was the eldest son of Jenico, twelfth Viscount Gormanston, of Gormanston, in the county of Meath, and Baron Loundres, of Naas, in that of Kildare, in the Peerage of Ireland, and also Baron Gormanston, of Whitewood, county Meath, in that of the United Kingdom. He was born in June 1796, and succeeded to his father's title in 1860. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Meath, and a magistrate for the county of Dublin, for which he also served as high sheriff in 1845. He was created an English peer in 1868. Lord Gormanston married, in 1836, Lucretia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Charles Jerningham, and cousin of the present Lord Stafford, by whom he had a family of two sons and three daughters.

MR. HADOW.

Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow, for nearly ten years chairman of the Board of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, died at Buxton, on September 5. Mr. Hadow was, we believe, the only surviving director of the original Board of the Union Steamship Company, and he was chairman of the Marine and General Insurance Company. Though not an old man he had lived to accomplish more than most men, and the prosperity of the great steamship companies with which he was connected has been in no small degree the result of his influence.

REAR-ADMIRAL HANCOCK.

Rear-Admiral George Hancock, who died on September 20, in his 57th year, entered the navy in March 1834, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant ten years afterwards as a reward for having passed the best examination at the Portsmouth Royal Naval College. He owed his next step in rank to the gallantry which he displayed in destroying a number of piratical junks in China. He served in the "Espiegle" in the West Indies, and was promoted to post rank for the great tact he displayed in the delicate services he rendered in connection with the Darien Surveying Expedition in 1855; and subsequently commanded the "Immortalité," also on the North American and West Indian station, during the civil war in America, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., whose approbation he secured by his conduct in connection with the "Trent affair." He afterwards obtained other commands, and hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific on April 15, 1876, from which station he was compelled to invalid.

PROFESSOR LAYCOCK.

Dr. Thomas Laycock, the distinguished Professor of the Practice of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and Physician to Her Majesty in Scotland, died at his residence, Edinburgh, on September 21. This gentleman, who received his early professional education at University College and at the Universities of Paris and Gottingen, became M.R.C.S., England, and L.S.A. in 1835; M.D., Gottingen, 1839; L.R.C.P., London, in 1842; and F.R.C.P., Edinburgh, in 1856. He was for some years Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the York Medical School, and in 1855 was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Medical Psychology at Edinburgh. Dr. Laycock translated Unzer's "First Principles of Physiology," and Prochaska's "Dissertation on the Nervous System," and was the author of many professional works.

THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

This venerable nobleman, the oldest member in point of age of the House of Peers, died on Sept. 18, at Glenferness, his residence, near Dumphail, in Nainshire, at the age of all but 90 years. The second, but eldest surviving son of Alexander, ninth Earl of Leven, and eighth Earl of Melville, by his marriage with Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. John Thornton, of Clapham, Surrey, he was born on Dec. 18, 1786. He was for many years a partner in the banking house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., of Birchin Lane. He did not succeed

to the title till late in life—namely, in 1860, in which year the death of his elder brother caused the earldom to devolve upon him. He was elected one of the sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland in 1865, and was re-chosen in 1868, and again in 1874. His lordship, who was also a deputy-lieutenant for Surrey, was twice married; firstly, in 1812, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Thornton, M.P., of Aldbury Park, Surrey; and secondly, in 1834, to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Henry Thornton, M.P.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. McNEILL, C.S.I.

The death of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Campbell McNeill, C.S.I., late of the Madras Army, took place at Redford House, Colinton, N.B., on Sept. 15. This officer was the son of the late Col. Malcolm McNeill, of the Madras Cavalry, and entered the military service of the late Hon. East India Company, on their Madras establishment, in 1843, becoming a lieutenant in the 46th Regiment of Native Infantry in 1848. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1858, and was transferred to the Madras Staff Corps in the same rank in 1861. On April 24, 1857, he was appointed Governor-General's agent in Orissa for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices and female infanticide in that province, and held the appointment till his retirement from the service, with the honorary rank of lieut.-colonel, on Sept. 27, 1864. For his services in this capacity he was created, in 1873, a Companion of the "most exalted" Order of the Star of India.

SIR JOHN R. QUAIN.

The Hon. Sir John Richard Quain, LL.D., a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division), died on the 12th of September, at his house in Cavendish Square. He was born in 1820, and received his education at University College, London, where he gained the University Law Scholarship, and became a Fellow in 1843. Subsequently he practised for some time as a special pleader, and in 1871 was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, joining the Northern Circuit. In 1866 he obtained his silk gown, and from 1867 to 1871 was Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Durham. In 1872 he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; and in November of last year, on the change being made in the constitution of the various Courts, became one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice. This learned and much esteemed lawyer received the honour of knighthood shortly after his elevation to the Bench.

DR. RIMBAULT.

Dr. E. F. Rimbault, one of the most learned musical antiquarians in Europe, died on Sept. 26, after a long illness, in his 61st year. Dr. Rimbault took a leading part in the formation and management of the Musicial Antiquarian Society, and he also edited many of the valuable reprints issued by that society and by several other learned societies. As a composer Dr. Rimbault did little except in the direction of hymn tunes and chants, but he was the author of some of the most popular arrangements of the works of the best writers for the organ, pianoforte, and harmonium. For the latter instrument, from the time of its popularisation in this country, he published an immense quantity of music, and he also wrote some of the most practical of the guides for its students. As an executive musician Dr. Rimbault was chiefly known as an organist, and he served in this capacity for some years at the church of St. Peter, Vere Street, of which Mr. F. D. Maurice was the incumbent. It was, however, as a thoroughly learned antiquarian that Dr. Rimbault's fame was chiefly made; and in the history of English music and musicians there were few points on which the Doctor could not throw some light.

SIR THOMAS SEATON, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., of Ackworth House, East Bergholt, Suffolk, died, on September 11, at Chaton, Paris. He was born in 1806, son of John Fox Seaton, Esq., of Pontefract, Yorkshire, and Clapham, Surrey, and entered the military service of H.E.I.C., in 1822. In 1826 he was at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, and served in the Afghanistan campaign, 1839–42, in many of the important affairs, including the defence of Jellalabad. For some years he was Brigade-Major at Agra. During the Indian Mutiny he rendered signal service in command of the 60th Native Infantry (which mutinied), and was actively engaged as field officer with the 1st Brigade at the siege of Delhi, being twice wounded there. He received subsequently the command of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, now 101st

Foot. He attained the rank of Major-General 1858, and the same year was created a K.C.B.

MR. SHILLETO.

The Rev. Richard Shilleto, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, died on Sept. 24. The deceased was justly considered one of the most accomplished Greek scholars in the university. Mr. Shilleto graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1832; and at that time, it being necessary for a candidate for classical honours to proceed in the Mathematical Tripos, he passed the latter examination, being bracketed for the last place, or "wooden spoon." In the Classical Tripos he was placed second in the first class, the senior of the year being Mr. Edmund Law Lushington, late Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. Mr. Shilleto did not obtain a fellowship at Trinity, in consequence of his marriage rendering him ineligible, but he remained at Cambridge, where he soon attained a high reputation for success in tuition; among his successful pupils was the late Lord Lyttelton. In 1867 the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College recognised his forty years of labour in the university by electing him to a fellowship on account of his eminence in classical learning. Mr. Shilleto was also appointed assistant tutor, dean, and prælector of the college. He was engaged in editing "The History of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides," and the first book was published recently, but the work is believed to be unfinished.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH.

This gentleman, well known as a first-rate connoisseur in art, died on September 6. Born at Lisle Street, Leicester Square, in 1808, he followed his father's avocation of a printseller there, and, in 1835, succeeded, with his surviving brother, Mr. George Smith, in the business, which was extensive in works of the highest class. The brothers retired from the business about thirty years ago, having realised large fortunes, and took with them the esteem and friendship of many of the best judges and collectors. Mr. William Smith, in conjunction with his brother, has been the official or unofficial adviser in the formation of several public art-collections, and he was also a most liberal donor to them. Through his instrumentality many important acquisitions to the Print-Room of the British Museum were made, especially rare and fine engravings of the Italian and German schools. Indeed, he aided essentially in rendering the Print Room almost unequalled in several departments. He also took a large share in the formation of the National Portrait Gallery, of which he was deputy-chairman—his knowledge of engraved portraits being invaluable. He took an active interest in the management of the Art Union of London, and was an energetic Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He amassed a large collection of drawings for the purpose of illustrating the styles of all the English artists, which he presented to the South Kensington Museum; and he also bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum his choice library of books relating to art, including a rare collection of catalogues of galleries and collections of art, rendered more valuable by his manuscript notes, corrections, and amplifications. He leaves behind him—destined, it is understood, for the University of Cambridge—an edition of the life and works of Byron, superbly illustrated, upon which he had long been engaged, and had only recently completed. It extends to nine or ten volumes.

October.

MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD.

Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Common Pleas Division), died at his residence at Porchester Gate, on October 18. He was born in 1817, the son of the Hon. Samuel George William Archibald, LL.D., Speaker of the House of Assembly and Master of the Rolls, Nova Scotia, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Charles Dickson, Esq., of Onslow. Mr. Justice Archibald received his education in Nova Scotia; and, having for some years practised as a special pleader, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1852, and went the Home Circuit. In 1868 he was appointed Counsel to the Treasury, and, in November 1872, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, from which court he was transferred to the Common Pleas in February 1875. In that year, on the alterations being effected in the constitution of the various courts, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. His lordship

married, in 1841, Sarah, only daughter of Richard Smith, Esq., of Dudley Priory, Worcestershire, and has left issue.

LIEUT.-GENERAL CHRISTIE, C.B.

This officer, whose death took place on Oct. 5, had seen considerable active service with the 80th Regt. in India. He served with the 80th throughout the Burmese war of 1852-3; he commanded the storming party at the capture of Martaban, and was present at the operations before Rangoon. He was also present at the capture of Prome, and for his services on that occasion received the special thanks of the Governor-general of India in Council. He was actively employed in the Indian campaign of 1858-9, when he commanded a moveable column in the Futtehpore district, during the siege of Lucknow, and was engaged with the enemy on the banks of the Jumna on March 5, 1858. He also commanded a field force detached from the Commander-in-Chief's camp during the latter part of the campaign in Oude, and was wounded on Dec. 23, 1858, and had a horse shot under him. For his gallant services during the Mutiny he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and had received a medal for Pegu and also for the Indian Mutiny. He was one of the general officers receiving rewards for meritorious services.

THE REV. SIR HENRY FOULIS, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Prebendary of Lincoln and rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, died at Ampthill, on October 7. He was born in 1800, the second son of Sir William Foulis, Bart., by Mary Anne, his wife, second daughter of Edmond Turnor, Esq., of Panton House, Lincolnshire, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, in 1845. Sir Henry received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became rector of Great Brickhill in 1834. Sir Henry Foulis took, for twenty-seven years, a most prominent and active part in the working of that noble institution the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at Brompton; and the east gallery is named after him. The beautiful chapel attached to the hospital owes its existence to his liberality. Shortly after the last annual court Sir Henry Foulis retired from the arduous post of chairman of the committee of management, on which occasion a resolution was unanimously passed recording "the committee's profound sense of the great and permanent benefits which, by the zealous devotion of his time, talents, and influence to its interests during twenty-seven years, he has conferred upon the institution."

DR. T. G. GRAHAM.

Mr. Thomas George Graham, M.D., the well-known physician, died at his residence, Woodcote End House, Epsom, on the 28th of October, in his 81st year. Dr. Graham received his early professional education at the St. Bartholomew and Glasgow schools of medicine; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1814; M.D. Glasgow University, 1825; and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1861. He was the author of a number of standard professional works, principal among them being, "Modern Domestic Medicine," and "The Right Use of Cold Water."

MR. CHARLES HEMANS.

The death took place at Lucca, on Oct. 26, of Mr. Charles I. Hemans, a son of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess. Mr. Hemans left England in early life, and, after residing in various parts of the Continent, finally settled in Italy, and latterly in Rome. It was here that his chief studies were made in history and archæology. His learning was also extensive in both ancient and modern literature. He held the honorary posts of secretary and librarian to the English Archæological Society in Rome, in the interests of which he worked from its beginning, and he will be long remembered by visitors to Rome and English residents there as a most kind and friendly instructor. To scholars and students of Italian ecclesiastical history and archæology his works are simply invaluable. His most recent ones, "A History of Mediæval Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy," and "Historic and Monumental Rome," contain the results of his most mature studies.

SIR PERCY EGERTON HERBERT.

The Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., P.C., a Lieutenant General in the Army, A.D.C. to the Queen, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Medjidie, and Commander of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, died on

October 7. This gallant and distinguished soldier was born April 15, 1822, the second son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, K.G. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, entered the 43rd Foot in 1840, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1875. During the interval between these epochs he saw and did much service, especially in the Kaffir War, in the Crimea, and through the Indian Mutiny. He was wounded at the Alma and at the siege of Sebastopol, and had the Crimean medal and clasps. From 1860 to 1865 he held office as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and from 1867 to 1868 as Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, being then sworn of the Privy Council. He sat in the House of Commons as member for Ludlow from 1854 to 1860, and for South Shropshire from 1865 to the time of his death. He married, in 1860, Lady Mary Patty Fitz-Maurice, only child of William Thomas, late Earl of Kerry, and left (besides two daughters) an only son.

LORD LISGAR.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baron Lisgar of Lisgar and Baillieborough, in the county of Cavan, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cavan, died October 6, at his seat in Ireland. His Lordship was born August 31, 1807, the eldest son of Sir William Young, Bart.; was educated at Eton, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1834. He entered Parliament as M.P. for the county of Cavan in 1835, and continued to sit for the same constituency until 1855. He held office from 1841 to 1844 as a Lord of the Treasury, from 1844 to 1846 as Secretary to the Treasury, and from 1852 to 1855 as Chief Secretary for Ireland. In the last-named year he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, in 1860 Governor of New South Wales, and in 1868 Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. He retired finally in 1872. In 1848 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, in 1870 he was raised to the Peerage, and in 1871 was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of his county. In politics this able and meritorious public servant was a Moderate Conservative, or rather a Conservative Liberal. He married, in 1835, Adelaide-Annabella, daughter of Edward Tuite Dalton, Esq.

SIR FRANCIS SHUCKBURGH, BART.

Sir Francis Shuckburgh, eighth Baronet, of Shuckburgh, in the county of Warwick, F.R.S., died on October 29. He was born in 1800, the eldest son of Sir Stukeley Shuckburgh, Bart., and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, in 1809. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1844. He married, October 27, 1825, Anne Maria Draycott, daughter of the late Peter Denys, Esq. Sir George served in the Crimean War at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman (where he was severely wounded), and Sebastopol, and had the Crimean medal and clasp and the Turkish war medal.

SIR JOHN STUART.

The death of ex-Vice-Chancellor the Right Honourable Sir John Stuart took place on October 29, at the age of 83. The second son of the late Dugald Stuart, of Ballachulish, in the county of Argyll, Sir John Stuart was born in the year 1783. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in November 1819. In January 1846, on Mr. Gladstone becoming Colonial Secretary under Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Stuart entered on Parliamentary life, being returned to the House of Commons for the constituency of Newark—it need scarcely be added in the Conservative and Protectionist interest, which was so dear to the heart of the then Duke of Newcastle, the "patron" of the borough. He sat for Newark till 1852, when he exchanged its representation for that of Bury St. Edmunds. His connection with this borough, however, was but brief, for in the October of the same year he was raised to the Bench as one of the Vice-Chancellors, when he received the honour of knighthood. He continued to sit as a judge in equity for nearly twenty years, retiring on a well-earned pension in 1871, when he was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. As an equity judge Sir John Stuart always enjoyed the reputation of a most courageous and straightforward judge, and his retirement was regretted by very many members of the Equity Bar. Sir John Stuart married, in 1813, Jessie, daughter of Mr. Duncan Stewart. For many years before his death he had been a bencher of Lincoln's Inn; and he was deservedly popular as a landlord on his estates of Loch Carron, in Ross-shire, and of Grishernish, in the island of Skye.

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

Field-Marshal the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. and G.C.B., died on October 10, at Yester House, Haddingtonshire, at the great age of 89 years, he having been born February 1, 1787. The deceased peer was the eldest of the twelve children of George, seventh Marquis, by Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, fourth daughter of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale. George Hay, Marquis and Earl of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, Viscount of Walden, and Baron Hay, of Yester, in the Peerage of Scotland, of which he was a representative peer in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, succeeded to the marquisate on the death of his father, August 9, 1804, having in June that year obtained his first commission in the army as ensign. The Marquis served in the Peninsula, on the Staff, as assistant-quartermaster-general at Vittoria, in which action he was wounded; and as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Busaco, where he was again wounded. He afterwards proceeded to America, and served with the British troops during the American war, and was a third time wounded in action. He was for some years aide-de-camp to King William IV. From the spring of 1842 to 1848 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and had not been actively employed since he relinquished that appointment. He was the senior Knight of the Order of the Thistle, having been a knight of that Order for fifty-six years. For his military services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1815; was nominated a Knight Commander in 1862, and a Grand Cross in 1867. The marquis was also hereditary chamberlain of Dunfermline, lord-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, and a lieutenant-general in the Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard of Scotland. He was appointed in 1846 colonel of the 30th (the Cambridgeshire) Foot, and was transferred in 1862 to the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regt., "Black Watch," and transferred to the 2nd Regt. of Life Guards in September the succeeding year. Lord Tweeddale was created Field-Marshal, May 29, 1875, and married, in 1816, Lady Susan Montagu, third daughter of William fifth Duke of Manchester.

BISHOP VENABLES.

The Bishop of Nassau, the Right Rev. Addington Robert Peel Venables, D.D., died at Hartford, Connecticut, on October 8. This prelate, who was nearly 50 years of age, was a son of Mr. Thomas Venables, of the Home Office. He was educated at Eton, and graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1848, his ordination taking place in 1850. From 1851 to 1852 his lordship was curate of Cuddesdon, and subsequently of St. Paul's, Oxford, where he served until 1863, when he was consecrated Bishop of Nassau.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON.

The death of Major-Gen. R. G. B. Wilson, on the retired full-pay list of the Royal Artillery, took place on October 27, at the age of 81. This veteran soldier was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo with Picton's, or the Fighting Division, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, and it was distant only a few yards from the gun of which he was in command that Picton was killed. He was at that time attached to Major Rogers' Brigade (now No. 7 battery, 13th Brigade), and of this he became the sole survivor. In 1854 General Wilson was appointed superintendent of Shoeburyness when the School of Gunnery was first established there, and at one time or another he had under his supervision nearly the whole of the batteries afterwards employed in the Crimea.

November.

SIR ELKANAH ARMITAGE.

Sir Elkanah Armitage, Knt., of Hope Hall, Eccles, Lancashire, who died on November 26, aged 83, was knighted, in 1849, for his energy, when Mayor of Manchester, in suppressing the Chartist rising. The third son of Mr. Elkanah Armitage, of Newton, he raised himself from small beginnings to be the head of one of the most prosperous cotton-spinning manufactories in the world. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Lancashire in 1853, and served as High Sheriff of the county in 1866. He married, first, 1816, Mary, daughter of J. Bowers, Esq., of Newton Heath; and secondly, 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Kirke, Esq., of The Eaves, in the county of Derby. By the former he leaves, with other issue, his son and heir, Elkanah; and by the latter, one son, Vernon Kirke.

LADY BELL.

The death took place on November 9, in her 90th year, of the widow of the celebrated physiologist, Sir Charles Bell, F.R.S. Lady Bell was the daughter of Mr. Charles Shaw, of Ayr, and the younger sister of Barbara, wife of George Joseph Bell, once Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh, and the author of a well-known treatise on Mercantile Law. She assisted her husband as amanuensis in his works on "Animal Mechanics," the "Anatomy of Expression," and his Bridgwater Treatise on "The Hand." Within the last few years she published "The Letters of Sir Charles Bell," and added her own "Recollections," and assisted her brother, Mr. Alexander Shaw, in bringing out later editions of the "Expression" and "The Hand." During the last year she had given in trust to Mr. Shaw, for the library of the University of London, her husband's journal and sketches in Italy, and to Mr. Henry Morris several valuable original water-colour drawings for the museum of the Middlesex Hospital, an institution to which Sir C. Bell was for over thirty years one of the surgeons. Lady Bell was married in 1811, and survived her husband thirty-four years, retaining to the last for his name and fame that affectionate pride which breathes through her "Recollections." She was a great conversationalist, and enjoyed the society of cultivated intellects. She counted among her intimate personal friends Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Lords Cockburn, Murray, and Moncrieff, Mr. Babbage, Herschel, Whewell, Faraday, Lyell, Murchison, Justice Grove, Owen, and other celebrities of learning, as well as almost all the notables of the medical profession for over half a century.

GENERAL SIR J. BELL.

General Sir John Bell, G.C.B. the senior General in the army, died on November 20, in his 95th year. Sir John entered the army in August 1805, and served in Sicily in 1806–7, and in the Peninsula and France, with the exception of a brief interval, from July 1808 to July 1814. During this period he was present at the battles of Vimiera and Busaco, all the actions during the retreat of the French from Portugal, the sieges and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and other minor engagements. He became colonel of the 4th Foot in December 1853, and was promoted to the rank of General on June 15, 1860. Sir John was Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey from 1848 to 1854. He married, in 1821, Lady Catherine, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Malmesbury.

MR. G. DAWSON.

Mr. George Dawson, the well-known Birmingham lecturer and preacher, died suddenly, at the age of 55, on November 30, at his house in Birmingham. He was a student of Glasgow, where he took his degree, and his chief function in life was to popularise for the middle classes of England, and especially for the middle classes of Birmingham, some of the best ideas of contemporary thinkers. He was a kind of literary middleman between writers like Carlyle and Ruskin and those ordinary English manufacturers, or merchants, or tradesmen who like thought, but like it well illustrated by a great many conspicuous and striking examples. In Birmingham his influence was always great, and almost always on the right side.

GENERAL SIR J. E. DUPUIS.

General Sir John Edward Dupuis, K.C.B., who died on November 25, was the son of the late Rev. George Dupuis, Rector of Wendlebury, near Bicester. He received his education at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1825. From 1836 to 1838 he was employed with the Spanish army, including the action of Hernani. He served during the Crimean War, was at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman; and at Sebastopol twice commanded the Royal Artillery. He commanded the Artillery in India, from 1857 to 1859, in many affairs, including the operations before Cawnpore. Dupuis had received the Crimean medal and four clasps, the Indian medal, the Order of St. Fernando of Spain, the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie, and the Sardinian medals. He was made a C.B. in 1856, a K.C.B. in 1865, and attained the rank of General in 1868. He was given the command of the 11th brigade of the Royal Artillery in 1865.

REV. W. GRESLEY.

The Rev. William Gresley, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield, and vicar of Boyne

Hill, near Maidenhead, died on November 20. He was born March 16, 1801, the eldest son of Richard Gresley, Esq., of Stowe House, Staffordshire, and was nephew of the Rev. William Gresley, D.D., of Netherseale. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered into holy orders, and became eventually a well-known leader of the High Church Anglican party. As an author he gained considerable popularity; his "Siege of Lichfield" has passed through several editions, and his other novels, "Bernard Leslie," "Coniston Hall," "Clement Walton," and "The Forest of Arden," have been much read. He wrote, besides, treatises on "The Church." "Confession," on "Preaching," "The Portrait of an English Churchman," &c. Mr. Gresley married, 1828, Anne Wright, daughter and heiress of John Barker Scott, Esq., and was left a widower in 1864.

MR. EDWARD HORSMAN, M.P.

The Right Hon. Edward Horsman, M.P. for Liskeard, died on November 30, aged 70. A son of the late Mr. William Horsman, of Stirling, by his marriage with Jane, third daughter of the late Sir John Dalrymple, and sister of the eighth and ninth Earls of Stair, he was born in the year 1807, and was educated at Rugby School. He was called as an advocate to the Scottish Bar in 1832, and four years later entered Parliament, on a casual vacancy, as M.P. for Cockermouth, in the Liberal interest, and continued to represent that borough down to 1852, when he was defeated. In the following year he again appeared in the House of Commons as M.P. for Stroud, which he continued to represent down to the general election of December 1868, when he retired. In 1869 he was returned for Liskeard, and was re-elected at the last general election. Mr. Horsman held office under Lord Melbourne's Ministry in 1841, for a short time, as one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and from 1855 down to 1857 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland; on being appointed to that post he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Early in his career he had been a commissioner of Church inquiry in Scotland. Mr. Horsman married, in 1841, Miss Charlotte Louisa Ramsden, daughter of the late Mr. John C. Ramsden, M.P., and sister of the present Sir John W. Ramsden, of Byron Hall, Yorkshire.

MR. WREN-HOSKYNS.

The death took place on November 28, at his residence, Eccleston Square, of Mr. Chandos Wren-Hoskyns, formerly member of Parliament for Hereford. This gentleman was the second son of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, seventh baronet, of Harewood, Herefordshire, and was born at Hereford, in 1812. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1838. He contested Hereford as a Liberal in March 1869, on the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Clive and Mr. Wyllie, and sat until the last election. Mr. Hoskyns was the author of "Talpa; or, Chronicles of a Clay Farm," an "Inquiry into the History of Agriculture," and other writings. Mr. Hoskyns married first, in 1837, Theodosia, daughter and heiress of Mr. Christopher Wren, of Wroxall Abbey, Herefordshire; and secondly, in 1846, Anna Fane, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Milner Ricketts.

MR. G. MOORE.

Mr. George Moore, who died on November 21, from the effects of the injuries received by being knocked down by a horse in Carlisle, was born, in 1807, in Cumberland, where his father was a yeoman or small landowner. He entered a house of business in London in 1825, and became in 1830 a junior partner in the firm of Groucock, Copestake, and Co., lace and sewn muslin manufacturers. During his connection with the firm, which subsequently assumed the name of Copestake, Moore, and Co., the business was greatly extended, and it now has factories at Nottingham, Manchester, Paris, and New York. Mr. Moore was well known as a practical philanthropist, and had a large share in the foundation of the Commercial Travellers' School, at Pinner, and other institutions. About eight years ago he built a church—Christ Church, Somers Town — and schools entirely at his own cost. He went with Colonel Stuart Wortley to Paris on the cessation of the siege in 1871, and administered the fund raised to relieve the distressed population. Mr. Moore was often pressed to accept municipal honours, and also to enter Parliament, but he uniformly declined. In 1844 he was elected Sheriff of the City of London, but preferred to pay the fine of 500*l.* to accepting the office.

MR. PHILLIPS.

Mr. Henry Phillips, a once popular dramatic vocalist, died on November 8, at Dalston, in his 76th year. Mr. Phillips was connected with Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres from 1829 to 1848, and took prominent parts in the operas of "Gustavus III.," "Amilie," "The Siege of Rochelle," "The Maid of Artois," and "The Gipsy's Warning." He also appeared in Mr. John Barnett's opera of "The Mountain Sylph," produced at the Lyceum in August 1834, and as Hela, the Wizard, sang "Farewell to the mountain," which obtained great popularity. After his retirement from the stage Mr. Henry Phillips chiefly devoted himself to musical teaching. A few years ago he published a volume of musical recollections.

THE DUKE OF SALDANHA.

The Duke of Saldanha, the Portuguese Ambassador at the English Court, died on November 21 at his residence in London. He was born about 1790, and was therefore about 86 years of age. The duke had taken an active part in public affairs in Portugal during the last fifty years. He was Minister for Foreign Affairs under King John VI., and took a prominent part in opposing the usurpation of Don Miguel. After the failure of that opposition he retired to England, where he remained until 1834, when he returned to Portugal, and became one of the chief counsellors of Don Pedro in his war against Don Miguel, in which he acted as general and chief of the staff, and signed with Don Pedro the decisive capitulation of Evora. The duke afterwards became Minister of War and President of the Council, but after his retirement from office he, in 1836, was concerned in an unsuccessful reactionary movement, and was again exiled to England, where he remained until 1846, when another revolution brought him back to power. From this he was dispossessed in 1849 by the second dictatorship of Costa Cabral, whom the duke in turn overthrew in 1851, and remained in office during the minority of Don Pedro V., until 1856. In May 1870 he headed a military outbreak, which resulted in a new Ministry being formed under his presidency. He retained office until February 1871, and has for some years represented his country at the British Court. His name was prominently before the public a few months ago in connection with the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company.

MISS SELLON.

The death of Miss Lydia Priscilla Sellon, whose name is well known as the founder of Sisterhoods in the English Church, took place on Nov. 20. It is about 30 years since she undertook the work now so essentially associated with such institutions—namely, nursing the sick and organising schools and orphanages for poor and destitute children. Her first sphere of operations was Plymouth and the towns united with it, her attention having been called to that locality by the forcible appeal of the then Bishop of Exeter, pointing out the terrible and apparently hopeless spiritual destitution and demoralisation there existing. Miss Sellon, with her father's consent, at once devoted herself and her fortune to the work, which has been a lifelong one. In visiting by day and night the poverty-stricken and lawless dens which there abounded, she soon found it necessary, both for her own protection and that of other ladies who subsequently joined her in her work, to assume a distinguishing, though plain black dress, which was sanctioned by the Bishop. The three towns of Devonport, Stonehouse, and Plymouth were rapidly brought under a system of district visiting, and most admirable schools, orphanages, training college for sailor boys, old men's home, and refuges, were established, and, subsequently, the penitentiary. When she had means she took blocks of houses, organising simple moral rules for would-be tenants. In her early days the want of additional employment for women and the evils incidental to that want were keenly realised by her; and, after studying printing herself, she took unwearied pains in adapting to young women what had hitherto been the work of men; her success has been recognised by a distinguished printing establishment. During the terrible outbreak of cholera in 1848–49 the Devonport Sisterhood, with the consent of the Plymouth parochial authorities, undertook the nursing. So, too, again, in the time of the Crimean War, Miss Nightingale was supported in her heroic work by Sisters sent with her by Miss Sellon, who abstained from offering herself so soon as she heard of Miss Nightingale's undertaking, for fear of interfering in any way with the unity of that plan. In the virulent epidemics of cholera and smallpox in London in 1866 and 1871 the nursing work was taken up by the Devonport Sisterhood, and temporary hospitals initiated, organised, and personally carried on by Miss Sellon.

SIR W. W. EMERSON-TENNENT, BART.

Sir William William Emerson-Tennent, Bart., of Tempo Manor, in the chapelry of Tempo, in the county of Fermanagh, barrister-at-law, J.P. and D.L., died at Tempo, on the 14th of November. He was born May 14, 1835, the only son of Sir James Emerson-Tennent, Knt. and Bart., by Letitia, his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Tennent, Esq., of Tempo Manor and Belfast, banker. Sir William was educated at Rugby, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1859. He accompanied, as secretary, the Right Hon. Sir W. Hutt to Vienna, in 1865, on a special mission for negotiating a treaty of commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, and he was attached to the mixed Commission held in Paris, in 1866, for revising the French Fishery Convention. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1869, and married, in 1870, Sara, third daughter of Thomas Armstrong, Esq., of Eden Hall, in the county of Armagh.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITESIDE.

The Right Hon. James Whiteside, P.C., LLD., D.C.L., Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, died on November 25, aged about 70. He was born at Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, the younger son of the Rev. William Whiteside, A.M., Head Master of Rathmines Collegiate School, near Dublin, and was grandson of William Whiteside, a resident of Londonderry. The Chief Justice was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. together in 1832. He had been previously called to the Irish Bar in 1830. In 1842 he defended O'Connell, and delivered on that memorable occasion one of the most splendid orations ever heard in a court of law; in 1848 he was intrusted with the defence of Smith O'Brien; and for years after he had the leading practice in Ireland, his more recent efforts, and perhaps the best known, being his conduct of the famous Colclough case and his advocacy of Theresa Yelverton. His Parliamentary career, distinguished by the same energy and eloquence, commenced in 1851, as M.P. for Enniskillen, a constituency for which he continued to sit until 1859, when he became representative of the University of Dublin. In 1852 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. In 1866 he succeeded Lefroy as Lord Chief Justice. Not content with thus achieving fame and honour in the senate and the forum he entered the literary arena, and produced several attractive works—"Italy in the Nineteenth Century," "Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," "Life and Death of the Irish Parliament," &c. He married, in July 1833, Rosetta, daughter of William Napier, Esq., of Belfast, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Bart.; but leaves no issue.

December.

GENERAL ARBUTHNOTT.

General the Hon. William Arbuthnott, R.A., an old Peninsular officer, died in London on December 14. General Arbuthnott, who was 90 years of age, was the son of the seventh Viscount Arbuthnott. He entered the army in July 1804, and was present at the passage of the Douro, and the battles of Oporto, Talavera, and Busaco. He retired on full-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel. General Arbuthnott was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.

MR. ATKINSON.

Mr. G. Beavington Atkinson, the art critic, died on December 1. Mr. Atkinson was a member of a family seated at Bristol, and belonging to the Society of Friends. In early life he pursued artistic studies, and acquired the practical knowledge desirable for the career in which he became known to the public. He was the author of "An Art Tour in the Northern Capitals of Europe," and of numerous essays and criticisms published in various journals and reviews. He had of late given a good deal of time to the affairs of the Burlington Fine Art Club, of which he and Mr. Wornum were the honorary secretaries.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CAMPBELL, C.B.

Lieutenant-General George Campbell, C.B., colonel of the 85th Light Infantry, whose death occurred on December 22, earned considerable distinction during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Under the gallant Nicholson he commanded the 52nd Light Infantry at the defeat and rout of the Sealkote mutineers on the banks of the Ravee in July of that year, an event which so greatly contributed to

save the Punjab between the Jhelum and the Sutlej, and in a few days after marched upon Delhi, where at the assault he commanded the third column, consisting of his own and two native regiments, with which he rushed in through the Cashmere Gate as soon as it was blown up. After his retirement from the 52nd, General Campbell was employed successively as brigadier at Aldershot and in command of the Cork district.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CARON.

M. René Edouard Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Quebec, died on December 13. Born at St. Anne, and educated at the Quebec Seminary and the college of St. Pierre, he had a career very similar to that of many public men in this country. He was called to the bar in 1827, was made Queen's Counsel in 1848, and was raised to the bench of the Superior Court five years later, being transferred in 1855 to the Queen's Bench, where he remained until appointed to the governorship of his native province. He sat in the City Council of Quebec for one year, and the following year was elected mayor of that city. From 1834 to 1836 he represented the Upper Town of Quebec in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; and from 1841 to 1857 was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, during four years of which period he was speaker of that body.

CAPTAIN DAY, C.B.

Captain George Fiott Day, C.B., V.C., died December 18, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 55. He entered the Navy in 1833, and passed many years in active employment, serving in 1854 in the Baltic Fleet under Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and in the following year joining the Fleet in the Mediterranean, where he was appointed Lieutenant-Commander of the "Recruit," in which ship he gained the highest distinction for his gallantry, and in consideration of his meritorious services was promoted to the rank of Commander. In May 1856 he was appointed Commander of H.M.S. "Firefly," in which he was employed on the West Coast of Africa. He was promoted to Captain in August 1861, but in consequence of impaired health was compelled to decline active employment, and in February 1867 was placed on the Captains' Retired List. In further recognition of his valuable professional services he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in May 1875.

SIR JOHN ESMONDE.

The death took place on December 10, at the age of 50, of Sir John Esmonde, of Ballynestragh, county Wexford. The eldest son of the late Mr. James Esmonde, of Pembroke Town, county Waterford, he was born in the year 1826, and was educated at Colngows Wood College, and subsequently at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained classical honours. He succeeded to the title and representation of his family at the death of his uncle, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, in 1868. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1850. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Wexford and a magistrate for counties Waterford and Wicklow, and had held his seat in the House of Commons since 1852; he was also lieutenant-colonel and honorary colonel of the Waterford Militia. He was a zealous and attached member of the Roman Catholic communion. Sir John Esmonde married, in 1861, Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, M.P., and has left a family of four sons and two daughters.

GENERAL R. HAWKES.

General Robert Hawkes, late lieut.-colonel of the right wing of the 4th Regt. of Bengal Light Cavalry, died at 52 York Terrace, Regent's Park, on Dec. 18, in his 87th year. The deceased general obtained his commission as cornet March 29, 1806; and became lieutenant Nov. 9, 1811. He served during the Mahratta war in 1817–18, and was present with the dismounted cavalry at the storming of Choundah, for which he was rewarded with the medal and clasp. He became brevet captain March 29, 1821; captain, May 13, 1825; major, Oct. 10, 1836; lieut.-colonel, Dec. 23, 1839; brevet colonel, March 28, 1850; major-general, Nov. 28, 1854; lieut.-general, Aug. 17, 1864; and general, June 25, 1870.

MAJOR-GEN. D. HODSON.

Major-General Doveton Hodson, C.B., of the Madras Staff Corps, died on Dec. 25, at the age of 66. He was the son of Colonel Hodson, of St. Helena, entered

the Madras army in 1826, served in the Goomsoor campaign in 1836, and in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858–9, including the battle of Banda, the action near Kirwee, and the forcing of the Punghatee Pass. He was promoted to major-general on Aug. 19, 1869.

REV. T. HUGO.

The extreme High Church party sustained a serious loss on the last day of the year by the death of the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., rector of West Hackney, after a very short illness. The rev. gentleman, who was descended from a French Protestant family which settled many years ago in England in consequence of religious persecution, was one of the most prominent members of the extreme party, and had great reputation as a preacher. He was an accomplished musician and a facile writer, and had contributed several hymns to "Hymns Ancient and Modern." He was, moreover, a good antiquary, and for many years he held the honorary post of chaplain to the Hon. Artillery Company. In 1868 he was presented to the incumbency of West Hackney.

M. DE LARA.

The death took place December 15 of M. D. Laurent de Lara, who was for many years a fellow of the Society of Arts and an illuminating artist to the Queen. He was the first who introduced modern illuminating into this country, and he published a series of lithographed outlines for the encouragement of this art. He was the author of a manual on the art of illuminating, which reached its fifth edition. M. de Lara was in his 70th year.

ADMIRAL MACNAMARA.

Admiral Sir Burton MacNamara died on December 12, in his 83rd year. He was the sixth son of the late Mr. Francis MacNamara, of Doolen, county Clare. He entered the Navy 1808 on board the "Edgar," 74, Captain James MacNamara, and was present at the capture of the Danish vessels "Fama," 18, and "Salerman," 12, in the harbour of Nybourg. He was subsequently employed on the "Berwick," 74, at the destruction of the French frigate "Amazone," 40, and in the "Statira's" boats at the capture of four privateers in the Rappahannock, and commanded a boat at the storming of Frenchtown, &c. His exertions procured him the thanks of the commander-in-chief, Sir Graham Moore. He became Admiral in 1867.

CAPTAIN MADDEN.

Captain Madden, R.N., in command of Her Majesty's ship "Hector," coastguard ship, lying in Southampton Water off Netley, died on board that vessel on December 11, after a few days' illness. Captain Madden, who was in receipt of a pension for wounds, had seen service in China in the expedition of 1857, when he was first lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship "Niger," commanded by Captain, now Admiral, Cochrane. He served in the Naval Brigade on shore, and was present at the taking of Canton in December of that year, in command of a body of blue jackets acting as skirmishers. During the engagement this officer was severely wounded. Captain Madden was connected for some years with the transport service in command of one of Her Majesty's troopships. His appointment to the coastguard and command of the "Hector" is of very recent date, and it was while engaged in inspecting the stations of the district under his supervision that he was seized with the indisposition which has ended fatally.

LORD NEAVES.

Lord Neaves, one of the judges of the first division of the Court of Session in Scotland, died in Edinburgh on December 23, after an illness of three days. He was the oldest judge on the Scottish Bench, having been born in 1800. Lord Neaves was called to the Bar in 1822, and was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1852 to 1854. He was Lord-Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1872.

VICE-ADMIRAL J. A. PAYNTER.

Vice-Admiral James Aylmer Paynter, J.P. of the county of Somerset, died at his residence, Bath, on December 17. He was born October 21, 1814, the second son of the late David R. Paynter, Esq., of Dale, in the county of Pembroke, and was descended from a branch of the Cornish family of Paynter, of Boskenna. He entered the Royal Navy January 1, 1826, and did good service in his gallant profession for several years after. At Navarino he was midshipman

of H.M.S "Genoa"; in 1845, assuming charge of the "Agincourt's" barge, he distinguished himself at the destruction of the piratical settlement of Malloodoo; and in 1846 he contributed, as officer in command of the field-piece and rocket brigade, to the capture and destruction of the enemy's forts and batteries on the river Brun. As a reward for his meritorious conduct he received his commission of Commander. Of late years Admiral Paynter took an active part in the local politics of Bath, and was the leader of the Liberal party there. He was elected mayor of that city two consecutive years, 1874 and 1875. The Admiral married, 1848, Frances, only child of the late Henry Chapman McVeagh, Esq., and widow of Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Slade, 1st Dragoon Guards.

MR. ROBERTSON.

The death took place, on December 15, of Mr. Henry Robertson, who was for many years the naval editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. He commenced life in the Royal Navy, and in the course of his service gained the friendship and made the acquaintance of many distinguished officers. He was devoted to the best interests of the service, and as naval editor of the *Standard*, when that journal was the great organ of the profession, he was known for the fearless and energetic manner in which he advocated the interests of officers and men, and pointed out the defects and shortcomings of our naval administration.

SIR TITUS SALT.

The death took place on December 29 of the well-known manufacturer and philanthropist, Sir Titus Salt, at the age of 73. He was the first to introduce the wool of the alpaca into general use in manufacture. He entered Parliament as member for Bradford in 1859, and ten years later he was made a baronet. His works near Bradford have furnished employment to a vast number of persons, for whose accommodation he erected the dwellings now grown into the town of Saltaire. These comprised, at the last census, 820 houses, occupied by 4,389 persons. In 1859 he erected the Congregational Church at Saltaire. In 1863 baths and wash-houses were built, and Mr. Salt had previously furnished his people with facilities for the education of their children by building a large schoolroom; but as with the extension of his works and the increase in the number of his workpeople, this provision had become inadequate, he built a fresh range of schoolrooms in 1868, with accommodation for 750 scholars. During the past summer a new Sunday-school was built by Sir Titus in connection with the Saltaire Congregational Church, costing, with site, nearly 10,000*l*. He contributed also in a munificent manner towards the cost of the Congregational Church at Lightcliffe, and very recently offered a site for a board school at Saltaire. A hospital and infirmary have been added to his foundations, while for the widows and aged he provided 45 alms-houses, in which the married couples received 10*s*. per week, the unmarried inmates 7*s*. 6*d*. In 1871 a park, fourteen acres in extent, on the banks of the river Aire, and within an easy distance of the factory and the town, was given by Sir Titus Salt for the use of the public; and in November of the following year a large and handsome building was provided by him to serve as a club and institute. Sir William married, in 1854, Emma Dove Octaviana, only child of Mr. John Dove Harris, of Ratcliffe Hall, Leicestershire.

MR. STAFFORD.

On December 23, died at Norwich, Mr. William Cooke Stafford, aged 83. The deceased was one of the oldest journalists in the kingdom, having, after a visit to America, commenced his career in 1818 in London with contributions to the *Anti-Jacobin Review*, *The White Dwarf*, and *Stradgett's Weekly Review*, for which he wrote the leading articles—papers which, though they may have served their purpose as political organs in their day, will probably be unknown, even by name, to the present generation. He was tempted to leave London by an offer of the editorship of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, a post which he relinquished after a time (being succeeded by the late Alaric A. Watts), and proceeded to York, where for many years he edited the *Yorkshire Gazette*. He left York to establish the *Doncaster Chronicle*—a venture that was unsuccessful to him, although the paper is still in existence and flourishing. His subsequent engagements included the editorship of the *Hull Packet*, which he gave up on the death of the proprietor and the passing of the paper into other hands; and of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, to which and other journals he was a regular contributor during the remaining active years of his life.

COMMANDER C. SUNDERLAND.

The death took place on Dec. 1 of Commander Carleton Sunderland, R.N., who entered the service in July 1828. His first service was in the East Indies, and, when in the "Andromache," he assisted, on September 7 and 9, 1834, in forcing the passage of the Bocca Tigris. In Feb. 1836 he was appointed to the "Terror," then fitting for an Arctic expedition. He took part—in the "Powerful," under the command of Capt. Charles Napier—in the operations on the coast of Syria, and was present at the bombardment of Acre. It was then that he received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant. Shortly afterwards he was placed on half-pay. Commander Sunderland was deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lancaster.

MR. TEULON.

Mr. Seymour Teulon died on December 9 in his 73rd year. He was descended from an old Huguenot family, one branch of which at least still exists in France. For a long time he was a director of the South-Eastern Railway, and he was an active justice of the peace for more than one county, and a deputy-lieutenant. His connection with the Society of Arts commenced in 1861, and a few years afterwards (in 1865) he became treasurer. On the expiration of his two years' service as treasurer he was elected on the council, and afterwards he became a vice-president of the Society. During the chairmanship of Lord Henry Lennox he acted with Mr. S. Redgrave as deputy-chairman.

SIR CHARLES TURNER.

Sir Charles Robert Turner, Knight, late Senior Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, died at his residence in the Regent's Park, on December 13. He was born in 1789, the fifth son of the Rev. Richard Turner, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Rede, Esq., of Beccles. Early in life he practised as a solicitor, but in 1829 he was called to the Bar, and in 1839 was appointed one of the Masters in the Court of Queen's Bench. He retired in 1870, and received the honour of knighthood the following year. Sir Charles married, in 1816, Judith, daughter of the late Charles Onley Harvey, Esq., afterwards Charles Onley Onley, Esq., of Stisted Hall, Essex, M.P.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

I.

THE CLIFTON COMMUNION CASE.

JENKINS V. COOK (CLERK).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. February 16. Before the Archbishop of York, Lord Hatherley, Lord Penzance, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice James, Sir James Peacock, and Sir James Hannen.

The following is the judgment, delivered by the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Committee, in which the facts of the case are briefly given.

In this case the appellant, a parishioner in the parish of Christ Church, Clifton, instituted proceedings under the Clergy Discipline Act, in the Court of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, against the respondent, the vicar of the parish, for an offence against the laws ecclesiastical in refusing to administer to the appellant the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. The case was sent by letters of request to the Court of Arches, and on July 16, 1875, a sentence was pronounced by the Dean of Arches, dismissing the suit against the respondent, and condemning the appellant in costs. From this sentence the appellant appeals to her Majesty.

There are no facts in dispute in the case, and the allegations as to the refusal complained of, and as to the grounds of the refusal, are extremely simple. The appellant alleges that on September 28, 1874, he gave notice in writing to the respondent of his intention to present himself to receive the Holy Communion at the mid-day service on the following Sunday, October 4, 1874, and that having presented himself accordingly, he was, without lawful cause, repelled, and the respondent refused to administer the Sacrament to him.

To this allegation the respondent answers that he on the day in question did refuse to deliver to the appellant, or to permit the appellant to receive, the elements of the Holy Communion when he presented himself to receive the same, for and on account of the writing and publishing by the appellant of certain letters particularly referred to, and for and on account of his causing to be printed and published a certain volume of selections from the Old and New Testaments, and for no other cause or reason whatsoever.

These allegations therefore raise the issue, and the only issue, between the parties. In order, however, to appreciate properly the justification relied upon by the respondent, it is necessary to refer more particularly to the letters and volume referred to in the defensive allegation, and to the circumstances under which those letters were written.

The appellant states, and it is not controverted, that he has been a resident parishioner of Christ Church for six years past ; that he is a member of

the Church of England, and has during that time regularly attended divine service at the parish church, and has also during that period been in the habit of receiving the Holy Communion in the church monthly; that during his attendance at divine service he has always conducted himself reverently, joining in the responses in accordance with the directions of the rubric; that he believes in the inspiration of the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, that Scripture contains all things necessary for salvation, and in the doctrine of the atonement for the sins of mankind by the death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ on the cross; and he exhibits a book of family prayers compiled entirely from the Liturgy of the Church of England which he has published, and which is regularly used by him at family prayers in his own house.

It appears that the appellant, in the year 1865, had also printed and published a volume entitled "Selections from the Old and New Testaments." This volume has been produced before their lordships. It consists of extracts or selections from the Bible, apparently arranged for the convenience of reading at family prayers. Many chapters and portions of chapters are omitted, but the volume is a bulky one, although not containing any note, comment, or matter other than the text of the Bible, so far as it is given.

It appears, further, that on July 6, 1874, in reference to a sermon preached by the respondent in the parish church, the appellant wrote to the respondent a letter as follows:—

"My dear Sir,—As one of your parishioners, who accepts his conscience as the voice of God within him, I beg to protest most emphatically against the irreligious tendency of your sermon of last night. I quite believe that you would not willingly deceive others, but it is my opinion that no difficulties as to language or books should stifle what is imprinted in every man's breast by his Maker—that is to say, the knowledge of right and wrong.—I am, my dear sir, yours very sincerely, "Henry Jenkins."

What was the subject or substance of this sermon, or what were the expressions used therein, their lordships have no means whatever of knowing, and no evidence has been adduced on either side as to it. It appears that, about two years before this time, the volume of selections had been sent by the appellant to the respondent, but the respondent had laid the volume aside, and apparently had not looked at or examined it. After, however, receiving the letter of July 6, 1874, the respondent for the first time examined the volume of selections, and, as he states, shortly afterwards called on the appellant at his residence, in order to communicate with him in reference to the volume. But the appellant, as the respondent alleges, refused to have any communication with him in reference thereto.

At this part of the case the evidence of Mrs. Jenkins may properly be referred to. She states that on July 20 she called on the respondent, and told him she did so hoping to do away with any unpleasant impression in his mind arising from the appellant's abrupt manner when the respondent had called at the appellant's house. She then asked him if he meant to carry out the threat conveyed in his last remark to the appellant on that day. The respondent said he did mean to carry it out most emphatically:—

"Then he went on; he commenced about the volume of selections that had been sent to him two years ago. He said at the time he received them he thought they were meant for family worship, which I said they were. He had not looked at them, he had put them by on a shelf, or something to that

effect, but since his visit to the appellant he had examined the volume thoroughly from beginning to end, and he found all passages relating to the devil and evil spirits were excluded from the selection."

Further on Mrs. Jenkins continued:—

"I attempted to draw his attention to the appellant's character and manner of life from his youth up, the honesty of all his motives, and his blamelessness in every condition of life as husband and father, and he said that only made the case more difficult to manage. Then he said, let Mr. Jenkins, as he cannot sit down and talk like a man, write me a letter, a calm letter, and say he believes in the devil, and I will give him the Sacrament."

On the same day, and apparently in consequence of this suggestion of the respondent that the appellant should write him a letter, the appellant wrote to him in these words:—

"My dear Sir,—Mrs. Jenkins has very kindly called upon you in order to arrange matters, with, I am afraid, very poor success. With regard to my book—'Selections from the Old and New Testaments'—the parts I have omitted, and which has enabled me to use the book morning and evening in my family, are, in their present generally received sense, quite incompatible with religion or decency (in my opinion). How such ideas have become connected with a book containing everything that is necessary for a man to know I really cannot say, and can only sincerely regret it.—I am, my dear sir, yours very sincerely, "Henry Jenkins."

To this the respondent replied, by a letter of July 24, 1874, as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—It would be a great relief to me if I could find in your letter of 20th instant, or in any other communication written or spoken, something to show that I have misunderstood your opinions, or that you have changed them for the better. Unhappily the conclusion I cannot but form from your letters, words, and printed 'Selections from the Old and New Testaments,' is, that of set purpose you reject very many portions of Holy Scripture. That you have, for instance, cut out as you have from the Bible what is therein written concerning Satan and evil spirits, is to me terrible evidence of how far you have allowed yourself to go in mutilating the Word of God. Large differences of opinion concerning Scriptural matters no prudent or charitable minister of the Gospel would condemn, but there are perversions and denials which no faithful minister will sanction, lest he allow unbelief a recognised place in the Church of Christ. With such perversions and denials, I grieve to say, I am driven to connect yourself; while they remain not retracted or disavowed you cannot be received at the Lord's table in my church. I hope you will feel that my course is directed according to conscience and not by resentment. I quite forgive your behaviour when I called, and although you would then listen to nothing, if you will converse quietly with me my time shall be willingly given for that purpose. May the Spirit of Truth deliver you from the errors you have adopted, and in the hope of seeing this my prayer answered I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"Flavel Cook."

In answer to this the appellant wrote another letter, which is the last that need be referred to, dated July 25, 1874:—

"My dear Sir—Thinking as you do, I do not see what other course you could consistently have taken. I shall, nevertheless, come to the Lord's table as usual at 'your' church, which is also mine.—I am, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely, "Henry Jenkins."

These, then, are letters written by the appellant, and this is the character of the volume the writing and publishing of which are stated by the respondent to have constituted the only cause for which he refused to permit the appellant to partake of the Holy Communion. The question is, do they constitute a sufficient cause? The *primâ facie* right of a parishioner to partake of the Holy Communion might probably be maintained irrespective of any specific statutory enactment; but as the right is distinctly declared by the Statute 1 of Edward VI., chap. 1, sec. 8, their lordships may conveniently refer to the words of that enactment as it is set out in page 530 of the first volume of the revised statutes:—

"And allso that the preist which shall ministre the same, shall at the least one day before exhorte all psons which shalbe present likewise to resorte and prepare themselfs to receive the same, and when the daie prefixed come the after a godly exhortacon by the minister made, wherin shalbe further expressed the benefitt and comforte promised to them which worthelie receive the saide hollie Sacrament, and daunger and indignacon of God threatened to them w^ch^ shall presume to receive the same unworthelie, to thende that everie man maye trye and examyn his owne conscience before he shall receive the same, the saide minister shall not withowt lawfull cawse denye the same to any parsone that wool devoutlie and humblie desire it, anny lawe statute ordenance or custome contrarie thereunto in any wise notwithstanding."

In the argument before their lordships it has not been contended that, for the purpose of this case at all events, the "lawful cause" mentioned in the statute was to be sought for elsewhere than in the rubric of the Book of Common Prayer prefixed to the Communion Service, or in the Canons of 1603, and their lordships therefore find it unnecessary to consider whether there could be any further or other "lawful cause" within the meaning of the statute. Neither is it necessary for their lordships to decide, and they do not decide, that the canons, which do not, as such, bind the laity, could, of their own authority, prescribe "causes" which would be sufficient or "lawful" within the meaning of the statute. In this particular case the "lawful" causes relied upon are that the appellant must be taken, under the circumstances, to have been "an open and notorious evil-liver" within the meaning of the rubric, and to have been "a common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer," within the meaning of the 27th Canon. Their lordships will assume that the last-named cause, that mentioned in the canon, would be, if made out, as valid and lawful a cause as that of being "an open and notorious evil-liver," within the meaning of the rubric.

The learned Judge, from whose sentence the present appeal is brought, expressed his opinion upon this point in the following words:—

"I am of opinion that the avowed and persistent denial of the existence and personality of the devil did, according to the law of the Church, as expressed in her canons and rubrics, constitute the promoter an 'evil-liver,' and 'a depraver of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments,' in such sense as to warrant the defendant in refusing to administer the Holy Communion to him, until he disavowed or withdrew his avowal of the heretical opinion; and that the same consideration applies to the absolute denial by the promoter of the doctrine of the eternity of punishment, and, of course, still more to the denial of all punishment for sin in a future state, which is the legitimate consequence of his deliberate exclusion of the passages of Scripture referring to such punishment,"

Their lordships must, in the first place, observe that the learned Judge appears to have considered that, in the rubric, to which reference is here made, the words defining a cause for repulsion are "an evil-liver," and, in the canon, "a depraver of the Book of Common Prayer." This, however, is not the case. The rubric, after stating that "so many as intend to be partakers of the Holy Communion shall signify their names to the curate at least some time the day before," proceeds as follows :—

"And if any of those be an *open and notorious* evil liver, or have done any wrong to his neighbours by word or deed, *so that the congregation be thereby offended*, the curate, having knowledge thereof, shall call him and advertise him not to come to the Lord's table until he hath openly declared himself to have truly repented and amended his former naughty life, *that the congregation may thereby be satisfied, which before were offended* ; and that he hath recompensed the parties to whom he hath done wrong, or, at least, declare himself to be in full purpose to do so as soon as he conveniently may."

The words, again, of the 27th Canon, which is the canon relied on, are these :—

"No minister, when he celebrateth the Communion, shall wittingly administer the same to any but to such as kneel, under pain of suspension ; nor, under the like pain, to any that refuse to be present at public prayers according to the orders of the Church of England ; nor to any that are *common and notorious* depravers of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and of the orders, rites, and ceremonies therein prescribed, or of anything that is contained in any of the articles agreed upon in the Convocation 1562, or of anything contained in the Book of Ordering the Priests and Bishops ; nor to any that have spoken against and depraved his Majesty's sovereign authority in causes ecclesiastical ; except every such person shall first acknowledge to the minister, before the churchwardens, his repentance for the same, and promise by word (if he cannot write) that he will do so no more, and except (if he can write) he shall first do the same under his handwriting, to be delivered to the minister, and by him sent to the Bishop of the diocese, or Ordinary of the place. Provided, that every minister so repelling any, as is specified either in this or the next precedent constitution, shall, upon complaint, or being required by the Ordinary, signify the cause thereof unto him, and therein obey his order and direction."

The "cause," therefore, which under the rubric is sufficient to warrant a minister, of his own authority and without any trial, in repelling a parishioner from the Holy Communion, is that he is "an *open and notorious* evil-liver," who thereby gives offence to the congregation, and, under the canon, that he is "a *common and notorious* depraver of the Book of Common Prayer."

Their lordships, therefore, will proceed to consider whether the appellant is brought under either of these descriptions. And, in the first place, their lordships must observe that if they had here to examine whether the appellant has in point of fact either entertained or expressed the opinions attributed to him by the learned Judge, or if they were called upon to decide that those opinions or any of them could be entertained or expressed by a member of the Church, whether layman or clergyman, consistently with the law and with his remaining in communion with the Church, they would have looked upon this case with much greater anxiety than they now feel in

its decision. They desire to state in the most emphatic manner both that there is not before them any evidence that the appellant entertains the doctrines attributed to him by the Dean of Arches; and that they do not mean to decide that those doctrines are otherwise than inconsistent with the formularies of the Church of England. This is not the subject for their lordships' present consideration. What, and what alone they have to inquire is whether the appellant can be properly held to be "an open and notorious evil-liver" within the meaning of the rubric, or whether, in the words of the canon, he was "a common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer."

As to the first of these inquiries, there is absolutely no evidence whatever that the appellant was an evil-liver, much less an open and notorious evil-liver. The term "evil-liver," according to the natural use of the words, is limited to moral conduct, and the distinction between conduct and belief is clearly recognised in the canons, especially in the contrast between the 109th and 110th. Against the moral character of the appellant there is no evidence and no imputation; and it appears from statements which are uncontroverted to have been irreproachable. Their lordships therefore put aside this justification of the respondent as wholly inapplicable to the case, and they can only express their regret that through an inaccuracy in the use of words an imputation so misplaced and so irksome in its nature should have been made.

Is, then, the appellant a common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer? The only specific reference to the Book of Common Prayer which is traced to the appellant is the statement that the Book of Family Prayer already mentioned was compiled by him entirely from the Book of Common Prayer, and that in a letter from him to the Bishop, dated in September, 1874, he writes that he values the Book of Common Prayer "only second to the Bible itself."

The mode, however, in which it is said that the appellant was a depraver of the Book of Common Prayer is this. It is assumed that all parts of the Holy Bible not printed in the "Selections" are omitted because they are rejected on the ground of the doctrine which they teach, and it is said that some parts so admitted are found in the Book of Common Prayer, or that doctrines in the Book of Common Prayer are supported by some of these omitted passages. And it is contended that omission is rejection, and rejection depravation.

In none of these propositions, nor in their logical connection, can their lordships concur. Omission is not rejection. If it were, the Lectionary in the Prayer Book would be open to this grave charge. Nor is rejection, however censurable or heretical, necessarily depravation. The terms "deprave or depraver," in their more ancient signification, are now little used; but their meaning in the sixteenth century may be well collected from the statute of Edward VI., already referred to, where we find these expressions applied to the Sacrament of the Holy Communion:—

"Whatever person shall deprave, dispise, or contempne the saide moste blessed Sacrament by any contemptuouse wordes, or by anny wordes of depravinge, dispisinge, or reviling, shall suffer imprisonment," &c.

But was the appellant "*a common and notorious* depraver of the Book of Common Prayer"?

Now, it was admitted in the court below, and in the argument before

their lordships, that the publishing and circulation of the book termed "Selections" could not possibly amount of itself to a depravation of the Book of Common Prayer, and could not indeed be construed to be an offence of any kind. But it was contended that these selections, coupled with the expressions in the letter of July 20, 1874, amounted to the offence in question.

That letter must be construed with reference to the interview between the respondent and Mrs. Jenkins, which took place on the same day, and out of which interview the writing of the letter arose. It is obvious that the words, "the parts I have omitted," cannot refer to all the portions of the Bible not printed in the "Selections;" but must be limited to those parts which were more particularly referred to by the respondent at the interview. Construing the letter in connection with what passed at the interview, the expressions in it, which are not very distinct or intelligible, do not go farther than this—that the construction which the appellant placed upon certain parts of the Bible not being the same as the construction which, in his opinion, was generally placed upon those parts, he omitted them from his family reading. What his own construction is, or what he supposes to be the generally-received construction, is not stated, and it would not be allowable, even if it were necessary, to arrive at either construction by surmise or suspicion.

But it does not appear to their lordships to be necessary to criticise more minutely the expressions in this letter, for the important question still remains, whatever be the construction of the letter—can the appellant in consequence of it be said to have been "a common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer"? Now the letter was not written by the appellant spontaneously. A message was sent to him through Mrs. Jenkins inviting him to write a letter to the respondent. It was proposed that the letter should be, and the letter was sent as, a friendly and private, as it was also a solicited, communication. It appears to their lordships that even were there anything in the letter which could amount to a depravation of the Book of Common Prayer, which they do not suggest or think there is, still it would be impossible to hold that the writing of such a letter, under the circumstances which they have mentioned, could make the appellant "a common and notorious depraver."

These observations would dispose of the case, were it not that their lordships think that they should notice an argument much pressed at the Bar, but to which their lordships can attach no weight—namely, that by reason of the intervention, or possible intervention, of the Bishop of the diocese, another remedy was, or might have been, open to the appellant, and that he ought not to have taken proceedings under the Clergy Discipline Act. This argument, in fact, divided itself into two parts. It was said, in the first place, that the respondent had duly reported to the Bishop the grounds on which he had repelled the appellant from the Holy Communion, and that he was then entitled to wait until he received some order from the Bishop on the subject, and that no such order was given. The other form of the argument was that the appellant had, under the rubric and canons, a right of appeal to the Bishop personally, and that he either had not so appealed, or, if his communications with the Bishop amounted to an appeal, the Bishop had expressed his opinion against the appellant, and in favour of the respondent.

As to the first part of this argument, their lordships are clearly of opinion that the repelling by the respondent of the appellant must be judged of at

the time when it took place, and could not be affected by anything afterwards occurring between the respondent and the Bishop. At the time it took place it was either justifiable or unjustifiable. If justifiable, the respondent is, of course, entitled to succeed; but, if unjustifiable, the appellant must be immediately entitled to a remedy, and their lordships can discover nothing which shifts the responsibility from the respondent and places it upon the Bishop.

Their lordships also think that the remedy to which the appellant is entitled is that which in this case he has sought for. He complains that the respondent has committed an offence against the laws ecclesiastical by wrongfully refusing him admission to the Holy Communion, and he has followed the process prescribed by the Clergy Discipline Act. Their lordships do not find in the rubric prefixed to the Communion Office any indication of an appeal to the Bishop by a parishioner repelled from the Communion. They find that an intimation is to be given to the Bishop by the minister, but this is apparently for a purpose entirely different—namely, that the Bishop may proceed against the person repelled to punish him *pro salute animæ*. With regard to an appeal under the canon, their lordships do not understand how an appeal given by a canon, even if it were given, could take away a higher right to maintain proceedings for a violation of a right protected by statute. But their lordships do not understand that the canon referred to in this case, the 27th, professes to give the repelled person any right of appeal: and even if it did, the Bishop in the present case appears throughout to have expressed the opinion that he ought not himself to decide the question between the appellant and the respondent, but that it should be decided in proceedings such as have been taken.

On the whole, their lordships are of opinion that they must advise her Majesty to reverse the sentence of the Dean of Arches, and in remitting the cause to admonish the respondent, the Rev. Flavel Smith Cook, for having, on October 4, 1874, without lawful cause, refused to deliver to the appellant, or permit the appellant to receive, the elements of the Holy Communion, and, further, to monish him to refrain from committing the like offence in future. Their lordships have no doubt that the respondent has acted throughout in good faith, and in the conscientious belief that he was discharging a duty imposed upon him, and they have also not failed to observe that this controversy appears to have been preceded by an uncalled-for, and, as they think, uncourteous letter, written by the appellant to the respondent, his minister, protesting against and condemning a sermon preached by him. Their lordships cannot, however, hold that there is in these circumstances sufficient to warrant them in departing from the general rule, according to which the respondent must pay the costs in the Court below and on appeal.

II.

RUNNING DOWN OF THE "STRATHCLYDE."

The trial of Ferdinand Keyne, the captain of the "Franconia," for the manslaughter of Jessie Dorcas Young, one of the passengers of the "Strathclyde," which was run down by the "Franconia" off Dover, on Feb. 17, was commenced before Mr. Baron Pollock at the Central Criminal Court on April 5. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution in a brief address. He said the prisoner was a German and the master of the steamship "Franconia," of 2,000 tons, and the substantial charge against him was that on Feb. 17 he, by negligently navigating that vessel, came into collision with another vessel called the "Strathclyde," that by this collision the "Strathclyde" was sunk, and the deceased, who was a passenger on board, lost her life. The "Strathclyde" left the Victoria Docks about three o'clock on the morning of Feb. 17, and arrived off Dover about three o'clock in the afternoon, and she took the proper course for proceeding down the Channel on her voyage to Bombay, to which port she was bound. The Attorney-General then proceeded to state the circumstances attending the collision, and said that, according to the rules of the road at sea, the "Franconia" should have been a following vessel to the "Strathclyde," but the case he should have to lay before them was that the "Franconia" had failed to take the necessary step of starboarding her helm, and the consequence was that the collision took place. He then referred to the law of the case, and proceeded to call evidence.

Archibald Donald said: I was master of a vessel called the "Queen of Nations." On the afternoon of Feb. 17 I was off Dover, and picked up the body of the deceased and those of two young men, and I afterwards brought those bodies to London. Miss Young was dead when I took her on board my vessel.

Mr. R. F. Young, a bank clerk, deposed that the deceased was his sister, unmarried, and eighteen years of age. She was on her voyage to Bombay as a first-class passenger. She sailed on Feb. 17, and he saw her dead body at Poplar on the 21st.

Evidence was then given that the death of the deceased was caused by the shock to the system from immersion in the water.

Capt. John Dodd Eaton said: I was captain of the "Strathclyde" at the time of the collision. We started from London on Feb. 17, from Victoria Docks, at five in the morning, for Bombay. We had ninety-five passengers. The vessel arrived off Dover about three o'clock and discharged the pilot, and the vessel proceeded on her course south-east by south. At four o'clock I saw the "Franconia," and the collision took place sixteen minutes afterwards. The "Strathclyde" was going at full speed. The "Franconia" was on our port quarter coming down Channel when I first saw her. She appeared to be going very fast and was overtaking us, and I made a remark

to that effect. She had passed the Goodwin Sands. I continued the course I was steering, and did not alter it until the "Franconia" came close to us and I could read her name, when I altered the course of my vesssel so as to bring her away from the "Franconia." I could see that the "Franconia" was altering her course so as to bring her bows nearer to us, and seeing that a collision was inevitable, I put the helm hard-aport, so that we might not receive a direct but a sliding blow. The "Strathclyde" answered the helm a little, and the "Franconia" struck us about seventy feet from the stern. The "Strathclyde" was three hundred feet long. The stem of the "Franconia" penetrated the side of the "Strathclyde" to the extent of four feet. She rebounded and struck us again nearer the stern, and made another hole in the "Strathclyde." Both holes were on the port side. She dragged along the side, taking away one of our boats, and then cleared our stern. I could not see anyone on the look-out on board the "Franconia," but if anyone had been standing up I must have seen him. I did see some one on the bridge of the "Franconia," but could not see anyone on the deck. It was nearly high water at the time. The first thing I noticed of the "Franconia" after the collision was that she was about half a mile off and steaming towards Dover. She did not stay by us at all. The water rushed into the "Strathclyde" at a tremendous rate, and I ordered the ladies to come upon the bridge and the lifeboat to be lowered. The port lifeboat was got out and the ladies were placed in it in charge of the third officer and three of the crew, and at this moment the extreme end of the stern of the "Strathclyde" went under water and a number of the passengers rushed into this boat, and I appealed to them for God's sake to come out and let the ladies have the first chance. Some of the gentlemen passengers did get out, and some of the ladies also got out, saying, "Captain, if it will be any help to you, we will get out." The first lifeboat was then swung into the water, and she was shoved off, but a heavy sea, caused by the sinking of the vessel's stern, capsized the boat, and all those who were in it were thrown into the sea. I then turned my attention to the starboard lifeboat, but there was no time to lower her, as the ship was sinking rapidly, and I gave orders to loose all the tackle so that she might float. Immediately after this I was washed off the deck, and the vessel was completely submerged. I next saw that the starboard lifeboat was in the water, bottom upwards. I looked up and saw the "Franconia" still steaming away, the barque the "Queen of Nations," and a Deal lugger not far off. Not being much of a swimmer, I had a plank under my arm and jumped overboard and as I was floating past the ship I saw two ladies holding on to a rope, and with my assistance they left the rope and got hold of my plank. One of them was exhausted in about half an hour, and let go and sank. The other lady kept on for some time, when she also sank. I encouraged them to hold on as long as I could, but I became exhausted, and was only able to hold one of the ladies for a short time, when I was compelled to leave go. I was in the water forty minutes as near as I could judge, and I was then picked up by a Deal lugger. My vessel was only two miles from the pier at Dover at the time she was struck. The tonnage of the "Strathclyde" was 1,245 tons net.

Cross examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry: We landed the pilot about half a mile from Dover pier, and we were off the pier about ten minutes before we started on our course. While we were waiting we were pushed farther to

the east both by the wind and tide. Before we started on our course I first saw the "Franconia," but I took no particular notice of her until after I had given the order to go full speed ahead. At this time I should think the "Franconia" was three or four miles off, and she appeared to be going down channel, and was steering on her right course. I did not notice that she altered her course at all until she ported her helm, and in my opinion thus caused the collision. According to the courses we were going, at some time or other I must have crossed the bows of the "Franconia," or she must have crossed ours, and the defendant might have imagined that I intended to have crossed the bows of the "Franconia." I believe the "Franconia" put her helm hard a port when she was a quarter of a mile from us, and if she had ported her helm half a mile from us, then she would have gone astern of the "Strathclyde," and no harm would have been done. It was a question of sixty feet whether she came into collision with us or not.

Serjeant Parry: Then in point of fact she ought to have ported her helm a little sooner than she did?—Yes; if the helm had been ported a short distance beyond the quarter of a mile, the collision would not have taken place. I did not see the prisoner or anyone else wave me off from the "Franconia," but I have heard that it was done. I intended to have gone out five miles from the land in order to get an offing. I think I might have obtained a safe offing at a distance of two miles from the land. I could have gone straight down Channel and have avoided the "Franconia" altogether; but by Rule 17 of the road at sea it was my duty to keep on my course.

Serjeant Parry: But the rule of common sense would dictate that you should get out of the way of another vessel and avoid a collision, if you could do so?—I was not allowed to do anything but what I did. The rule I refer to relates to an overtaking vessel. I do not consider that the "Strathclyde" would be regarded as an overtaking vessel in reference to the "Franconia," but there certainly was a question which vessel would cross the bows of the other.—Surely, when a collision is seen to be inevitable, you ought to do all you can to avoid it, and not allow yourself to be bound by rules of any kind?—I consider that I did so. I know that it is usual for vessels of the size of the "Strathclyde," with passengers on board, to go out to sea more than a mile to obtain an offing.

Re-examined: I was going out five miles because it had been raining; there was some fog, and I considered it prudent to go that distance from the land in order to obtain a safe offing. I conformed to the rules for navigating a steam vessel at sea until the moment when a collision appeared inevitable, and then I did what I could to prevent mischief. If the "Franconia" had conformed to the rules of navigation, the collision would not have happened. I do not think the defendant ought to have run the distance so fine as 400 yards on porting his helm, and that he ought to have done so some time before he did. By going five miles out to sea I should have got out of the track of any vessels that were coming up channel; and, having a good many lives under my charge, I felt it to be my duty to take every precaution.

Some of the passengers and crew of the "Strathclyde" were then called as witnesses, and the evidence for the prosecution was concluded.

On the Court reassembling on Thursday morning, Mr. Serjeant Parry opened the case for the defence, calling on Heinrich Meyer, Chief Officer of the "Franconia," who stated that the engines of the "Franconia" were stopped by order of the captain when the "Strathclyde" was about two

ships' length from them, and the captain gave the order to go astern. After the engines had gone astern the captain gave the order to witness to port the helm. Witness signalled to the quartermaster to put the helm over, and he did so. The "Franconia's" engines were actually stopped by orders of the captain, and the engines ordered to go astern. The headway was then strong on the ship, and about four miles—it may have been less. Up to the time of the collision the engines had gone astern about two minutes. Capt. Keyne made a signal to the "Strathclyde" to port her helm and keep off. He waved his cap and shouted "Keep off." In witness's judgment at this time the captain of the "Strathclyde" could have hardly heard this call. Witness did not see the captain on the bridge of the "Strathclyde." After the collision witness remained on the bridge while the captain ran forward, but he came back directly and gave orders to get the boats ready to save the crew of the other ship. The crew were helping to get the boats out, were in good order, and obeyed the orders the captain gave. They had seven boats and one steam launch, and altogether three boats were got ready for lowering; they were but a few feet from the water. At this time—witness being then in the starboard boat—he saw a steam-tug not more than a quarter of a mile off the "Franconia," and perhaps a little farther from the "Strathclyde." At the time of the collision the English pilot was down below, but directly after that occurrence he came up and ran forward. Before witness got the starboard boat ready he received orders to go below, and did so, and found the water coming in. The fore compartment was full of water. Witness came on deck and reported to the captain, and was sent down again to watch.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: The captain took the command of the "Franconia" after they passed the South Sea head light. Witness was on the bridge attending to the course of the ship under the captain's orders down to the time of the collision.—Do you not know that as the "Strathclyde" was on your starboard bow it was your duty to keep out of her way?—But not at such a great distance. On board the "Franconia" it was believed that the "Strathclyde" would go down the Channel the same as we did. He believed that if the "Strathclyde" had slackened her speed when she was approaching them the collision would not have taken place, or at all events it would not have been so serious. He said before the coroner that if the "Franconia" had starboarded her helm when she was about one hundred and sixty yards from the "Strathclyde" there would have still been a collision, because the "Strathclyde" looked as though she meant to cross her bows. If he had been in command of the vessel he believed he should have done as the prisoner did, but it was difficult to say what would be done positively under the circumstances.

Several other witnesses, officers of the "Franconia," were examined for the defence. They stated that when the collision occurred ropes were thrown overboard to the crew of the "Strathclyde," and that there was no confusion or alarm on board the "Franconia," as stated by some of the "Strathclyde" men. The chief mate was in a very excited state when he came on board the "Franconia," and he wanted to cut the lashings of the steam-tug; but one of the witnesses told him she was of no use, as she could not be rowed.

At the next hearing, evidence was taken from two engineers, Messrs. Harrington and Barnard, who concurred in stating that the "Franconia"

was in imminent danger of sinking after the collision. This, with some evidence as to the exact position of the wreck, concluded the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Serjeant Parry, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that, although he could not maintain that the prisoner had acted with heroism, still he submitted that in such a moment of peril the prisoner ought to be excused for endeavouring to save his own vessel and the lives of the eighty persons who were on board, and that at most he was merely guilty of an error of judgment.

In summing up the case, Baron Pollock said that the only question for the jury was whether the death of the deceased was the result of an act committed by the defendant, and what was the character of that act. If the death resulted from an error of judgment, the prisoner would not be criminally liable. If, however, they should think that the fatal result was brought about by any act which showed that he was guilty of criminal neglect, in that case, and in that case only, he would be guilty of the crime of manslaughter. He must remind them that the mere abandonment of a vessel was an offence against the law of England; but in a case where it was suggested that the mischief had been occasioned in the first instance by the prisoner, it was material to see what his conduct was after the occurrence.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Cohen, Q.C., for the defence, reminded his lordship that a point of law had been raised in the cause, which his lordship had promised to reserve for further consideration. The question was whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the case, the defendant being a foreigner.

Baron Pollock said of course that point would be submitted to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and in the meantime the defendant might go at large upon the same bail as before.

The judgment of the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved on the point reserved in this case was commenced on November 12. The point had been first argued before six judges, one of whom dissenting, a re-argument was directed, which was held before fourteen judges—the six original ones, namely, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Lush, Sir R. Phillimore, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Field, and Mr. Justice Lindley, with the addition of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Coleridge, Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Brett, Mr. Justice Grove, Baron Amphlett, Mr. Justice Denman, and Mr. Justice Archibald. During the arguments it was abundantly manifest that though the first five named Judges adhered to their opinion, and several of those added agreed with them, yet several of the others were of a different opinion, and agreed with Mr. Justice Lindley that the conviction was right. At the close of the arguments in July, the Judges, being unable to agree, took time to consider their judgments, which were not delivered till after the lapse of four months. During that period great changes arose in the constitution of the Court. One of the Judges, Mr. Justice Archibald, died; and three of them—Sir George Bramwell, Sir Baliol Brett, and Sir R. Amphlett—were removed to the Court of Appeal, and ceased to be numbered among the ordinary Judges of the High Court. But, under a power in the Judicature Act, the Lord Chancellor desired them to continue to sit and act as Judges of this Court for the decision of this case, and so they did. The effect, however, of the lamented death of Mr. Justice Archibald was to change the total number of the Judges from an even to an

uneven number—*i.e.*, from fourteen to thirteen, the effect of which was that, at all events, however near and close might be the division of judicial opinion, the Judges could not be equally divided, so as to render the arguments entirely abortive. What happened, however, was as near as possible to that abortive result, for the decision was only by a majority of one—six Judges being in favour of the Crown, and seven for the accused; so that by a majority of one he went free. Lord Coleridge, Sir Baliol Brett, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Justice Denman, Sir R. Amphlett, and Mr. Justice Lindley were of opinion that the Court had jurisdiction, and that the conviction was right; the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir G. Bramwell, Sir R. Phillimore, Mr. Justice Lush, Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Field were of opinion that the Court had not jurisdiction, and that the conviction was wrong. Lord Coleridge was clearly and strongly of opinion that the accused was liable on both the grounds relied on by the Crown—that is, first, on the ground that three miles are subject to our sovereignty, and are part of our territory and dominion (although subject to the right of free navigation), in support of which he strongly relied on the Act of Parliament 20 and 21 Vict., chap. 109, and also on the ground that the injury was on board a British vessel. The first point, he said, had been more than once affirmed by the House of Lords in its judicial character, and had been formally affirmed by Parliament in an Act passed a few years ago (20 and 21 Vict., chap. 109), and the consequences of an opposite decision would, he said, be so monstrous and so mischievous as to afford a cogent argument to show that it could not possibly be right. Sir Baliol Brett, in a very long and erudite judgment, came to the same conclusion on the first point, as to the three miles being part of our territory, and Sir R. Amphlett and Mr. Justice Grove concurred in that view; while Mr. Justice Denman gave his decision on the other point, and in his judgment entered very fully and minutely into the criminal case on the point, in order to show that in effect the offence was committed on board the British vessel—in which view it was admitted that the accused would be liable in a British court. Sir R. Phillimore delivered an elaborate judgment in support of the contrary view, denying that the act was committed on board a British vessel, and maintaining that though undoubtedly all jurists admitted the jurisdiction of a State —for some purposes—over the sea within three miles of its shores, yet it was only for civil and fiscal or defensive purposes. The Lord Chief Baron concurred in this judgment, as also in that of the Lord Chief Justice to the like effect; and Mr. Justice Lush, Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Field also declared their concurrence in the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice. The Lord Chief Baron delivered a brief judgment of his own to the effect that there was no authority for the existence of a criminal jurisdiction under such circumstances and no instance of its exercise, and Sir G. Bramwell gave a brief judgment to the like effect, mainly on that ground. It will be seen that the burden of the maintenance of the conclusion arrived at by the majority—though a bare majority—of the Judges fell mainly on Sir R. Phillimore and the Lord Chief Justice; and, as that of the Lord Chief Justice would, as he was the Chief of the Court, be delivered last, and was of great length, its delivery was postponed to the Monday following.

On Monday, November 13, therefore the Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment as follows:—He said there could be no doubt that the offence of which the defendant was found guilty amounted to manslaughter according to English

law, but the question raised for the consideration of that Court was whether the defendant was amenable to that law, and whether there was jurisdiction to try him for that offence. The conviction of the defendant was disputed on the ground that he was a foreigner, and the ship which he commanded a German vessel, sailing from one foreign port to another on a peaceful voyage, when the collision took place by which the deceased lost her life, and that offence was committed upon the high seas and without the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, whose jurisdiction had been transferred by statute to the Central Criminal Court. The facts on which the defence was based were indisputable, but the prosecution relied on two points—first, that although the occurrence on which the charge was founded took place on the high seas in the sense that the place in which it happened was not within the body of the country, it occurred within three miles of the English coast, and that by the law of nations the sea for a space of three miles around the coast was part of the territory of the country whose shores it washed, and that consequently, as the "Franconia" at the time the offence was committed was in English waters, all on board the "Franconia" at the time of the accident were subject to the English law; and secondly, that although the negligence complained of happened on board a foreign vessel, the death occasioned by such negligence took place on board a British vessel, and that as a British vessel was in point of law considered British territory, the offence having been completed by the death of the deceased in a British ship, it must be considered as having been committed on British territory. It was an incontestable proposition of law, and universally admitted, that according to the law of nations a foreigner could not be held criminally responsible to the laws of a nation not his own for acts committed beyond the limits of its territory. "No sovereignty," says Story, "can extend its process beyond its own territorial limits to subject either person or property to its judicial decisions. Every exertion of authority of this sort beyond this limit is a mere nullity, and incapable of binding such persons and property in any other tribunals." Dr. Lushington said the power of this country is to legislate for its own subjects all the world over, and as to foreigners within its jurisdiction, but no further, subject to this qualification, that if the Legislature of a particular country should think fit, by express enactment, to render foreigners subject to its law in respect of offences committed beyond the limits of its territory, it would be incumbent on the courts of the country to give effect to such enactments, leaving it to the State to settle the question of international law with the Governments of other nations; but he was then dealing with the question in reference to the common law alone. His lordship then at considerable length reviewed the jurisdiction formerly held by the Admiralty, which had now been transferred to the Central Criminal Court, and said it might be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the zone of sea now contended for by the Crown was a doctrine unknown to the ancient law of England, and had never yet received the sanction of an English Criminal Court of Justice. From the commissions issued in the 14th century, the Kings of England asserted the right of sovereignty over the narrow seas, and at a later period still more extravagant pretensions were advanced. Selden asserted the sovereignty of the Kings of England over the sea as far as Norway, in which he was upheld by Hale. His lordship having reviewed the dicta of the English text written upon the subject, said in like manner, Venice claimed the Adriatic, Genoa the

Ligurian Sea, Denmark a portion of the North Sea, Portugal claimed to bar the ocean route to India and the Indian seas to the rest of the world, and Spain made a like claim with respect to the west. All these vain and extravagant pretensions had long since given way under the influence of reason and common sense, and had long since been abandoned. The great contests of the jurists as to the freedom of the seas commenced in 1609 with the celebrated work of Grotius, the controversy ending, as controversies often did, in a species of compromise. After referring to other learned writings on the subject, his lordship said that Bynkershoek, in his treatise, "De Domino Maris," published in 1702, suggested for the first time a territorial dominion over the sea extending as far as cannon shot would reach, which subsequent writers had fixed at a marine league, or three miles, and that had since been treated and accepted, with very few exceptions, as belonging to the State owning the coast by publicists who had followed him, but great uncertainty and differences of opinion had prevailed with regard to the character and degree of sovereignty exercised, and still continued to exist. In the absence of all precedent and of any judicial decision or authority applicable to the present purpose, they would not be justified in holding an offence committed under such circumstances to be punishable by the law of England, especially as in so holding they must declare the whole body of our penal law to be applicable to the foreigners passing our shores in a foreign vessel on its way to a foreign port. It was no doubt desirable, looking to the frequent collisions which took place in the neighbourhood of our coasts, that the commanders of foreign vessels who by unskilful navigation or gross carelessness caused disaster or death should be as much amenable to English law as those navigating our own vessels, instead of having to seek for redress in the distant country to which the offender might belong. The remedy for such deficiency should be applied by the Legislature, and not by the usurpation on their part of a jurisdiction which the Courts did not judicially possess. With regard to the contention of the Crown that the offence was really committed on board the "Strathclyde," which brought him within the jurisdiction of this country, his lordship said he could not be said to have been in any sense constructively on board the "Strathclyde," and if he was on the high seas at that time he could not be punished for an infraction of English laws, yet it could not be said that he would escape altogether. He would be amenable to the laws of his own country, and it could not be presumed that the law of any civilised people would be so administered as to allow such an offence to pass without adequate punishment. In the conflict of opinion which unfortunately existed it was to him a great satisfaction to know that the late Mr. Justice Archibald whose loss they all deplored—had read his judgment, and had expressed his entire satisfaction both in the conclusion and the grounds of that conclusion. That lamented judge's opinion could not of course be of any avail, but as the majority of the Court were of opinion that the conviction should be quashed, it would accordingly be quashed.

Mr. Justice Lush remarked that the remedy, if any was needed, rested with Parliament. Parliament was fully competent to legislate with regard to the three-mile zone.

There being six judges in favour of the conviction, and seven against it, the conviction was therefore quashed.

III.

VANE V. VANE.

This case, which may be, perhaps, considered the *cause célèbre* of the year, came on for hearing before Vice-Chancellor Malins on November 13.

Mr. Glasse, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. R. Newton Smart were for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General (Sir John Holker, Q.C.), Mr. J. Pearson, Q.C., Mr. Davey, Q.C., and Mr. North were for the principal defendants; Mr. Mounsey Hysham was for the trustees.

The plaintiff instituted this suit as Sir Frederick Henry Vane, heretofore commonly called Frederick Henry Vane, against Henry Ralph Vane, heretofore commonly called Sir Henry Ralph Vane, and others, to obtain a declaration that the plaintiff, as the eldest legitimate son of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, deceased, is, under the will of Sir Lionel Wright Fletcher, deceased, entitled to the estates devised by that will, and still remaining unsold, as tenant in tail male in possession; that the defendants may be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiff the possession of the estates, and for an account of the rents and profits of them. The plaintiff's case was to this effect:—Sir Lionel Wright Fletcher died on July 19, 1786, having devised the estates in question, which are in Cumberland and Westmoreland, to trustees, for his son Frederick Fletcher Vane, for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons, lawfully begotten, in tail male. On March 9, 1797, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane married Miss Hannah Bowerbank, by whom he had previously had, as the plaintiff alleged, three illegitimate children. The first of those children was a girl, born on August 22, 1794, and afterwards called Hannah Vane. The second was born on July 9, 1795, and afterwards called Walter Vane. After the birth of Walter Vane the intimacy between his parents still continued, and they lived together at various places in Cumberland, and among others at Broughton Hall, in the parish of Bride Kirk, in that county. Miss Bowerbank again became pregnant. Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane then took lodgings for her at Bushey, in Hertfordshire, whither she went in January 1797. He was deeply attached to her, and had repeatedly promised to marry her. Soon after her going to Bushey, and before the birth of her third child, she threatened him that if he did not marry her he should never see her or her children again. He then told her he had got the licence for their marriage, and that she was to get ready and go with him the next morning. The evidence showed that he produced the licence, and held it up before her. The suddenness of the whole proceeding on his part had such an effect upon her that she was prematurely delivered in the course of that day—March 9, 1797—of a third child, afterwards called Francis Fletcher Vane. As soon, however, as Miss Bowerbank had sufficiently recovered—viz., on the same 9th of March, 1797—she was taken by Sir Frederick to London, and then and there married to him, at the church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. On April 16, 1797, Francis Fletcher Vane was baptised at that church, and the entry of his

baptism in the register now stands thus:—"16, Francis Fletcher, born March 29th, 1797, son of Sir Frederick Fletcher and Hannah Vane, Great Ormond Street." The plaintiff insisted that it was evident from the colour of the ink and other circumstances, and that it was the fact, that the entry had been tampered with; and that the words and figures, "born March 29th, 1797," were added some time after the original entry was made. The plaintiff further alleged that both Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane and Lady Vane were informed by their doctor, and believed, that after the birth of Francis Fletcher Vane they would never have another child born alive, and that Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane accordingly determined to, and did, bring up Francis Fletcher Vane as his legitimate son, born after the marriage. With that view, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane procured the words, "born March 29th, 1797," to be added to the entry of the baptism. In 1801 Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane and Lady Vane removed from London to the family mansion in Cumberland, which was at Hutton-in-the-Forest, whence they went to Armathwaite Hall, in the same county. All the three children were there called by the name of Vane, and Francis Fletcher Vane was introduced to society by his father as his legitimate son and heir apparent. After the removal, however, to Armathwaite Hall, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane and Lady Vane had two other children—viz., Sophia Mercy Vane, who was born March 18, 1802, and the plaintiff, who was born May 10, 1807. Francis Fletcher Vane attained the age of twenty-one years in March 1818. On the day on which he was supposed to have done so, he had an exciting interview with his father at Armathwaite Hall. The plaintiff met him coming from the room, crying and evidently much agitated, and the plaintiff believed that his father then told Francis Fletcher Vane that he was illegitimate, and that the plaintiff was, in fact, his father's rightful heir apparent. However that might have been, the plaintiff alleged that Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane concurred with Francis Fletcher Vane, as his eldest legitimate son, in a re-settlement of the estates, the particulars of which the plaintiff did not know. The evidence showed that Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane was for some reason averse from his son Francis Fletcher Vane's marrying, and on one occasion forbade his fulfilment of an engagement with a young lady of good fortune, family, and great personal attractions. In April 1823, however, Francis Fletcher Vane married Miss Diana Olivia Beauclerk, when a settlement was executed, with respect to which the plaintiff insisted that Mr. Beauclerk and his daughter were aware of the true circumstances of Francis Fletcher's birth, and that Mr. Beauclerk took advantage of the power that knowledge gave him over Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, and obtained from him a much more favourable settlement than otherwise would have been made. After that marriage Francis Fletcher Vane went to reside at Hutton Hall, and received the rents of the estates settled on him and his wife. Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane died in 1832, and Francis Fletcher Vane then assumed the title of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane. He had three children by his marriage with Miss Beauclerk—viz., the defendant, Henry Ralph Vane, his eldest son, born in the year 1830; Frederick Fletcher Vane, the younger, who was born in 1832, and died in 1865; and Gertrude Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Wing. Sir Francis Fletcher Vane died in 1842; and thereupon his eldest son, the defendant, Sir Henry Ralph Vane, entered into the possession of the estates. He had since married and re-settled the property, but there had been no issue of that marriage. Lady Vane, formerly Miss Bowerbank,

died in December 1866, at the advanced age of ninet
plaintiff said that she used to keep entries in books con
her children, and had made divers statements to variou
births of her children, and particularly as to that of S
Vane, from all which entries and statements the truth of t
would appear. The plaintiff had been in the 12th Lancers,
1829. From that time till 1859 he was seldom in Cumberlan
down there to attend the funeral of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane in
in 1856 paid a visit to Lady Vane at Armathwaite Hall. In Octobe
he and his wife paid Lady Diana Olivia Vane a visit, in the course of
a conversation passed between her and the plaintiff's wife, in which L
Diana, in a state of great agitation, told the plaintiff's wife that she (La
Diana) knew at the time of her marriage of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane's
illegitimacy, and that Mr. Beauclerk had told her of it. The plaintiff's wife
afterwards told him the purport of what she had heard. Till that moment
the plaintiff had never heard of the rumours, but on being informed of them
he opened negotiations with the defendant, Sir Henry Ralph Vane, with a
view to some amicable arrangement of the case. These negotiations were,
however, broken off in 1871, and in 1872 the bill was filed in this suit, praying the relief already mentioned. A portion of the property had been sold,
but there still remained a considerable estate—about 8,000*l.* a year. The
plaintiff's case was that there had been a systematic fraud perpetrated upon
him by the ancestors of his nephew, of which Lady Diana Olivia Vane and
her father were cognisant, but which, having been concealed from the
plaintiff for so many years, justified him in taking these proceedings to
recover the property. Two demurrers were put in to the bill in the suit—
one by Sir Henry Ralph Vane, and the other by his mother, the widow of
Sir Francis Fletcher Vane. Those demurrers came on to be heard before
this branch of the Court on November 4 and 5, 1872, when they were overruled. The hearing of them was reported in *The Times* of November 6,
1872. The decision so pronounced was affirmed by the Lords Justices on
January 18, 1873. The defendants then put in their answers to the bill,
from which it appeared that on May 3, 1802, a bill was filed in the Court of
Chancery to perpetuate testimony of the fact that Francis Fletcher Vane
was born after the marriage of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane and Hannah
Lady Vane, and was the first legitimate son and heir apparent of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane. That bill stated the marriage of Sir Frederick Fletcher
Vane with Hannah Bowerbank—as to the accuracy of which statement there
was no dispute between the parties—and described the plaintiff in it as
"the eldest son, lawfully begotten, of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Baronet,
by Hannah, his wife, late Hannah Bowerbank, spinster, an infant under the
age of twenty-one years—that was to say, of the age of four years or thereabouts—by Edward Hazell, his next friend;" and as "born on March 29,
1797." That suit of 1802 was instituted because for about four years after
their marriage Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane kept his wife and his three children away from Cumberland, and they resided during that time at Putney,
in Surrey, and at other places in or about London. In 1801 they removed (as
already observed) to the family mansion at Hutton-in-the-Forest, and took
with them the three children. The defendants, Sir Henry Ralph Vane and
the others, strenuously denied the charges of fraud, concealed or otherwise,
on which the plaintiff relied, and emphatically insisted on the legitimacy of

Vane. The plaintiff's case rests entirely on his being Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was born before his parents' defendant's counsel allege that they are perfectly compe- at Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was born in wedlock. The iff's assertion rested, after so many years, upon conversations sed between Lady Vane and other parties on the subject, at s, up to her death. Lady Vane's faculties were, to some extent, by years.

hong the witnesses called to support the plaintiff's case was a Mrs. edge, who, however, appeared to have been only fifteen years old when heard the conversation to which she deposed, and did not, in other pects strengthen the case.

A Mr. Jackson Gillbanks, a Justice of the Peace, said that Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane was a man of violent disposition. He used to see him come to witness's father's house when witness was a boy. Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane was in the habit of calling all persons "bastards." He called witness a bastard; so he did his pony! Witness recollected Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane coming over to see witness's father, and speaking of the Beauclerk family as a very good one, in reference to Sir Francis Fletcher Vane's then intended marriage with Miss Beauclerk. Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane said of it, "Yes; there is plenty of blood, but no groats," meaning that he would have to find the money for an allowance to his son. After it there was "war to the knife" between the parties. The witness said he was about five or six years old at the time of the marriage of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, and he well remembered the circumstances connected with it. It appeared, however, that the witness was born on November 5, 1820, and, as the marriage was in April 1823, he must have been but two years and seven months old at the time.

The Vice-Chancellor said the witness had recklessly stated that which must have passed when he was little more than two years and a half old, and which could not possibly be remembered by him. His lordship said he much regretted the consequence of that, but he must entirely discredit the whole of his evidence.

It should be also stated that other portions of the evidence went to show that when Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane went to Mr. Beauclerk to discuss the marriage of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane with Lady Diana Olivia, his wife, Sir Frederick told Mr. Beauclerk that Sir Francis Fletcher was "a bastard," and that Mr. Beauclerk, in his indignation, struck Sir Frederick, who went home with "a black eye" from the interview. Another witness, Dr. Horey, who had married Sophia Mercy Vane, the plaintiff's legitimate sister, said that Lady Vane made two wills; the first before 1864, giving his wife a benefit, the second in 1864, not doing so. That second will was against the plaintiff's wife, but in his favour. Lady Vane was then within two years of her death; and an inquiry into her state of mind, at her great age, showed she was then unfit to make a will. The earlier will was acted on. The witness said he should not have attached any importance to any statement of Lady Vane affecting the honour of her family. The witness believed his wife did not know of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane's illegitimacy till a short time before she told witness of it, and that was in or about 1866. She never questioned the legitimacy of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane till after the dispute arose in this case. The witness himself never doubted it, but regarded the

idea of it as a mere crotchet. The plaintiff, when under cross-examination by the Attorney-General, admitted, among other things, that in March 1843, when he had obtained an appointment at Rio de Janeiro, and was in want of an outfit, he, not being able to obtain the money from his mother or sister, prepared a petition which he thought of sending round the county for subscriptions, but said he never printed the petition or, in fact, sent it round. He also admitted having since written a statement reflecting on the conduct of his mother and sister, and imputing to them the fact of their having cheated him out of several large sums of money. He also said in the statement that he had been disinherited by his father. He alleged that his mother and sister wanted him to assist them in getting possession of some deeds and papers, by the destruction of which they might injure his brother's widow and children, but that he would not consent to do so. He admitted that a letter which was produced had been written by his mother, complaining of his conduct towards her and his sister, and explaining why they had refused him the money he wanted. He now expressed his regret for the allegations in the petition and the statement. He said that in 1870 he had communicated with Sir Henry Ralph Vane with the view of getting a sealed packet, which contained the testimony preserved in the suit of 1802, opened, believing that if it was examined the real facts of the dispute between them would be ascertained. He also said he was made an executor of the will executed by Lady Vane in 1862 and of that of 1864, but that he thought in 1866 she was not capable of making a will, or, indeed, responsible for her acts. All that he heard from his mother about Sir Francis Fletcher Vane's illegitimacy was after October 1866. He alluded to his wife's conversation with Lady Diana Olivia Vane in that month. With respect to that, it should be now stated that he, in his bill in this suit, alleged that he and his wife were then visiting Lady Diana Olivia Vane, at Hutton Hall. His wife then told him that Lady Diana Olivia Vane had told her that Lady Vane had lived with her husband before their marriage, and that two children had been born before the marriage. Lady Diana Olivia Vane asked the plaintiff's wife whether she had never heard anything about it. The plaintiff's wife said she remembered seeing in a "Baronetage" that some one of the family was born very soon after the marriage in 1794, and asked whether it was Sir Francis Fletcher Vane who was born then. Lady Diana Olivia Vane appeared to be very much agitated, and said, "Oh! my husband was all right." The plaintiff's wife then said to Lady Diana Olivia Vane, "How did you know all this about the family?" and Lady Diana replied that she knew it at the time of her marriage, and that her father told her of it. Subsequently, in November 1866, the plaintiff's wife, having had her suspicions aroused by that conversation, took the opportunity, when on a visit to Lady Vane, of asking her in connection with remarks previously made by her, but which the plaintiff's wife did not at the time understand whether Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was born before her marriage with Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, and that Lady Vane had distinctly told her that he was.

On the conclusion of the cross-examination of the plaintiff, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine submitted that the probabilities were in favour of the case set up by the plaintiff. The whole of the evidence pointed to the conclusion that the birth took place before marriage. Supposing he could establish a fraud in the entry of baptism in the parochial register, and could

connect with it the parties now represented by their descendants, he established a presumption against those who committed the fraud of some object, and there was no purpose for committing this fraud patent, except for the purpose of establishing a legitimacy which the person committing the fraud knew did not exist. The alteration in the register by inserting afterwards the date of birth, and the inaccuracy of date in the certificate produced to the House of Lords in 1802, when the date of birth was given as 1799 instead of 1797, pointed to the intention to perpetrate a fraud, and that the fraud was committed was clearly shown by the evidence of a number of credible witnesses, who had been told by Lady Vane that her son Francis was born before the marriage.

Mr. Stuart followed on the same side, and pointed out that continuously for fifty-seven years Lady Vane had repeated to different persons the story of the birth of Francis before marriage.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

At the next hearing, the Attorney-General proceeded to address the Court in opposition to the plaintiff's claim. He submitted that the theory of the plaintiff that the father of the defendant, Henry Ralph Vane, was illegitimate, was very improbable, and required very good evidence, but the plaintiff had failed to produce such evidence. The plaintiff's case rested entirely upon an alleged statement of the Dowager Lady Vane (formerly Miss Bowerbank, who died in 1866), that the father of the defendant, Henry Ralph Vane, was illegitimate. The Vice-Chancellor observed that the dowager, according to the evidence, made contradictory statements—at one time she said that Francis Fletcher Vane was legitimate, and at another that he was illegitimate. It was the duty of the Court to disregard such evidence. The Attorney-General said it was probable that the conversation of the dowager with regard to her having had a child before her marriage with the grandfather of the defendant, Henry Ralph Vane, referred to the birth of a girl, one of the two children which she bore to the grandfather of the defendant, Henry Ralph Vane, before her marriage. If one of the witnesses on whose evidence the plaintiff most strongly relied had not been careful, she would have signed an affidavit which had been prepared to the effect that the dowager told that witness that the father of the defendant was illegitimate, whereas the dowager did not mention whether the child she spoke of was a boy or a girl, but spoke of it as "the baby," and it was very probable that at the time she was excusing the illegitimacy of Miss Vane, who was born before the marriage. On November 21, affidavits were read and witnesses examined on behalf of the present baronet. They went to show that nothing was known by the parties most concerned of the alleged illegitimacy of Sir Henry Vane's father until the claimant in this suit suggested it ten years ago. The evidence on behalf of the defendant, the present occupier of the estates, was concluded on November 22. It consisted mainly of affidavits from gentlemen in high position as to the character of the two last baronets and of Mr. Beauclerk, the grandfather of the present baronet. They were of opinion that these gentlemen were too honourable to stoop to such a fraud.

On November 24 Mr. John Pearson, for the defence, argued that there was no evidence to prove the illegitimacy of Sir Francis Vane. A man who on such grounds could cast such imputations upon his nearest relations was worse than a parricide. The learned counsel, in the course of his speech, said

that there was no truth in the charge against Mrs. Beauclerk, that she was separated from her husband; she was a person of high character, and herself presented her daughters at Court.

Mr. Glasse, in reply, said that his was a substantial case, and assuming the first fraud of the falsification of the register, the subsequent acts of deception followed in natural order. One of the strong points in this case was the evidence of servants and friends of Hannah, Lady Vane, who had heard her state that Sir Francis was illegitimate. The evidence of witnesses on the other side who had heard Hannah, Lady Vane, say that Sir Francis was legitimate, corroborated his evidence, since no one would be continually insisting upon the legitimacy of their children unless the fact had been previously questioned. The Attorney-General had supposed that the witnesses had confused the children who were illegitimate with Sir Francis, but their evidence that it was Sir Francis whom Lady Vane had mentioned was unshaken. The careful concealment of their secret by these witnesses was natural, since Sir Frederick Vane and his successors were the great men in the neighbourhood, and the witnesses were afraid of offending them. After reviewing the evidence in detail, Mr. Glasse said that it was quite sufficient to establish the claim of the plaintiff, and at all events to exonerate him from the charge of casting dirt upon the graves of his ancestors upon slight grounds, a crime of which one of the counsel for the defence had accused him. Mr. Glasse then commented on the letter of Hannah, Lady Vane, to Sir Francis on his birthday, and the special mention of the date as March 29; and also pointed to the reluctance with which Hannah, Lady Vane, signed an affidavit in 1833 as to the birth of Sir Francis, when a purchaser declined to complete his contract without some good proof of his legitimacy. Mr. Glasse then proceeded to draw attention to the efforts to conceal the fraud that had been perpetrated, each step being so much additional evidence of the fraud, the first step being the collusive suit of 1802, to perpetuate testimony.

On November 25, the arguments having been concluded, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to deliver judgment. His Lordship said that the suit was instituted forty years after the death of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, and the plaintiff, in order to bring himself within the 26th section of the Statute of Limitations, alleged a fraud on the part of his own father, mother, and brother, by which the father and mother represented to the world that his brother was born after their marriage, whereas, in truth, he was born before it. If that allegation was established by the plaintiff, there was, no doubt, a fraud of the grossest possible kind. The plaintiff not only said that they did that, but that they concealed it from him, and that he had no means of knowing it till his wife was led to a knowledge of it by a conversation in October 1866, which she had with Lady Diana Olivia Vane. The plaintiff further insisted that Mr. Beauclerk and his daughter knew that Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was illegitimate when he married her. His Lordship then proceeded to comment on the evidence. With regard to the contradictory statements of Lady Vane, he said that both classes of her statements could not possibly be true, and he came eventually to the conclusion that he must regard these declarations of Lady Vane's, as to her son's legitimacy and the reverse, as he would the conflicting testimony of any ordinary witness, and reject them. Then, what other proof was there with respect to the time when Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was born? There were two solemn

occasions on which Lady Vane made some statements in writing. The one was a very valuable document—a letter which she wrote to her son then forty-three years of age and a married man—a letter written to him on March 24, 1840, in which she spoke of his birthday, of the anniversary of it, and said it was "on the 29th of March, 1797." Giving, as Mr. Glasse had urged in his arguments, full weight to the consideration that that day, having been fixed upon as the commencement of the alleged scheme, could not be departed from, still that letter was, to his Lordship's mind, a most convincing proof of the truth of the statement that Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was born on March 29, 1797, and, therefore, after the marriage, and not before it. His Lordship was sure he was born on that day. Then the other solemn occasion was this:—In 1833 part of the family estates were sold, and the purchaser required evidence, beyond the register of baptism, of the birth of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane. Lady Vane made, no doubt, as Mr. Glasse said, reluctantly, but she made an affidavit in which she pledged her oath to the fact that Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was born on March 29, 1797. Upon that part of the case, therefore, setting the contradictory verbal declarations of Lady Vane the one against the other, and so annihilating them, his Lordship came to the distinct conclusion, upon the letter and the affidavit, that Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was proved to have been born after his parents' marriage. As to the acts of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane which had been adduced in proof of his own recognition of his son's illegitimacy, his Lordship, after recapitulating the evidence on that point, said that so far the plaintiff's case entirely failed. But, then, a great deal had been said in the argument on his behalf—and most ably said—with respect to the knowledge that Mr. Beauclerk and his daughter had at the marriage of Miss Beauclerk of the illegitimacy of her husband. His Lordship examined some of the evidence as to that part of the case, and came to the conclusion that, even assuming fraud, although Mr. Beauclerk, and through him his daughter, might have known there were two illegitimate children born to Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane and Lady Vane before their marriage, there was nothing to show that the Beauclerks then knew of the alleged illegitimacy of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane; indeed, the first inference was all the other way. Lady Diana Olivia Vane, therefore, became on her marriage—what she might have learnt after that was of no consequence—but she became on her marriage a purchaser for value, without notice of any fraud, if fraud there was: and so far, also, the plaintiff had failed in bringing his case within the saving clause of the statute. But, then, the plaintiff said he only knew of the alleged illegitimacy in 1866, in consequence of what his wife had learnt from Lady Vane, after a visit to Lady Diana Olivia Vane at Hutton. The plaintiff's own statements in the bill in the suit on that subject showed that Lady Diana Olivia Vane said "her husband was all right," meaning legitimate, and the other statements to the contrary, which the plaintiff's wife said she obtained from Lady Vane afterwards, were denied by Lady Diana Olivia Vane in her answer and her evidence in the suit. On that part of the case, therefore, said his Lordship, after reading fully from the pleadings and the evidence, he was satisfied that neither Mr. Beauclerk nor his daughter ever believed Sir Francis Fletcher Vane was other than the eldest legitimate son of his father. His Lordship concluded by commenting on the painful nature of the case, and expressed his great regret that the plaintiff should have brought forward a case in which he could only succeed by substantiating what he

(his Lordship) considered utterly unfounded charges against his dead father and mother and brother. His Lordship said he was happy to be able to say that the defendant was rightly in possession of the title and estates, not because his uncle had failed in this suit, but because his father was born in wedlock, was rightfully in possession on his father's death, and had rightfully transmitted the property to his son. Sir Francis Fletcher Vane had been always treated as legitimate because he was so; and his Lordship was glad that he had been able to decide the case on that point, though on the others which had been referred to the plaintiff had also failed. There was no fraud in the case, and, of course, therefore, no concealed fraud.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that the plaintiff's bill was dismissed with costs.

The hearing of this case and the giving judgment occupied eight days. The estates to which the defendant's right was disputed are worth about 8,000*l.* a year.

IV.

THE VACCINATION ACTS.

THE QUEEN V. THE GUARDIANS OF THE KEIGHLEY UNION.

November 16, Queen's Bench Division.

In this case seven of the Guardians of the Keighley Union, who have been for a long time resisting the execution of the Vaccination Acts, were brought before the Court, charged with contempt in disobeying the order, directing them to enforce the law. It appeared that after protracted contests and applications to this Court, a Board of Guardians had passed a resolution directing the officers to enforce the law. The defendants, however, being afterwards elected expressly to oppose the law, passed a resolution to rescind the order to the officer to carry out the law. Thereupon proceedings were taken against them on a *mandamus* to obey the law, and on their refusal to do so process issued out of this Court, on which on August 10 they were arrested and lodged in York Castle. They remained imprisoned until September 9, when they were discharged on their recognisances to attend this Court for judgment, and were subsequently brought up and admitted to bail, pending their examination on interrogatories by the Master of the Crown Office. Master Mellor, who has made his report to the Court, clearly setting forth the facts of the case in these terms :—

"That on July 5, 1875, on the application of the Local Government Board, a writ of *mandamus* was issued to the Guardians of the Poor of the Keighley Union commanding them 'to give directions authorising the vaccination officer of the Keighley Vaccination District of the Keighley Union to institute and conduct proceedings against persons in default under the Vaccination Acts, by reason of their having neglected, within the said district, to take their children or cause them to be taken to the public vaccinator to be vaccinated, or to cause them to be vaccinated by some medical practitioner, as required by the provisions of certain Vaccination Acts

therein set out.' To that writ six of the Guardians made return that they were desirous of obeying the writ, but, being in a minority on the Board, were unable to pass the necessary resolution, and the majority of the then Board of Guardians made a return in effect excusing themselves from obedience to the writ, on the ground that the said writ could not be obeyed without serious danger to the health of the inhabitants, and that the Local Government Board had power to give the necessary directions to the vaccinating officer without calling upon the Guardians to do so, and affixed the seal of the Board to that return. The last-mentioned return was demurred to, and judgment given for the Crown on January 19, 1876, and on January 26 a peremptory writ of *mandamus* was duly issued against the Board of Guardians in the same terms of command as were set out in the first writ. Copies of the said peremptory writ were duly served upon four of the defendants—to wit, Robert Alsop Milner, John Jeffery, John Brumfitt Sedgwick, and James Newbould—in the month of February, but the other three defendants, David Normington, Titus Ogden, and Hezekiah Tempest, not being at that time members of the Board, were not served with copies of the writ, but after their election to the present Board became aware that the said writ had been directed to the Board of Guardians, and of the contents of it on May 3, 1876. On February 23 last a resolution was passed in terms following the mandatory part of the writ, in obedience to the peremptory writ, by the Board of Guardians, the said Board being at the time informed by the clerk to the solicitor to the Board that the said resolution was necessary to enable them to return obedience to the writ, notwithstanding three of the defendants, Robert Alsop Milner, John Jeffery, and John Brumfitt Sedgwick, voted against the said resolution ; but one of them, James Newbould, voted for it, and the other defendants were not then members of the Board. On March 8, the said resolution of obedience was returned on the peremptory writ, and the seal of the Board was affixed to it by the defendant Robert Alsop Milner. On April 19 all the defendants voted for a resolution, which was carried, to suspend all directions given to the vaccinating officer in obedience to the peremptory writ of *mandamus* until an answer might be received from the Local Government Board to a letter from the Board of Guardians, asking whether it was in the power of the Board of Guardians to give special directions to the vaccinating officer. On May 3 last all the defendants were present at a Board meeting, at which the defendant Hezekiah Tempest proposed, and the defendant Robert Alsop Milner seconded, a resolution in the following words :—'That the Board rescinds all portions of resolutions which have or can be construed into a general order to prosecute, and that instructions be given to the vaccination officer of the Keighley Vaccination District that the Board reserves to itself the dispensation of the Vaccination Acts.' All the defendants voted for this resolution, which was carried by the majority, although they had been warned by a letter from the Local Government Board, dated April 28, 1876, and which was previously read at the meeting, 'that any withdrawal of the directions which they had given in obedience to the writ would, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, be a contempt of Court,' the defendant Robert Alsop Milner stating at the meeting 'that he had come to the Board with the intention of stopping, if possible, vaccination prosecutions.' Before passing the last-mentioned resolution, all the defendants were aware of the terms of the return of obedience. On May 31 a letter dated May 24, 1876, from the solicitors to the

Local Government Board, was read to the Board of Guardians, in which the Local Government Board, after drawing 'the attention of the Guardians to the fact that by the resolution of May 3 they were contemptuously disobeying Her Majesty's writ, warned the defendants by name that if the directions to the vaccination officer were not in one week restored to the state in which they were when the return of obedience was made, the Local Government Board would apply for a writ of attachment for contempt against them in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.' Notwithstanding this warning, the defendants, with the exception of James Newbould, who was not then present, forming a majority of the Board there assembled, negatived a resolution to accede to the demands of the Local Government Board, and carried another resolution to send an answer to the Local Government Board which was in effect a refusal to their demands. On June 26, on application, a rule nisi for an attachment was granted against the defendants. On July 3, on cause shown, the said rule was made absolute, and finally a writ of attachment was issued, and the defendants taken thereon on August 7. Between the meeting of the 3rd of May and the said 7th day of August, on which the defendants were arrested by the Sheriff of Yorkshire, no steps were taken by the defendants or the Board of Guardians to 'restore the instructions of the Guardians to the vaccination officer of the Keighley district to the state in which they were when the Guardians made their return of obedience.' The defendants were imprisoned at York Castle for about a month, when they procured bail, and during their incarceration the other members of the Board passed a resolution to restore the instructions to the vaccination officer to the state in which they were when the Guardians made their return of obedience as aforesaid. On Thursday, the 9th of November, the defendants were sworn to answer interrogatories upon which I examined them on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th inst., and the matter being referred to me to examine and report thereon, I heard Mr. Lumley, counsel for the Crown, and the defendants in person on their answers, on the 13th inst. I have now the honour further to report to your Lordships that the defendants made answer to the interrogatories with perfect honesty and candour. That it is clear that the defendants were elected to the Board of Guardians as generally recognised opponents to the carrying out of the Vaccination Acts, and, as they themselves admit in their answer to the twenty fourth interrogatory, they have each of them on conscientious grounds opposed the enforcement of the vaccination laws by the Keighley Board of Guardians on all occasions when any question has arisen concerning them. That the defendants are still members of the Keighley Board of Guardians. That the defendants were all equally in contempt of this honourable Court up to the time of their said arrest and imprisonment in having, by continuing disobedience, set at defiance the peremptory writ of *mandamus* issued out of this honourable Court. That they have been able to show nothing to me tending in any way to purge such contempt up to the time of the said reference, for although they make answer to the twenty-fifth interrogatory that they would not now again endeavour to alter the instructions to the vaccination officer, as now restored and repealed as aforesaid, in obedience to the said writ, by the other members of the Board of Guardians during their imprisonment, they further say that they would still, on conscientious grounds, each one for himself, refuse to be parties to authorising the vaccination officer to institute

and conduct proceedings against persons in default under the Vaccination Acts, in accordance with the command of the said peremptory writ of *mandamus*. That it appeared to me that the defendants, in disobeying the command of the said peremptory writ, have been actuated by the dangerous notion, which they all seem seriously to entertain, that they are bound by their consciences to do everything in their power to frustrate the operation of a law which they consider to be a bad one. That the defendants are all still in contempt of this honourable Court."

The report having been read, some of the affidavits of the defendants, who were all present in court, were also read, stating that they had been imprisoned for contempt in having disobeyed the orders of this Court, and that, having suffered imprisonment, they submitted that the contempt was "purged," the *mandamus* having been now obeyed, the fact being that their resolution had been in their absence rescinded by another resolution of the Board at a meeting at which only two of the members were present, in the absence of the defendants. The effect of these affidavits was that they had been elected for the very purpose of opposing the execution of the law, and they felt under an obligation to do so. The defendants then addressed the Court, and Milner, the first called upon, urged that the district was not represented in Parliament, and that it was unconstitutional to punish them for resisting the execution of a law in the passing of which they had taken no part, so that, in truth, the community to which they belonged was punished in their persons.

Jeffery, another of the defendants, urged that they thought it was optional on them to pass a resolution to enforce the law, but

The Lord Chief Justice assured him that they had proceeded on a total misunderstanding of the law.

The defendant said that if they had understood that it was obligatory on them to enforce the law they would have done so, but that they had only not taken steps to carry out the law.

The Lord Chief Justice, however, pointed out that the defendants had been parties to the resolution rescinding the order to the officer to carry out the law (which the defendant admitted), so that they had all been actively engaged in opposing the law and disobeying the order of this Court.

Sedgwick, another of the defendants, urged that similar copies——

The Lord Chief Justice—What security have we that you will not rescind the resolution to obey the law?

The defendants said they had offered to resign their offices.

Mr. Justice Lush—To whom have you offered? To the Local Government Board, who have power to accept your resignations?

The Solicitor-General (who with Mr. Lumley appeared for the Local Government) said it was not so.

The Lord Chief Justice—We understand, Mr. Solicitor-General, that an order has been made in accordance with the direction of this Court—that is, an order to enforce the law.

The Solicitor-General—Yes, in September last, by two members of the Board (all that could be got to obey the law) in the absence of the others—in the absence of the defendants.

Mr. Justice Lush—Not by these defendants?

The Solicitor-General—No.

The Lord Chief Justice—Still it has been done, and these defendants now

say that, so far from wishing to disobey the law, they are quite willing to resign their offices. Unquestionably, this Court cannot be a party to any attempts to tamper with the law. It must be understood distinctly that the law must be obeyed, and that a *mandamus* founded on an Act of Parliament must be obeyed. We cannot listen to the notions of individuals that they are acting according to their consciences in disobeying the law of the land. But if in any way the matter can be arranged so that the law shall be enforced without these persons suffering for conscience sake, it would be very desirable.

The Solicitor-General said this had been considered, and (subject to their Lordships' sanction) it was thought that the matter might be thus arranged, upon the assumption that it was adjudged that the parties were in contempt.

The Lord Chief Justice—Oh, of that we have no doubt.

Mr. Justice Lush—None whatever.

The Solicitor-General—Then, the Court having so adjudged, the Local Government Board will be content that the defendants should be allowed to go on their own recognisances, to come up for judgment whenever called upon, on the condition of their continuing to obey the law.

The Lord Chief Justice—That will be a very happy ending of the case, and it is very liberal and, indeed, generous conduct on the part of the Board.

The Solicitor-General—We have been led to this conclusion by the passage in the defendants' answers to interrogatories to the effect that they pledge themselves that they will not be parties to any resolution to rescind the last resolution to enforce the law.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do they agree to that?

The Solicitor-General—That is, that they will not attempt to disobey the law.

Mr. Justice Lush—Yes. Do the defendants agree to that?

Milner, being first called upon, said he did not understand, on which

The Lord Chief Justice explained it to him: That you will, he said, do nothing to prevent the law from being put into execution. If you do, you will be brought up for judgment for the contempt you have committed: but if you do not, then nothing more will be done.

The defendant thereupon agreed.

Another of the defendants being called upon, asked if they were bound to resign their offices.

The Lord Chief Justice—No; but you are not to do anything to prevent the carrying out of the resolution passed in your absence—to enforce the law.

The Defendant—That only affects us as members of the Board?

The Lord Chief Justice—Clearly.

The Solicitor-General—They are not, I hope, to join in demonstrations against the laws? I think that is what is meant, and it would be very dangerous for persons in their position.

Mr. Justice Mellor—If he means that the obligation upon them only affects their acts as members of the Board, he is right. They are not, as members of the Board, to do anything to obstruct the operation of the law.

The Lord Chief Justice—So long as they are Guardians, they must not, as members of the Board, obstruct the execution of the law.

Mr. Justice Mellor—They are to do nothing, while Guardians, to obstruct the carrying out of the directions to the officer to enforce the law; if they do, they will be brought up and imprisoned for their contempt.

Thereupon the defendants, being severally interrogated whether they assented to this, assented, and were severally bound in their recognisances, each for 1,000*l.*, to come up for judgment when called upon.

The Lord Chief Justice then said—I am very glad that the matter has thus come to an end. There can be no doubt whatever that the defendants are in contempt for the course they have pursued in refusing to obey the writ of *mandamus* issuing from this Court. I have no doubt that they were actuated by conscientious motives; but it is not for members of a constitutional community like ours to set up their individual judgment against that which is the law of the land. It may be that here and there some mischief may have resulted from the practice of vaccination, to which these persons are so strenuously opposed. But when they bear in mind that which history tells us (though perhaps they are not aware of it), that before vaccination was introduced the smallpox was one of the greatest plagues that ever afflicted mankind, sweeping away its victims by thousands, and that it was a constant source of dread and terror to the whole community, and that this dreadful plague has been practically put an end to by the practice of vaccination, the knowledge of this surely would influence their minds, as it has influenced the mind of the Legislature and of all the more enlightened and educated portion of the community. But that is not the ground on which we proceed, and we proceed simply upon the ground that it is the duty of subjects to obey an Act of Parliament, and that it is the duty of this Court to enforce obedience to it; and, if obedience is withheld, then this Court must enforce it. There can be no doubt that all the defendants are in contempt. At the same time they have been led into that contempt by a mistaken notion of their duty and a belief that they were benefiting the community by opposing the law. This cannot be allowed. It cannot be allowed that individuals should set up their judgments against that which the Legislature has enacted to be the law of the land. But I am glad that the matter has been brought to this end, and that we are thus relieved from the necessity of passing the severe sentence of imprisonment it would otherwise have been our duty to pass upon these defendants.

The defendants were then discharged, and left the court.

V.

THE "TENEDOS" COURT-MARTIAL.

On Monday, Nov. 27, a court-martial assembled on board the flag-ship "Royal Adelaide," for the trial of Captain Edwin John Pollard, of the screw corvette "Tenedos," eight guns, who was charged, first, that on the night of July 29 he negligently hazarded his ship off Cape Raper, on the coast of South America, whereby she was placed in danger of being stranded; secondly, that on November 13, he committed an act to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline in that in a letter addressed by him to Admiral Sir Thomas M. C. Symonds, K.C.B., he did make a statement in the following terms: "On looking up the land was clearly seen half covered in mist, and looking densely black and quite close. The rock was seen directly after, and the

ship steered to clear it, and brought off shore, running free to the southward," such statement purporting that the ship when in hazard off Cape Raper was taken to seaward of the said rock, whereas Captain Pollard well knew that the ship passed between the rock and the shore. The Court consisted of the following officers—Rear-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, president; Captains F. A. Herbert (Indus), Hon. W. J. Ward (Cambridge), W. H. Eyde (Impregnable), J. O. Hopkins (Royal Adelaide), and E. White (Himalaya). Mr. W. Eastlake, Deputy Judge Advocate, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Bosanquet, of the Home Circuit, appeared as prisoner's friend. Lieutenant Deane, who was doing duty as navigating officer on July 29, described the course which the ship was steered, and her position, and said:—On the night in question I heard the pipe about a quarter to three "Watch brace up, hard aport," and on my way along the quarter-deck to the bridge, the order "Starboard" and "Hard to starboard" was given. I then saw a pinnacle rock about forty feet high off the starboard bow. On going up the bridge ladder I saw the breakers off the port quarter, and, on turning forward, I saw breakers about one point on the starboard bow. The ship was passing the rock quickly at a distance of about fifty yards, and the order "Hard aport" was then given by the officer of the watch and myself almost at the same instant. The ship answered her helm quickly, assisted perhaps by the sea striking her abaft the beam, and came up with her head to the southward and westward, without other danger being visible. The yards in the meantime were being braced up on the starboard tack, and the land quickly lost sight of. We left the rock on the starboard side. It is about a quarter of a mile off the shore. It was blowing from moderate to a fresh gale at the time with a force of from seven to nine. It was on a very dark night with drizzling rain; no moon was visible. Lieutenant Graham was the officer of the watch and the order "Hard to starboard" was given by him.—Was it possible for any officer on the upper deck of the ship at the time to be ignorant of the fact that the "Tenedos" had passed between a rock and the shore?—I should certainly say not.—Did it occur to you at the time that you had escaped from a terrible disaster?—Yes.—Was your captain on deck very quickly after you heard the pipe? Yes, very quickly indeed. Were you on deck yourself?—No, not at the time of the first pipe. The captain was on the bridge when I came up. Staff-Commander Moss produced the assumed position of the ship, based on the observations of July 28. The nearest land at 2.50 on the morning of the 30th would be east about twenty-eight miles as measured on the chart, simply by dead reckoning.—Lieutenant Deane, recalled, said in calculating the position of the ship either at noon on the 29th, or at any subsequent period, he made no allowance for the current stated to exist of from one to two knots per hour. He told the captain that he had not made any allowance for the current. He said, "Oh no, there is no current." Witness at the same time mentioned to the captain that on the previous day they had experienced a set to the southward and westward of eight miles, but that it might be due to bad steerage, and therefore he scarcely considered it as any current at all.—With the wind in this instance blowing towards the shore, the south-easterly set shown on the 27th, and an easterly current shown on the chart as likely to be met with, and with an easterly current distinctly marked on the current chart, do you think it prudent to have made no allowance for current?—I felt at the time the possibility of there bein a

current, but the observations of the 28th, together with the remarks on page 163 of the South American Pilot Book, caused me to consider that I could not make any allowance for it.

On the following morning the Court again assembled. Evidence in support of the charges was continued.—Lieutenant W. H. B. Graham said he was officer of the middle watch on board the "Tenedos." On the morning of July 30, having received the captain's orders, he consulted Lieutenant Bigge on the advisability of carrying out those orders without first calling the captain to inform him of the state of the weather, which at the time was very dark and rainy, the wind blowing heavily in squalls from about W.N.W. The watch being mustered, he proceeded to carry out the orders; this was about a quarter past twelve. At one o'clock, when the log was hove, the ship was going seven knots. He was sent for by the captain on several occasions shortly after one o'clock. When sent for, he asked whether the topgallant sails were to be set in the morning according to orders. On each occasion on leaving the bridge he placed the boatswain's mate to take his place, with orders, in case land was sighted, to port the helm and pipe "Watch brace up." He cautioned the quartermaster on no account to leave the wheel. He visited the look-out men, Dixon and Ford, and at different times during the watch he sent the boatswain's mate forward to caution them. About 2.50, seeing that the barometer was falling, he went to the captain to ask permission to take in foresail, and, when abreast the guardroom skylight on the port side, he heard the cry, "Land on the port bow." He immediately gave the order, "Hard aport; watch brace up port head braces." The wind was as near aft as possible at the time. He got on the bridge as soon as possible, and at this moment breakers were reported on the port bow. Being so close to the land, he immediately gave orders, "Clear lower deck." As the ship was coming to the wind, the boatswain's mate, Henry Francis, called out, "For God's sake, hard astarboard; starboard braces." At the same instant witness saw a large rock a little on the starboard bow; the height of the rock was about eighty feet, of a sugar-loaf shape. Believing the ship could not clear the rock, he gave the order, "Hard astarboard; starboard head braces," intending, if he saw no chance of passing between the rock and the land, to keep the helm starboard and brace the yards up on the port tack. But seeing what appeared to be a clear passage when clear of the rock, he gave the order, "Hard aport; port head braces," and braced up. When close to wind he called to Quartermaster John Myers, "How is her head?" and being informed she was heading south-west, witness gave the order, "Steady her to that," and proceeded to brace the after yards up sharp; also when the brace was finished he called the watch. The distance from the ship to the rock, witness thought, was about forty yards, and to the land about three hundred yards. At the time of making land it was blowing a squall, the wind force being from about seven to nine.—Did your captain come on deck?—I was first aware of the captain's presence on deck by hearing his voice on the bridge as I gave my order, "Hard astarboard."—Was it possible for any officer on the bridge at the moment to be ignorant of the fact that the ship was passing between a rock and the shore?—I believe not; I could not have been ignorant of it.—Did the captain give any orders whatever during the period described by you?—My attention was so entirely taken up during the short period we were rounding the rock that I can't say for certain what orders the captain gave, though I heard his voice. When I went to the captain, he having sent

for me, I did not express any anxiety as to the course or canvas she was under.—Why did you particularly warn the boatswain's mate to port the helm if land was seen, when the ship's reckoning placed the ship a long distance from the land?—Because, having carefully examined the chart at midnight and spoken to Lieutenant Deane, it was my opinion, as well as his, that in any case of land being sighted it would be the proper course to pursue. I did not get a cast of the deep-sea lead, because I had no orders. I did not place leadsmen in the chains, as I knew they could not obtain soundings.—Did the captain express any anxiety as to approaching the land?—No. There was no horizon visible landward.—What was the time elapsing between the report of land being seen on the starboard bow and the rock on the starboard bow?—Less than a minute.—What interval elapsed between your first sighting the land and the ship being clear of all danger?—About three or four minutes. The orders were carried out properly, and everyone worked as hard as he could. I did not know where we were after we passed the rock.—After calling the watch, were yours the only orders obeyed as to shifting the helm and trimming the sails?—I don't know of any other.—With a good look-out, at what distance do you consider land could be seen on that night?—Barely a mile.—The Prisoner: Was the order "Starboard—hard astarboard" given twice just before you passed the rock?—I gave the order "Hard astarboard" to clear the rock.—Is not that the last time that order was given?—It was the last time I gave it.—Do you mean that the order was given afterwards by anyone else?—I cannot say for certain. Did I not give the order twice from the bridge?—You may have done so, but I am not certain.—And did you not repeat it after I had done so?—No, I only gave my own orders, as before stated.—Do you mean that you did not hear me giving orders as we were passing the rock?—I heard your voice, but can't remember what you said.—Is it true that after the occurrence I endeavoured to obtain from you and the other officers signatures to a compromising statement in reference to it?—No.—Lieutenant Needham, First Lieutenant of the "Tenedos," stated that on the morning of July 30 he was awoke by the order "Hard aport," and thinking the ship was in danger he ran on deck. On going over to the port side he observed the land on the port side about a cable to a cable and a half from the ship, and then hearing the order "Hard astarboard" given by two or three voices he ran over to the starboard side, where he observed a rock on the starboard bow.—Do you think it possible that any person standing on the bridge would be ignorant of the fact that the "Tenedos" passed between a rock and the shore?—Yes, quite possible; because anyone on the port side of the bridge would have his attention concentrated on the land and breakers on the port beam, and might not have observed a rock of such a size and by which we passed at such a speed.—William Dixon and Edward Ford, the look-out men, and Henry Francis, boatswain's mate, were examined, and at the close of their examination were informed by the President that the Court were of opinion that but for the smart look-out kept by the two former and the order "Hard astarboard" given by the latter, the "Tenedos" without a doubt would have been lost, and none left to tell the tale.

The Court sat again on Wednesday and Mr. Bosanquet, of the Home Circuit, the prisoner's friend, read Captain Pollard's defence. After acknowledging the consideration accorded to him in the conduct of his defence, the prisoner observed that whilst he addressed the Court with the deepest anxiety, he rejoiced that he was not to be tried by the subtlety of

lawyers, but by officers of his own service, practical seamen, who knew what an officer's duties were, and the difficulties and hazards of a seaman's life. Dealing with the first charge, he said it was easy to be wise after the event, but account must be taken of the exact circumstances on the night of July 29. The day had been misty, and no sights could be taken, and, being out of sight of land or reach of soundings, he had to rely on sights taken on the previous day. The officer who was specially charged with the navigation of the ship assured him they were 55 or 54 miles off land, and it being pointed out to him in the South American Pilot Book that Tres Montes was a bold and remarkable headland 2,000 feet high, with no apparent dangers, two cables from the shore, with little or no current, and was one of the safest and easiest landfalls, even in blowing weather, he thought it was quite safe to bear up at midnight, believing that land would be sighted at daybreak. He was desirous of doing that, as his intention was to cross the Bay of Benas the next day, and find safe anchorage before dark. The officers appointed to assist him in the navigation were fully consulted and they approved of the course, so that it could not be said that he was negligent or reckless. The second charge—that of attempting to deceive the Lords of the Admiralty by making a misstatement, to the effect that the ship passed seaward of the rock off Cape Raper and not between the rock and the land he met with an indignant denial. The passage quoted from his letter in the charge might be ambiguous, but the contents, read by the light of the evidence given, made it quite clear that it could not have the meaning imputed to it; and previous to writing that letter he had sent the ship's log, which plainly stated that the ship did pass between the rock and the mainland, and a tracing of their track showing that it did. He was surprised to hear Lieutenant Graham state that after his captain passed him on the bridge he continued to command the ship. The evidence clearly proved that as soon as the alarm of land was given, he (Captain Pollard) was on the bridge doing his duty. Coming out of his cabin immediately on hearing the alarm, with only his night shirt on, and being exposed to the cold, his voice might have been weakened, so that with the wind and noise on deck, it might not have been heard beyond the bridge. Having been twenty years a captain, and this being his ninth command, he should hand in no certificates of conduct, except a telegram received during the progress of the trial from Admiral Sir James Hope, testifying to his zeal and ability on the China station, and asserting the conviction that wilful false statement was foreign to his character.

Lieutenant Needham, first lieutenant of the "Tenedos," deposed that when the ship was close to the shore he saw Captain Pollard on the bridge in his night shirt, which was wet through. He must have been nearly frozen, for it was bitterly cold and blowing a gale. The noise of the wind and the roar of the sea prevented the captain's voice from being heard. Captain Pollard would not go below to dress till all danger was passed. Lieutenant Graham did not order the watch to be called, but Captain Pollard did. Captain Pollard had always been scrupulously cautious, and never showed a want of nerve.

After a deliberation lasting two hours and a half, the Court acquitted the prisoner on the charge of making a wilful false statement, but finding him guilty of negligently hazarding the "Tenedos," adjudged him to be dismissed his ship.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS.

I.

PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

Victoria R.—Whereas an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an Addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint; and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January 1801, our present Style and Titles are "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith;" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of Government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles: and which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies: that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words, "Indiæ Imperatrix." And in the English tongue in these words, "Empress of India."

And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments hereinbefore specially excepted.

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall on or after this day, be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be

current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at Windsor the twenty-eight day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

II.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No. 1.

The Andrassy Note.

Buda-Pest, le 30 Décembre, 1875.

Dès l'origine des troubles de l'Herzégovine les cabinets Européens, intéressés à la paix générale, ont dû fixer leurs regards sur des événements qui menaçaient de la mettre en péril.

Les trois cours d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Russie, et d'Allemagne, après avoir échangé leurs vues à cet égard, se sont unies pour employer en commun leurs efforts d'apaisement.

Ce but semblait trop conforme au vœu général, pour qu'invités à s'y associer par l'organe de leurs Représentants à Constantinople, les autres cabinets ne se soient pas empressés de joindre leurs efforts aux nôtres.

Les Puissances se sont mises d'accord pour user de toute l'influence dont elles disposent afin de localiser le conflit et d'en diminuer les dangers et les calamités, en empêchant la Serbie et le Monténégro de participer au mouvement.

Leur langage a été d'autant plus efficace, qu'il a été identique et a, par conséquent, témoigné de la ferme volonté de l'Europe de ne point permettre que la paix générale fût mise en péril par des entraînements irréfléchis.

Les cabinets ont en outre offert au Gouvernement turc les bons offices de leurs agents consulaires pour concourir à l'apaisement de l'insurrection. En poursuivant cette tâche, ils ont eu soin également d'éviter toute ingérence et de ménager la dignité, les droits et l'autorité du Souverain.

Les délégués ne devaient pas s'ériger en commission d'énquête ni se faire les avocats des vœux des populations insurgées. Ils avaient pour mission de leur ôter toute illusion quant à une assistance du dehors, et de les exhorter à se disperser après avoir exposé leurs vœux et leurs griefs. Les Puissances se réservaient seulement de soutenir auprès du Gouvernement turc celles des demandes des insurgés qui seraient trouvées légitimes; cette action conciliante des cabinets attestait suffisamment l'intention amicale qui avait présidé à leurs bons offices. Elle témoignait qu'à leurs yeux il y avait une solidarité complète dans les intérêts de l'Europe, de la Porte et des populations insurgées, âfin de mettre un terme à une lutte ruineuse et sanglante, et d'en prévenir le retour par des réformes sérieuses et des améliorations efficaces de nature à concilier les besoins réels du pays avec les légitimes exigences de l'autorité.

Tel est en peu de mots l'historique de l'action exercée par les Puissances depuis que l'insurrection a éclaté.

Les cabinets ont été jusqu'à ce jour guidés surtout par le désir d'éviter tout ce qui eût pu être interprété comme une ingérence prématurée de l'Europe.

Dans cet ordre d'idées tous les cabinets se sont bornés à conseiller au Gouvernement du Sultan de ne pas se tenir aux seules mesures militaires, mais de s'attacher à combattre le mal par des moyens moraux, destinés à prévenir des perturbations futures.

En agissant ainsi, les cabinets avaient en vue de fournir à la Sublime Porte l'appui moral dont elle avait besoin, et de lui donner en outre le temps de pacifier les esprits dans les provinces soulevées, espérant que tout danger d'une complication ultérieure se trouverait ainsi écarté. Malheureusement, leurs espérances ont été déçues. D'un côté, les réformes publiées par la Porte ne semblent pas avoir eu en vue l'apaisement des populations des provinces insurgées, ni être suffisantes pour atteindre ce but essentiel. De l'autre, les armes turques n'ont pas réussi à mettre fin à l'insurrection.

Dans ces circonstances nous croyons que le moment est venu pour les Puissances de convenir d'une marche à suivre en commun, afin d'empêcher que le mouvement, en se prolongeant, ne finisse par compromettre la paix de l'Europe.

De même que les autres Puissances, nous avons applaudi aux bienveillantes intentions qui ont inspiré les récents manifestes du Sultan. L'Iradé du 2 Octobre et le Firman du 12 Décembre contiennent une série de principes destinés à introduire des réformes dans l'organisation de l'Empire Ottoman.

Il y a lieu de croire que ces principes, s'ils sont traduits en dispositions législatives sagement conçues, et si surtout leur mise en pratique correspond pleinement aux vues éclairées qui les ont dictés, apporteront de sérieuses améliorations dans l'administration de la Turquie.

Nous ne pouvons nous dissimuler toutefois que les réformes annoncées ne sauraient à elles seules avoir pour effet d'arrêter, même momentanément, l'effusion de sang dans l'Herzégovine et la Bosnie, ni à plus forte raison d'asseoir sur des bases solides le repos futur de ces parties du territoire ottoman.

En effet, si l'on examine le contenu de l'Iradé du 2 Octobre et du Firman du 12 Décembre, on ne peut s'empêcher de reconnaître que la Sublime Porte semble s'être préoccupée plus de principes généraux qui, lorsqu'ils auront été précisés, pourront servir de bases à l'administration de l'Empire, que de la pacification des provinces aujourd'hui soulevées.

Or, il est de l'intérêt du Gouvernement ottoman que la pacification soit assurée avant tout; car, tant qu'elle ne sera pas obtenue, il serait impossible de mettre en vigueur les principes mêmes que la Sublime Porte a proclamés.

D'un autre côté, l'état d'anarchie qui sévit dans les provinces Nord-ouest de la Turquie n'implique pas seulement des difficultés pour la Sublime Porte, il récèle aussi de graves dangers pour la paix générale, et les divers Etats européens ne sauraient voir d'un œil indifférent se perpétuer et s'aggraver une situation qui, dès à présent, pèse lourdement sur le commerce et l'industrie, et qui, en ébranlant chaque jour davantage la confiance du public dans la conservation de la paix, tend à compromettre tous les intérêts.

Aussi croyons-nous remplir un devoir impérieux en appelant la sérieuse attention des Puissances garantes sur la nécessité de recommander à la Sublime Porte de compléter son action, par telles mesures qui paraissent indispensables, pour établir l'ordre et la tranquillité dans les provinces ravagées, en ce moment, par le fléau de la guerre civile.

A la suite d'un échange confidentiel d'idées qui a eu lieu entre nous et les Cabinets de St. Pétersbourg et de Berlin, il a été reconnu que ces mesures doivent être recherchées dans une double direction: d'abord sur le terrain moral, en second lieu sur le terrain matériel.

En effet, l'état matériel même des habitants chrétiens de la Bosnie et de l'Herzégovine est dû, en dernière analyse, à leur position sociale et morale.

En examinant les causes fondamentales de la situation pénible où l'Herzégovine et la Bosnie se débattent depuis tant d'années, on est frappé tout d'abord des sentiments d'inimitié et de rancune qui animent les habitants chrétiens et mahometans les uns contre les autres. C'est cette disposition des esprits qui a rendu impossible à nos délégués de persuader aux chrétiens que les autorités turques pouvaient avoir la volonté sincère de redresser leurs griefs. Il n'est peut-être pas de contrée dans la Turquie d'Europe, où l'antagonisme qui existe entre la Croix et le Croissant prenne des formes aussi acerbes. Cette haine fanatique et cette méfiance doivent être attribuées au voisinage de peuples de même race, jouissant de la plénitude de cette liberté religieuse dont les chrétiens de l'Herzégovine et de la Bosnie se voient privés. La comparaison incessante fait qu'ils ont le sentiment d'être courbés sous le joug d'une véritable servitude, que le nom même de raia semble les placer dans une position moralement inférieure à celle de leurs voisins, qu'en un mot ils se sentent esclaves.

Plus d'une fois l'Europe a eu à se préoccuper de leurs plaintes et des moyens d'y mettre un terme. Le Hatti-Houmayoun de 1856 est un des fruits de la sollicitude des Puissances. Mais, aux termes mêmes de cet acte, la liberté des cultes est encore limitée par des clauses qui, surtout en Bosnie et dans l'Herzégovine, sont maintenues avec une rigueur qui chaque année provoquait de nouveaux conflits. La construction des édifices consacrés au culte et à l'enseignement, l'usage de cloches, la constitution des communautés religieuses se trouvent encore assujettis dans ces provinces à des entraves qui apparaissent aux Chrétiens comme autant de souvenirs toujours vivaces de la guerre de conquête, qui ne leur font voir dans les Musulmans que des ennemis de leur foi, et perpétuent en eux l'impression qu'ils vivent sous le joug d'un esclavage qu'on a le droit et le devoir de secouer.

Le dernier firman touche bien ce point

de la liberté de religion, ainsi que l'avait déjà fait du reste le Hatti-Chérif de 1839, le Hatti Houmayoun de 1856 et d'autres actes émanés de la Sublime Porte. Il confirme les pouvoirs dont sont investis les Patriarches et autres chefs spirituels pour les affaires de leurs communautés respectives et pour le libre exercice de leurs cultes; mais il leur assigne pour limites les droits et autorisations qui leur ont été octroyés. Il promet aussi des facilités pour la construction des églises et des écoles, promesse qui a été plus d'une fois consignée dans des documents officiels, mais qui ne saurait tranquilliser, parce que sa réalisation dépend des autorités provinciales qui, subissant la pression locale, ne pourront même les mettre à exécution à moins que le principe n'en soit hautement proclamé.

Le firman qui vient d'être promulgué ne dépasse donc point la mesure de ce qui a été accordé par le Hatti-Houmayoun, lequel, ainsi que je l'ai fait ressortir plus haut, entoure la liberté religieuse de restrictions qui, dans le cours de ces dernières années, ont provoqué de nombreux conflits. Rétrécies comme elles le sont, les concessions dont il s'agit ont toujours été insuffisantes pour contenter les Chrétiens. A plus forte raison en sera-t-il ainsi aujourd'hui après les événements qui sont venus ensanglanter le pays, et qui n'ont fait qu'envenimer l'antagonisme qui sépare les deux croyances. Une fois l'insurrection étouffée, l'élément mahométan, se considérant comme vainqueur, cherchera sans doute à se venger sur les Chrétiens des pertes qu'une lutte aussi violente lui a fait subir. Un état de choses qui rende possible la coexistence des populations qui viennent de se combattre avec tant d'acharnement, ne pourra donc être assuré que si la religion Chrétienne est placée en droit et en fait sur un pied d'égalité complète avec l'Islamisme, que si elle est hautement reconnue et respectée et non tolérée comme elle l'est aujourd'hui. C'est pourquoi les Puissances garantes doivent, selon nous, non-seulement demander à la Porte, mais obtenir d'elle, comme première et principale concession, une liberté religieuse pleine et entière.

Légalité devant la loi est un principe explicitement proclamé dans le Hatti-Houmayoun, et consacré par la législation. C'est sans doute pour cette raison que les actes récents du Sultan ont omis d'en faire mention.

Mais, tout en étant obligatoire en droit, ce principe n'est pas encore généralement appliqué dans tout l'Empire. De fait, le témoignage des Chrétiens contre les Musulmans est accueilli par les tribunaux de Constantinople et de la plupart des autres grandes villes, mais dans quelques provinces éloignées, telles que l'Herzégovine et la Bosnie, les juges se refusent d'en reconnaître la validité. Il importerait donc de prendre des mesures pratiques pour qu'à l'avenir les Chrétiens n'aient pas à redouter des dénis de justice.

Un autre point qui appelle un remède urgent, c'est le fermage des contributions. Déjà le Hatti-Chérif de 1839, en parlant de ce système, s'exprimait dans les termes suivants: — Un usage funeste subsiste encore, quoiqu'il ne puisse avoir que des conséquences désastreuses, c'est celui des concessions vénales conçues sous le nom d'Iltizam. Dans ce système l'administration civile et financière d'une localité est livrée à l'arbitraire d'un seul homme, c'est-à-dire, quelquefois à la main de fer des passions les plus violentes et les plus cupides.

Et le Hatti-Houmayoun de 1856 porte ce qui suit:—On avisera aux moyens les plus prompts et les plus énergiques de corriger les abus dans la perception des impôts, notamment des dîmes. Le système de la perception directe sera successivement et aussitôt que faire se pourra substitué au régime des fermes dans toutes les branches du revenu de l'Etat.

Malgré ces déclarations formelles, le système du fermage est encore debout dans toute son étendue.

Aujourd'hui la Sublime Porte fait entrevoir des réformes dans cette direction, mais sans rien préciser. Le firman du 12 Décembre qualifie de nouveau d'anormal le régime de perception des contributions actuellement en vigueur. Il ordonne de rechercher un mode d'unification des impôts. Il prescrit encore de prendre des mesures "pour prévenir l'arbitraire dans la perception de la dîme par l'intermédiaire des fermiers," mais il n'abolit pas le fermage.

Si l'on veut donc enlever à l'insurrection un aliment essentiel et incessant, l'un des points qu'il faut demander à la Porte, c'est qu'elle émette la déclaration nette et catégorique, que le régime du fermage des contributions est supprimé, non-seulement de droit, mais de fait, pour la Bosnie et l'Herzégovine, et il faut que cette mesure reçoive une application immédiate.

Une des causes qui aggravent le fardeau matériellement déjà si lourd des impôts en Bosnie et dans l'Herzégovine, c'est que les habitants se croient exploités financiellement au profit du centre. Ils ont la conviction que le rendement des contributions n'est point consacré à subvenir aux nécessités de la Province elle-

même, mais que le total des sommes recueillies est immédiatement dirigé sur Constantinople pour être employé à l'usage du gouvernement central.

Il serait donc nécessaire d'alléger moralement le poids des charges que la Province a à supporter, en obtenant que, sans préjudice de ce qu'exigent les dépenses de l'Empire, une partie du produit des taxes payées par la Province soit réservée à des destinations profitables à ses propres intérêts.

Dans ce but la Porte devrait déclarer que le revenu des contributions serait, comme par le passé, affecté aux besoins de l'Empire tout entier, mais que les fonds provenant des contributions directes resteraient dans la Province et seraient exclusivement appliqués dans son intérêt à féconder ses ressources et à augmenter son bien-être.

L'exécution de cette disposition devrait être placée sous le contrôle de la commission élective dont il va être question dans le cours de ce travail.

La triste condition des Chrétiens de la Bosnie et de l'Herzégovine tient en grande partie à la nature des rapports qui existent entre la population des campagnes et les propriétaires fonciers. Les difficultés agraires ont toujours un caractère tout particulier d'aigreur dans les pays où la classe des propriétaires diffère soit par la religion, soit par la nationalité, de la masse des cultivateurs ; on n'a que trop d'exemples des luttes passionnées qui ont été la conséquence d'une situation pareille.

Dans les Provinces dont nous nous occupons, la presque totalité des terres qui n'appartiennent pas à l'Etat ou aux mosquées se trouve entre les mains des Musulmans, tandis que la classe agricole se compose de Chrétiens des deux rites. La question agraire s'y complique donc de l'antagonisme religieux.

Après la répression de la première insurrection des Begs de la Bosnie en 1851, le servage a été aboli, mais, ainsi qu'il arrive souvent en pareil cas, cette mesure, au lieu d'alléger la condition des paysans, n'a fait que l'aggraver. Ils ne sont plus traités par ceux-ci avec les mêmes ménagements qu'autrefois. Aujourd'hui il n'y a plus en présence que deux intérêts et deux religions antagonistes. A partir du moment où la disparition du régime féodal est venue transformer les anciens serfs en fermiers ou métayers, les pratiques excessives des propriétaires ont provoqué de nombreux soulèvements partiels ou généraux. Un mouvement de ce genre ayant éclaté en 1858 dans le nord de la Bosnie, la Porte s'est trouvée amenée à s'occuper des contestations qui y avaient donné lieu. Des délégués des deux parties furent mandés à Constantinople, et, après de longs pourparlers, dans lesquels l'intercession officieuse de l'internonce de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi eut sa part, un Firman du Sultan fut obtenu dont les dispositions semblèrent à cette époque propres à concilier assez heureusement les intérêts des agriculteurs fonciers. Toutefois ce Firman n'a jamais été mis en vigueur.

Il y aurait lieu d'examiner si quelques-unes des dispositions de ce document ne pourraient pas aujourd'hui encore servir de point de départ à un arrangement équitable, apte à améliorer la condition de la population rurale, ou s'il conviendrait de faire intervenir le trésor public pour faciliter l'exécution des mesures à prendre dans ce but à l'instar de ce qui a eu lieu il y a une vingtaine d'années en Bulgarie, où les charges foncières ont été rachetées au moyen de l'émission de titres publics dits 'Sehims.' Nous sentons que la tâche est difficile et que son accomplissement ne saurait être l'œuvre d'un jour ; mais nous croyons qu'il est important d'y travailler, afin d'améliorer le sort de la population rurale dans la Bosnie et de l'Herzégovine, et de fermer ainsi une des plaies béantes de l'état social de ces Provinces. Il ne nous paraîtrait pas impossible de trouver une combinaison qui permît graduellement aux paysans de se rendre acquéreurs à des conditions peu onéreuses de parcelles de terrains incultes que l'Etat mettrait en vente. Tout en continuant s'ils le désiraient à cultiver à titre de fermiers les propriétés de leurs compatriotes Musulmans, ils arriveraient successivement à posséder eux-mêmes un petit immeuble qui leur assurerait une certaine indépendance et les mettrait à l'abri de leurs exactions.

Si l'on songe au peu de créance que rencontrent auprès des populations chrétiennes les promesses de la Sublime Porte, on ne peut se dissimuler que les réformes promulguées ne pourront inspirer la confiance nécessaire qu'à condition que l'on crée en même temps une institution propre à offrir une certaine garantie que ces réformes seront sérieusement appliquées. En se bornant à remettre leur exécution à la discussion des gouvernements de la Province, on ne parviendrait pas à surmonter la méfiance dont je parle. Il y aurait donc lieu d'établir une commission de notables du pays, composée par moitié de Musulmans et de Chrétiens, et élue des habitants de la Province suivant un mode qui serait déterminé par la Sublime Porte.

Je viens d'exposer les points dont il faudrait obtenir l'application aux Provinces soulevées, pour pouvoir se livrer à l'espoir fondé d'une pacification.

Ces points, les voici :—La liberté religieuse pleine et entière; L'abolition du fermage des impôts; Une loi qui garantisse que le produit des contributions directes de la Bosnie et de l'Herzégovine soit employé dans l'intérêt de la Province même, sous le contrôle des organes constitués dans le sens du Firman du 12 Décembre.

L'institution d'une commission spéciale composée en nombre égal de Musulmans et de Chrétiens pour contrôler l'exécution des réformes proposées par les Puissances, ainsi que de celles qui ont été proclamées dans l'Iradé du 2 Octobre et dans le Firman du 12 Décembre.

Enfin l'amélioration de la situation agraire des populations rurales.

Les premiers points pouvaient et devaient être réalisés immédiatement par la Sublime Porte, le cinquième graduellement et aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Si, indépendamment de ces conditions qui nous paraissent les plus essentielles, la Bosnie et l'Herzégovine obtiennent encore les réformes suivantes indiquées dans le dernier Firman, un conseil provincial et des tribunaux librement élus par les habitants, l'inamovibilité des juges, la justice laïque, la liberté individuelle, la garantie contre les mauvais traitements, la réorganisation de la police dont les agissements ont soulevé tant de plaintes, la cessation des abus auxquels donnent lieu les prestations pour des travaux d'utilité publique, une juste réduction de la taxe d'exemption du service militaire, les garanties à donner au droit de propriété; si toutes ces réformes, dont nous demandons la communication par la Porte, pour en prendre acte solennellement, sont appliquées dans les Provinces insurgées qui, à en juger, par le texte du Firman, sembleraient ne pas devoir en bénéficier dès à présent, on pourrait espérer de voir ramener la paix dans ces contrées désolées.

Je me résume. Les promesses indéfinies de l'Iradé du 2 Octobre et du Firman du 12 Décembre ne pourront qu'exalter les aspirations sans les contenter. D'un autre côté il est à constater que les armes de la Turquie n'ont pas réussi à mettre fin à l'insurrection. L'hiver a suspendu l'action, le printemps la verra renaître. La conviction que, le printemps venu, de nouveaux éléments fortifieront l'action, que la Bulgarie, les Crétois, etc., viendront grossir le mouvement, est générale parmi les Chrétiens. Quoi qu'il en soit, il est à prévoir que les gouvernements de la Serbie et du Monténégro, qui, jusqu'à ce jour déjà, ont eu bien de la peine à se tenir à l'écart du mouvement, seront impuissants à résister au courant, et dès à présent, sous l'influence des événements et de l'opinion publique dans leurs pays, ils semblent s'être familiarisés avec l'idée à prendre part à la lutte, à la fonte des neiges.

En présence de cette situation la tâche des Puissances, qui, dans l'intérêt de la paix générale, veulent écarter les complications ultérieures, devient bien difficile. L'Autriche-Hongrie et les deux autres cours Impériales, en suite d'un échange d'idées confidentiel, se sont rencontrées dans la conviction que, si l'on se bornait à attendre les faits des principes proclamés par le dernier Firman, principes qui d'ailleurs, dans l'intention de la Porte, ne semblent pas devoir être immédiatement appliqués aux pays soulevés, on obtiendrait d'autres résultats que de voir le conflit prendre une plus grande extension au sortir de l'hiver. Les trois cabinets pensent donc que l'unique chance d'éviter de nouvelles complications se trouve dans une manifestation émanant des Puissances, et constatant leur ferme résolution d'arrêter le mouvement qui menace d'entraîner l'Orient.

Or, ce but ne saurait être atteint par le seul moyen d'une injonction à l'adresse des gouvernements princiers et des populations chrétiennes sujettes du Sultan. Pour que cette action, très-difficile en elle-même, ait une chance de réussite, il importe absolument que les Puissances soient à même d'en appeler à des actes clairs, indiscutables, pratiques, et spécialement propres à améliorer la situation de l'Herzégovine et de la Bosnie; en un mot, que leur action puisse s'appuyer sur des faits et non sur des programmes. Ce n'est qu'ainsi que les cabinets se trouveront en mesure de faire valoir avec vigueur leurs conseils pacifiques.

Il est une autre difficulté—et c'est la plus grande—qu'il faut surmonter à tout prix, si l'on veut pouvoir compter sur un résultat tant soit peu favorable. Cette difficulté, c'est la méfiance profondément enracinée que toute promesse de la Porte rencontre auprès des Chrétiens. Une des causes principales de cette méfiance doit être recherchée dans le fait que plus d'une mesure avancée dans les derniers rescrits du Sultan a déjà été proclamée dans les Hattis Chérifs antérieurs, sans que le sort des Chrétiens en ait éprouvé une amélioration appréciable.

Aussi les cabinets croient-ils absolument nécessaire que le gouvernement du Sultan confirme, au moyen d'une communication officielle, ses intentions consignées par rapport à l'ensemble de l'Empire dans l'Iradé du 2 Octobre et dans le Firman du 12 Décembre, et qu'il notifie en même temps aux Puissances son acceptation des

points ci-dessus mentionnés, qui ont pour objet spécial la pacification des provinces insurgées.

Sans doute par ces moyens les Chrétiens n'obtiendraient pas la forme de garantie qu'ils semblent réclamer en ce moment, mais ils trouveraient une sécurité relative dans le fait même que les réformes octroyées seraient reconnues indispensables par les Puissances, et que la Porte aurait pris envers l'Europe l'engagement de les mettre à exécution.

Telle est la ferme conviction sortie d'un échange d'idées préalable entre les cabinets d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Russie et d'Allemagne.

Votre Excellence est chargée de porter ce point de vue à la connaissance de . . . . et d'obtenir son concours à l'œuvre de paix, dont tous nos efforts tendent à assurer le succès.

Si, comme je l'espère, les vues du gouvernement . . . . se rencontrent avec les nôtres, nous lui proposerions, par égard pour la dignité et l'indépendance de la Porte, de ne point adresser à celle-ci nos conseils dans une note collective, mais de nous borner à inviter nos représentants à Constantinople à agir conjointement et d'une manière identique auprès du gouvernement du Sultan dans le sens que nous venons de développer.

Vous voudrez bien, monsieur le Comte, donner lecture de la présente dépêche à monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et lui en laisser copie ; et je vous serais reconnaissant de me faire connaître, aussitôt que possible, l'impression qu'elle aura faite sur Son Excellence.

Recevez, etc.

No. 2.

The Sultan's Answer to the Andrassy Note.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que la Sublime Porte a examiné avec soin les cinq points concernant la Bosnie et l'Herzégovine, contenus dans la dépêche que Son Excellence le Comte Andrassy a adressée aux Représentants d'Autriche-Hongrie à Londres, à Paris et à Rome, et dont Votre Excellence m'a verbalement communiqué le contenu, tout en m'en donnant lecture. La Sublime Porte, ayant acquis la conviction que les Puissances sont disposées d'exercer, par tous les moyens en leur pouvoir, une pression morale, devant avoir pour but et pour effet la prompte pacification des districts insurgés, afin de prévenir les complications qui pourraient surgir de la continuation des troubles dans l'Herzégovine, et voulant donner cette fois encore une preuve de sa déférence pour les conseils amicaux des Grandes Puissances, aussi bien que de son vif désir de ramener l'ordre et le bien-être parmi ses sujets égarés, je m'empresse de faire part à Votre Excellence de la résolution arrêtée par Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan à ce sujet. Le Gouvernement Impérial, ayant pris acte des bienveillantes dispositions précitées des Puissances, a ordonné, en vertu d'un Iradé Impérial en date du 15 Mouharrem, 1293, la mise immédiate en exécution, en Bosnie et en Herzégovine, des quatre sur les cinq points formulés dans leur proposition, et se déclare résolu à les mettre en vigueur dans toute leur intégrité dans ces deux Provinces. Votre Excellence relèvera de la lecture des instructions, dont ci-joint copie, que je viens d'adresser aux Représentants de Sa Majesté le Sultan auprès des Grandes Puissances, que le cinquième point a été remplacé par une combinaison qui répond amplement aux besoins de ces Provinces, ainsi qu'aux intentions qui ont inspiré la proposition y relative de Son Excellence le Comte Andrassy. En informant Votre Excellence de cette détermination de la Sublime Porte, je saisis cette occasion, &c.

No. 3.

The Berlin Memorandum.

May, 1876.

Les nouvelles alarmantes venant de la Turquie sont de nature à engager les Cabinets à resserrer leur entente.

Les trois Cours Impériales se sont crues appelées à se concerter entre elles pour parer aux dangers de la situation, avec le concours des autres grandes Puissances Chrétiennes.

Dans leur pensée, l'état présent des choses en Turquie réclame une double série de mesures. Il leur paraît avant tout urgent que l'Europe avise aux moyens généraux de prévenir le retour d'événements tels que ceux qui viennent d'éclater à Salonique et qui menacent de se reproduire à Smyrne et à Constantinople. A cet effet les Grandes Puissances devraient, à leur avis, se concerter sur les dispositions à prendre pour préserver la sécurité de leurs nationaux et celle des habitants Chrétiens de l'Empire Ottoman, sur tous les points où elle se trouve compromise.

Ce but semblerait pouvoir être atteint par un accord général concernant l'envoi des bâtiments de guerre sur les points

menacés, et l'adoption d'instructions combinées aux commandants de ces navires pour les cas où les circonstances exigeraient de leur part une co-operation armée en vue du maintien de l'ordre et de la tranquillité.

Toutefois, ce but ne serait qu'imparfaitement atteint si la cause première de ces agitations n'était point écartée par la prompte pacification de la Bosnie et de l'Herzégovine.

Les Grandes Puissances se sont déjà réunies dans cette pensée sur l'initiative prise dans la dépêche du 30 Décembre dernier, afin d'obtenir une amélioration effective du sort des populations de ces contrées, sans porter atteinte au *status quo* politique.

Elles ont demandé à la Porte un programme de réformes destinées à répondre à ce double but. La Porte, déférant à cette demande, s'est déclarée fermement résolue à mettre ces réformes à exécution et l'a officiellement communiqué aux Cabinets.

Il en est résulté pour ceux-ci un droit moral, celui de veiller à l'accomplissement de cette promesse, et une obligation, celle d'insister pour que les insurgés et les réfugiés secondent cette œuvre d'apaisement, en cessant la lutte et en rentrant dans leurs foyers.

Cependant, ce programme de pacification, bien qu'accepté en principe par toutes les parties, a rencontré un double écueil.

Les insurgés ont déclaré que l'expérience du passé leur défendait de se fier aux promesses de la Porte, à moins d'une garantie matérielle positive de l'Europe.

La Porte a déclaré de son côté qu'aussi longtemps que les insurgés parcouraient le pays en armes, et que les réfugiés ne se repatriaient pas, il lui était matériellement impossible de procéder à la nouvelle organisation du pays.

En attendant les hostilités ont repris leur cours. L'agitation entretenue par cette lutte de huit mois s'est étendue à d'autres parties de la Turquie. Les populations Musulmanes ont dû en conclure que la Porte n'avait déféré qu'en apparence à l'action diplomatique de l'Europe, et qu'au fond elle n'avait pas l'intention d'appliquer sérieusement les réformes promises. De là un réveil des passions religieuses et politiques, qui a contribué à amener les déplorables événements de Salonique et la surexcitation menaçante qui se manifeste sur d'autres points de l'empire Ottoman.

Il n'est pas douteux, non plus, qu'à son tour cette explosion du fanaticisme réagit sur la situation des esprits en Bosnie et en Herzégovine, comme dans les Principautés voisines.

Car les Chrétiens de ces contrées ont dû être vivement impressionnés par le fait du massacre de Consuls Européens, en plein jour, dans une ville paisible, sous les yeux des autorités impuissantes, alors qu'on les engage à se confier au bon vouloir des Turcs irrités par une lutte longue et acharnée.

Si cette situation se prolongeait, on risquerait ainsi de voir s'allumer l'incendie générale que la médiation des Grandes Puissances avait précisément en vue de conjurer.

Il est donc de toute nécessité d'établir certaines garanties de nature à mettre hors de doute l'application loyale et complète des mesures arrêtées entre les Puissances et la Porte. Plus que jamais il est urgent de peser sur le gouvernement du Sultan pour le décider à se mettre sérieusement à l'œuvre afin de remplir les engagements contractés par lui envers l'Europe.

Comme premier pas à faire dans cette voie, les trois Cours Impériales proposent d'insister auprès de la Porte, avec toute l'énergie que doit avoir la voix unie des Grandes Puissances, afin de l'amener à une suspension d'armes pour le terme de deux mois.

Ce délai permettrait d'agir à la fois sur les insurgés et les réfugiés, pour leur donner confiance dans la sollicitude vigilante de l'Europe ; sur les Principautés voisines, pour les exhorter à ne pas entraver cette tentative de conciliation ; et enfin sur le gouvernement Ottoman, pour le mettre en demeure d'accomplir ses promesses. On pourrait ainsi ouvrir la voie à des pourparlers directs entre la Porte et les délégués Bosniaques et Herzégoviniens, sur la base des vœux que ceux-ci ont formulés, et qui ont été jugés aptes à servir de points de départ à une discussion.

Ces points sont les suivants :

1. Les matériaux pour la reconstruction des maisons et églises seraient fournis aux réfugiés rentrants, leur subsistance serait assurée jusqu'à ce qu'ils puissent vivre de leur travail.

2. En tant que la distribution des secours relèverait du Commissaire Turc, celui-ci devrait s'entendre sur les mesures à prendre avec la Commission Mixte, mentionnée dans la Note du 30 Décembre, afin de garantir l'application sérieuse des réformes et d'en contrôler l'exécution. Cette Commission serait présidée par un Herzégovinien Chrétien, et composée d'indigènes représentant fidèlement les deux religions du pays ; ils seraient élus dès que l'armistice aura suspendu les hostilités.

3. A l'effet d'éviter toute collision, le

conseil serait donné à Constantinople de concentrer les troupes Turques, au moins jusqu'à l'apaisement des esprits, sur quelques points à convenir.

4. Les Chrétiens garderaient les armes comme les Musulmans.

5. Les Consuls ou délégués des Puissances exerceront leur surveillance sur l'application des réformes en général, et sur les faits relatifs au repatriement en particulier.

Si avec l'appui bienveillant et chaleureux des Grandes Puissances et à la faveur de l'armistice, un arrangement pouvait être conclu sur ces bases, et mis immédiatement en œuvre par la rentrée des réfugiés et l'élection de la Commission Mixte, un pas considérable aurait été fait vers la pacification.

Si, cependant, l'armistice s'écoulait sans que les efforts des Puissances réussissent à atteindre le but qu'elles ont en vue, les trois Cours Impériales sont d'avis qu'il deviendrait nécessaire d'ajouter à leur action diplomatique la sanction d'une entente, en vue des mesures efficaces qui paraîtraient réclamées dans l'intérêt de la paix générale, pour arrêter le mal et en empêcher le développement.

No. 4.

EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCHES, THE DATES OF WHICH RANGE FROM JANUARY 30 TO JULY 17, 1876.

The correspondence begins with a report from Sir H. Elliot as to the system pursued in Montenegro respecting the insurrection, and a report from Consul-General White as to the Servian preparations for war. In a letter dated February 10, Sir H. Elliot reports the demands of the Sultan upon the Grand Vizier for funds; and Consul Freeman reports, February 3, the indifferent reception of the Imperial firman of reforms in the disturbed provinces, adding that the Government is certainly most unfortunate at the present moment in its selection of officials.

As early as February 8, Sir Henry Elliot is able to report, authoritatively, the real motives and sentiments of Prince Milan of Servia. He says:—"The assistance given by Servia and Montenegro to the Herzegovina insurgents has been commonly ascribed to a generous wish to help a kindred race to obtain redress for its grievances. . . . The Prince of Servia has stated his views with frankness. The strongholds of the insurrection are close to the frontiers of Montenegro, to which the people wish to be annexed; but Prince Milan [of Servia] declares that, if they are ceded to that principality, he will at once declare war. He would do so also if an Austrian force were to occupy any portion of Bosnia for the purpose of ensuring an equitable treatment of the people, and he would resist the grant to them of an autonomy, or the appointment of a Christian governor."

Sir Henry Elliot here quotes the Prince's own declarations: His Highness cares nothing about the "equitable treatment of the people" or their freedom; what he wants, and means to have, is more territory. Next, as showing how spontaneous was the insurrection, Sir Henry Elliot (writing on February 14) says:—"At Ragusa the Russian consulate is the open resort of the insurgent chiefs; their correspondence is sent to the consul, who is a party to all their projects, and associates himself intimately with them. He does not appear to make an attempt to conceal the part he is playing, for on the occasion of the death of the chief Maxime, in one of the late encounters, the Russian flag at the consulate was hoisted at half-mast, and M. Jonine himself joined in the funeral procession.

When M. Jonine's conduct was brought to Prince Gortschakoff's notice, the aged statesman replied that he could not rebuke the consul for kindness of heart.

Consul Holmes reports, in a formal memorandum drawn up at the request of our Ambassador at Constantinople, on the origin of the insurrection. He says that, "To persons acquainted with the course of affairs during the last few years in Bosnia and the Herzegovina there can be no doubt that the insurrection was first brought about and afterwards supported by foreign influence."

Lord A. Loftus reports (April 12) the desire of the Russian Government to secure peace, and on the 14th Prince Gortschakoff's anxiety that the proposals of the insurgents should not be summarily rejected. On April 20, in an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, the latter used the expression "La parole est aux canons," and expressed his anxiety to maintain the existing concert of the European Powers. In a conference of the French, German, Italian, Austrian, and British Ambassadors at Prince Gortschakoff's, the latter announced that the Porte had decided to attack Montenegro, and urged that no time should be lost in giving due warning to the Government of the danger of this course. This intention is, however, disavowed by the Porte; and on the 26th Prince Gortschakoff ex-

pressed his conviction that negotiations cannot be carried out on the basis of the Andrassy Note. Communications passed between the French and English Foreign Offices to the effect that Montenegro should be called on to observe a strict neutrality.

On May 10 Sir H. Elliot telegraphs that the presence of a squadron at Besika Bay would greatly contribute to the security of the Christians; and on the 11th he states that the English residents at Constantinople urge the presence of ships of war there, which request he gave them no reason to expect would be complied with. Orders, however, were given for a second gunboat to proceed to Constantinople, the stipulations of the Treaty of 1841 being carefully observed, and other vessels are ordered to Besika Bay. Lord A. Loftus reports conversations with Prince Gortschakoff, and Lord Derby communicates the result of conversations with the Russian, Austrian, and German Ambassadors in London. Finally, on May 19, Lord Derby writes to Lord Odo Russell, explaining the reasons which induced the Government to decline acceding to the Berlin Memorandum as follows:—

"The proposals entered in the memorandum are directed to pressing upon the Porte the establishment of an armistice for two months, with a view to direct negotiations between the Porte and the delegates of the insurgents on the basis of the wishes which the latter had expressed, and which have been thought fit to serve as points of departure from discussion. In the first place, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that they would not be justified in insisting upon the Porte consenting to an armistice without knowing whether the military situation admitted of its being established without prejudice to the Turkish Government, and without rendering necessary the exercise of greater efforts on the renewal of the campaign, and a consequent prolongation of the struggle. Moreover, the faithful observance of the armistice by both sides would have to be secured, since the Porte could not be well called upon to suspend operations against the insurgents while the insurrection was receiving support from Servia and Montenegro, and the insurgents were strengthening their position, recruiting their forces, and obtaining arms and supplies. The mere fact of the insurrection remaining unsuppressed would be likely to give it additional vitality, and the result of an armistice might therefore be to lead to a rejection of any demands which the Porte might fairly be expected to concede, and thus hinder rather than advance the prospects of pacification. At the same time Her Majesty's Government would not advise the Porte against acceding to an armistice should the Turkish Government consider that the political and military position admitted of it, and its results would be likely to be beneficial, although in view of the objections which I have mentioned and others of a similar character, which will readily occur to your Excellency, Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in recommending it to the Porte, still less in insisting upon its acceptance. In my despatch of the 15th instant, I have informed your Excellency of some of the objections which I stated to Count Munster had occurred to me in regard to the five points which were proposed as a basis for negotiation between the Porte and the insurgents. A further consideration of the proposals has not led to any modification of the opinion. I then expressed Her Majesty's Government's doubt whether the Porte has the means of providing for the reconstruction of the houses and churches of the insurgents, or of finding subsistence for the returning refugees. If Her Majesty's Government are rightly informed, the cost would be very heavy, and the Porte has not the requisite funds at its disposal. The distribution of relief by such a commission as is contemplated would be little better than a system of indiscriminate almsgiving. It would probably be beyond the power of the Porte to adopt, and, if adopted, would prove utterly demoralising to any country. Her Majesty's Government do not mean to say that the Porte would not be wise in affording any practicable facilities and inducements for the return of the population who have quitted, or been driven from, their homes, owing to the insurrection, but they do not consider that they can urge upon the Porte to undertake engagements the observance of which would be beyond its power. The concentration of Turkish troops in certain places would be delivering up the whole country to anarchy, particularly when the insurgents are to retain their arms. The consular supervision would reduce the authority of the Sultan to nullity, and without force to support it supervision would be impossible. Even if there were any prospect of the Porte being willing and able to come to an arrangement with the insurgents on the basis proposed, which Her Majesty's Government scarcely believe possible, an intimation with which the memorandum closes would render any such negotiation almost certainly abortive, for

it could not be supposed that the insurgents would accept any terms of pacification from the Porte in the face of the declaration, that if the insurrection continued after the armistice the Powers would intervene further. Regarded in this light, the proposal of an armistice seems to Her Majesty's Government to be illusory."

On May 20 Lord Odo Russell reports Prince Bismarck's conviction that Her Majesty's Government will not encourage the Turkish Government to oppose the combined efforts of the Powers for a speedy pacification. Then, on May 21, Rasched Pasha gives the views of the Turkish Government on the Berlin proposals. On May 23 Mr. Adams reports that the Duc Decazes expressed extreme anxiety that Her Majesty's Government might find it possible to reconsider their decision, and that by acceding to an armistice, however short, some common ground might be found which would lead to a general concert of the six Powers. Lord Derby then expressed his regret at not being able to act in concert with France. The deposition of the Sultan on May 30 put a new complexion on affairs. Lord Derby instructs Sir H. Elliot to be watchful as to proposals for bringing fleets to Constantinople, and to inform the Government at once if such a proposal be mooted. Sir H. Elliot recommended the Porte to receive the Berlin proposals in a conciliatory spirit, and further not to employ Bashi-Bazouks. This the Porte declined, but consented not to use Circassians as irregulars. On June 16 Lord Derby telegraphed to Consul-General White to act in concert with the Austrian Consul in recommending a more peaceful policy to Prince Milan. On June 7 Lord Derby informs Sir A. Buchanan that the Powers have agreed to postpone action on the Berlin proposals, and again counsels moderation at Belgrade. On June 10 Lord Derby learned that the Emperor of Russia had warned the Prince of Servia that if, contrary to advice, he involved himself in a war with Turkey, not only had he no national assistance to expect from Russia, but that moral support and sympathy would equally be withheld. On June 14 Prince Gortschakoff gives the views of the Russian Government in Turkish affairs. The Emperor of Russia desired to maintain the political *status quo* by a genuine improvement in the lot of the Christian populations, and this appeared to the Russian Government to be an indispensable condition of the existence of the Ottoman Empire. On June 27 Sir Henry Elliot reports having suggested to the Turkish Ambassador that a slight rectification of frontier might be promised to the Prince of Montenegro if he exerted his influence to put an end to the insurrection. Lord Derby wrote to Count Schouvaloff on June 29, in answer to the Russian proposals. Lord Derby said :—

"It might not be too late for the Powers, and especially for the Russian Government, to make a further effort to induce Prince Milan to abandon his policy of aggression. It was desirable that the Servian Government should be informed that if they attempted to secure territorial aggrandisement under the pretext of Slavonic sympathisers they must not expect to be protected from the consequences of such failure and defeat."

No. 5.

Despatch from Lord Derby to the British Ambassador at the Porte.

The Earl of Derby to Sir H. Elliot.

Foreign Office, Sept. 21, 1876.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government received on the 14th inst. your despatch No. 964 of the 5th inst., enclosing copy of Mr. Baring's Report of his inquiries into the outrages recently committed on the Christian population of Bulgaria.

Her Majesty's Government were prepared by the preliminary Reports from Mr. Baring forwarded by your Excellency to hear that the crimes perpetrated by the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks and the Circassians had been of the gravest character, and they regret to find from the present complete Report that these apprehensions are confirmed to the fullest extent.

Although some of the stories which have been published have proved to be unfounded, there can be no doubt that the conduct of the Vali of Adrianople, in ordering the general arming of the Mussulmans, led to the assemblage of bands of murderers and robbers, who, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, were guilty of crimes which Mr. Baring justly describes as the most heinous that have stained the history of the present century.

Moreover, it is conclusively shown that not only was the most culpable apathy displayed by the great majority of the Provincial authorities in allowing or conniving at such excesses, but that little or nothing effectual has been done in the way of reparation. While 1,956 Bulgarians were arrested for complicity in an insurrectionary movement which

was at no time of a dangerous character, only a score or so of the murderers of unarmed men, women, and children have been punished.

It would indeed appear that the authority of the Porte has been set at defiance and the Turkish Government at Constantinople kept in ignorance of the truth. Under no other circumstances can Her Majesty's Government suppose it possible that the Porte could have been led to promote and decorate officials whose acts have been at once a disgrace and an injury to the Turkish Empire.

The massacre at Batak is reported to have taken place on the 9th of May last, but on the 21st of July it still appears to have been unknown to or overlooked by the Porte, nor were the circumstances brought to light until discovered by Mr. Baring. By his statement it appears that 80 women and girls were taken to Mussulman villages, of which he gives the names, and that they remain still there; that the bodies of the murdered victims were still, at the time of his visit, lying unburied; and that nothing had been done to discover or punish the perpetrators of these crimes.

It is unnecessary for me to refer in detail to the several passages in Mr. Baring's Report which show how effectually fanaticism and rapine have done their work on the population of this unhappy Province.

Even now no serious effort has been made to redress the injuries of the people and to provide effectually for their future safety. The cattle that have been carried off and the goods that have been plundered have not been restored; the houses and churches are left in ruins; the people are starving; industry and agriculture are suspended; and those Christian villages which have hitherto escaped feel no security that their turn may not come.

Acts of violence, as the Mudir at Avrat-Alan acknowledged, still continue, and the Porte is powerless or supine.

I have already informed your Excellency of the just indignation which the statements published of these atrocities have aroused in the people of Great Britain; nor can I doubt that a similar feeling prevails throughout Europe.

The Porte cannot afford to contend with the public opinion of other countries, nor can it suppose that the Government of Great Britain or any of the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris can show indifference to the sufferings of the Bulgarian peasantry under this outbreak of vindictive cruelty. No political considerations would justify the toleration of such acts; and one of the foremost conditions for the settlement of the questions now pending must be that ample reparation shall be afforded to the sufferers and their future security guaranteed.

In order that the views of Her Majesty's Government may be impressed in the most effective manner upon the Sovereign who has recently been called to the Ottoman throne, Her Majesty's Government desire that Your Excellency will demand a personal audience of the Sultan, and communicate to His Majesty in substance the result of Mr. Baring's inquiries, mentioning by name Shefket Pasha, Hafiz Pasha, Toussoun Bey, Achmet Aga, and the other officials whose conduct he has denounced.

Your Excellency will, in the name of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government, call for reparation and justice, and urge that the rebuilding of the houses and churches should be begun at once, and necessary assistance given for the restoration of the woollen and other industries, as well as provision made for the relief of those who have been reduced to poverty; and, above all, you will point out that it is a matter of absolute necessity that the 80 women should be found and restored to their families.

Your Excellency will likewise urge that striking examples should be made on the spot of those who have connived at or taken part in the atrocities. The persons who have been decorated or promoted under a false impression of their conduct should be tried and degraded, where this has not been done already, and every effort made to restore public confidence. With this view, it would seem advisable, as a provisional measure, and without prejudice to such future arrangements as may be made in concert with the Powers, that the disturbed districts should be at once placed under an able and energetic Commissioner, specially appointed for the purpose, who, if not himself a Christian, should have Christian counsellors in whom trust could be reposed by the Christian population.

Your Excellency should also speak in the strongest terms of the neglect of the local authorities, and of the inadequacy of the inquiry made by Edib Effendi, upon whose Report, officially communicated to the Powers, it now seems that no reliance can be placed.

In order that your Excellency's representations may be well understood, you will furnish the Grand Vizier, at the conclusion of the audience, with a memorandum of the observations which, by the Queen's commands, you have been thus instructed to address to His Majesty the Sultan.—I am, &c., DERBY.

No. 6.

DESPATCH FROM LORD DERBY TO LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, HER MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Foreign Office, Oct. 30, 1876.

MY LORD,—The time has arrived when it may be useful that I should place on consecutive record the various efforts which Her Majesty's Government have made for the preservation of peace in Eastern Europe, so that the position taken up by them during the recent negotiations may be accurately defined.

Her Majesty's Government, having reason to believe that the good offices of the Powers would be acceptable to Servia and Montenegro, informed Mr. White, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Belgrade, on the 14th of August, that though they would not propose mediation unless it were asked for, he might suggest to Prince Milan that an application from him to the Powers for their good offices would be favourably received by England.

On the 24th of August a telegraphic despatch was received from Mr. White, reporting that Prince Milan, in the presence of his Foreign Minister, had asked the Representatives of the six Powers to transmit to their Governments his application for re-establishing peace between the Porte and Servia, and for a prompt cessation of hostilities with that view, His Highness added that it would be desirable to include Montenegro in the pacification.

Her Majesty's Government expressed their satisfaction at receiving this announcement, and lost no time in communicating it to the other Powers. They also instructed Sir H. Elliot to point out to the Porte the extreme importance of not losing this opportunity of restoring peace; since, if hostilities continued, the interference of some of the Powers seemed probable, and the consequences might be fatal to the Turkish Empire.

Some delay arose before the Prince of Montenegro's formal adhesion to the Servian request for good offices were received, and the assent of the Powers could be procured. This having been done in order to obviate any question as to the mode of proceeding (the Austrian Government having objected to a collective Note), Her Majesty's Government took the initiative on the 1st of September by instructing Sir H. Elliot to propose at once to the Turkish Government an armistice of not less than a month's duration, with a view to the immediate discussion of terms of peace,—the armistice to include all combatants.

The other foreign Representatives at Constantinople supported Her Majesty's Ambassador in making these proposals. The Porte, however, objected to an armistice, notwithstanding the strong representations which Sir H. Elliot was directed to address to them.

On the 14th September, the Turkish Memorandum in answer to the proposals of mediation was received. It stated the conditions of peace expected by the Porte from Servia, as follows:—

"1. La personne investie de la dignité de Prince de Serbie devra venir dans la capitale pour rendre hommage à Sa Majesté.

"2. Les quatre forteresses dont la garde seulement avait été confiée par le Firman de 1283 au Prince de Serbie, et dont la possession *ab antiquo* était demeurée au Gouvernement Impérial, seront réoccupées par l'armée Impériale comme par le passé; et sur ce point on se conformera strictement aux dispositions du Protocole du 8 Septembre 1862.

"3. Les milices seront abolies. Le nombre des forces nécessaires pour maintenir l'ordre dans l'intérieur de la Principauté ne dépassera pas 10,000 hommes, avec deux batteries d'artillerie.

"4. Ainsi qu'il est stipulé dans le Firman de 1249, la Serbie sera tenue de renvoyer dans leurs foyers les habitants des provinces limitrophes qui y émigreraient, et, excepté les forteresses qui existent en Serbie *ab antiquo*, toutes fortifications postérieurement établies devront être complétement démolies.

"5. Si la Serbie ne se trouve pas à même d'acquitter l'indemnité dont le montant sera déterminé, le tribut actuel de la Principauté sera augmenté de l'intérêt de la somme représentative de l'indemnité.

"6. Le Gouvernement Ottoman aura le droit de faire construire et exploiter par ses agents, ou par une Compagnie Ottomane, à son choix, la ligne qui devra relier Belgrade au chemin de fer aboutissant à Nisch."

The Memorandum added, however, that the Imperial Government submitted these conditions entirely to the judgment and equitable consideration of the mediating Powers. With regard to Montenegro, the Porte held to the *status quo*. As soon as the Powers had expressed their judgment on the conditions, the Porte would give orders to suspend hostilities within twenty-four hours, and resume friendly relations with the two Principalities.

A message was at the same time delivered to the Dragomans of the Embassies to the effect that without waiting for the opinions of the Powers, the order

for the cessation of hostilities would be sent that night or the next morning. The demand of the Powers being thus practically complied with, it was hoped that they would induce the two princes to give corresponding orders.

Her Majesty's Government expressed satisfaction on the receipt of this intelligence, and instructions were sent to Mr. White to press the Servian Government, if necessary, to give similar orders. It was stated, however, that in so doing Her Majesty's Government must not be understood as acquiescing in the terms of peace proposed by the Porte, some of which they considered to be quite inadmissible.

On September 17, Sir A. Buchanan reported that the Porte had notified in writing a suspension of hostilities until the 25th.

On the 18th Sir H. Elliot was instructed to inform the Porte that Her Majesty's Government accepted the suspension of hostilities as equivalent to an armistice, in the confidence that it would be further extended in case of necessity, and that they had reason to believe from the language held by the Russian Ambassador that his Government would take the same view.

In the meanwhile Her Majesty's Government, finding that the Porte objected to an armistice, but were prepared to negotiate terms of peace, had been in communication with the other Powers respecting the provisions which might properly form the basis of pacification, and which I had, in the first instance, communicated to the Russian Ambassador. They were—

The *status quo*, speaking roughly, both as regards Servia and Montenegro.

Administrative reforms in the nature of local autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Guarantees of a similar kind against mal-administration in Bulgaria. The exact details of these might be discussed later.

And it was added that any modification of the Treaty of Paris unfavourable to Servia, the resumption of the right of Turkey to garrison Servian fortresses, or the deposition of Prince Milan, would be regarded as inadmissible.

The Austrian Government having objected, in the first instance, to the idea of autonomy as applied to the insurgent provinces, it was explained that by the phrase "local or administrative autonomy," as applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina, nothing more was intended by Her Majesty's Government than a system of local institutions which should give the population some control over their own local affairs, and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. There was no question of the creation of a tributary State.

Upon receiving this explanation the Austrian Government declared themselves prepared to give, in principle, their complete consent to the proposals, expressing at the same time their desire that it should be formally recorded that the reforms already required from and accepted by the Porte in the Andrassy Note should form the basis of the "local autonomy."

The other Powers, while they were unanimous in rejecting the proposals of the Porte, also declared themselves willing to join in recommending the basis proposed by Her Majesty's Government.

Sir H. Elliot was, therefore, instructed on September 21, to state formally to the Porte that the following were the provisions which seemed to Her Majesty's Government proper to form the basis of pacification:—

1. The *status quo*, speaking roughly, both as regards Servia and Montenegro.

2. That the Porte should simultaneously undertake, in a Protocol to be signed at Constantinople with the representatives of the mediating Powers, to grant to Bosnia and Herzegovina a system of local or administrative autonomy, by which is to be understood a system of local institutions which shall give the population some control over their own local affairs, and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. There is to be no question of the creation of a tributary State.

Guarantees of a similar kind to be also provided against mal-administration in Bulgaria. The exact details of these might be discussed later.

His Excellency was instructed to add that the reforms already agreed to by the Porte in the Note addressed to the representatives of the Powers on February 13 last, would be expected to be included in the administrative arrangements for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and, so far as they might be applicable, for Bulgaria.

He was further to state that as the continuance of hostilities, while the conditions of peace were in consideration between the Powers and the Porte, would be obviously inexpedient, an early arrangement should be made for the conclusion of a formal armistice.

After conferring with his colleagues, Sir H. Elliot fulfilled the instructions given to him, and communicated on September 25 the conditions of peace pro-

posed by Her Majesty's Government, which were supported a few days later by the representatives of the other Powers, including Russia.

On September 24, Sir H. Elliot reported that the Porte had not yet consented to a formal armistice, but was willing to prolong the suspension of hostilities until October 2.

Prince Milan, however, rejected the proposal, professing himself ready to conclude a regular armistice, but not an arrangement like the one hitherto in operation, which he considered ill-defined.

Her Majesty's Government, in reply, expressed their surprise that Servia, after having asked for the mediation of the Powers, should have thought fit, without further consultation, to refuse the prolonged suspension of hostilities offered by Turkey; and this at a time when endeavours were making to obtain for her more favourable terms of peace than the issue of the campaign gave her a right to expect. They thought it proper to add that any attempt on the part of the Servian commanders to renew active operations would throw on Servia the responsibility of the consequences, and forfeit the support of England. Hostilities were, nevertheless, resumed, and in explaining the action of Russia in the matter, Count Schouvaloff told me that though his Government had advised the Servian Government not to renew hostilities, yet that they could not press the matter, as they had from the first required the conclusion of a regular armistice.

It had, in the meantime, become evident that the Turkish Government entertained strong objections, both to the signature of a Protocol promising reforms in the Insurgent provinces, by which, they said, the *prestige* and authority of the Porte in all parts of the Empire would be impaired, and to the expression of "local autonomy" as applied to those reforms.

On September 26, Count Schouvaloff communicated to me proposals from the Russian Government that, in the event of the terms of peace being refused by the Porte, Bosnia should be occupied by an Austrian and Bulgaria by a Russian force, and the united fleets of the Powers should enter the Bosphorus. The Russian Government stated themselves, however, to be willing to abandon the proposal of occupation if the naval demonstration was considered sufficient by Her Majesty's Government.

General Sumarokoff arrived in Vienna at the same time with a similar proposal.

On October 3 a suggestion was made in conversation with Count Schouvaloff that in case of an unfavourable reply from the Porte to the proposals then before it the Powers should fall back upon their original demand for an armistice.

Count Schouvaloff said that he would telegraph this suggestion at once to Livadia, and on the following day his Excellency called and read to me a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff which he had received, although he was not certain that it was in answer to his message. Prince Gortschakoff's telegram was to the following effect:—

"A regular suspension of hostilities of sufficient length not having been established, and the negotiations for peace having encountered unexpected difficulties at Constantinople, the contest had been renewed in the valley of the Moravia."

The Imperial Government could not be indifferent to the bloodshed thus caused, and the Emperor proposed to the Guaranteeing Powers that it should be arrested by immediately imposing an armistice or truce of six weeks on both parties, so as to give the mediating Governments time to consider the means of definitively arranging the pending questions.

I had no difficulty in submitting this proposal to my colleagues, and informed Count Schouvaloff that Her Majesty's Government had decided to give their support to the proposal of an armistice of not less than a month as the next step to be taken in the event of the rejection by Turkey of the proposed terms for a basis of peace. They had, I said, on the other hand, been unable to concur in the measures of occupation and the entry of the united fleets into the Bosphorus, which had been previously suggested by Prince Gortschakoff.

Sir Henry Elliot was accordingly instructed, on the 5th, in the event of the terms of peace which had been proposed by the Powers being refused, to press upon the Porte as an alternative to grant an armistice of not less than a month, and to state that, on the conclusion of an armistice, it was proposed that a Conference should immediately follow. He was further to intimate that, in case of the refusal of an armistice, he was instructed to leave Constantinople, as it would then be evident that all further exertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government to save the Porte from ruin would have become useless.

Her Majesty's Government, at the same time, informed the Governments of the other Powers of this proposal of

an armistice, and the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the armistice should be followed by a Conference.

The plan of renewing the demand for an armistice received unanimous support, but the suggestion of a Conference gave rise to some objections and inquiries. The Austrian Government, in a despatch, the substance of which was communicated to me by Count Beust on October 9, while stating their desire not to thwart the action of England, requested information on the following points:—

1. Whether the Porte is to take part in the Conference.

2. Where the Conference is to meet.

3. If the Conference is to be composed of the foreign Ministers of the respective countries or of Plenipotentiaries.

4. What is to be the programme of the Conference.

They said that it would depend upon the information derived from the answers to these questions whether they could waive the objections they entertained to the idea. Until then they were of opinion that a Commission at Constantinople, such as had previously been suggested, would be a preferable plan, and would more profitably employ the time allowed by the armistice.

As Count Beust did not ask for an immediate reply to the above queries, I told his Excellency that I must reserve my opinion on the first point—namely, whether or no the Porte should be represented in the Conference. It would be necessary to ascertain the views of other Powers, which were still unknown to me.

As to the second question I must equally reserve a final expression of opinion; but, personally, I was inclined to think that Constantinople would be on various accounts the most convenient place of meeting.

As to the third, I considered that the personal attendance of the various Foreign Ministers at a Conference, whose sittings might last some time, would be in many respects unadvisable.

As to the fourth, I agreed in the view, which I understood to be that of Count Andrassy, that a Conference without a basis was not likely to lead to good results; and I thought that a programme, more or less definite, ought to be agreed upon before it met; but the terms of such programme would require care in framing, and I could only say that it should be submitted to the Powers in due course.

On the other hand, it appeared that the Russian Government were likely to stipulate for the exclusion of the Turkish Representatives from at least the first portion of the deliberations of the Conference—a step which seemed to make it undesirable that Constantinople should be the place of meeting.

In a despatch addressed to your Excellency on October 11, I reverted to the subject of the influx of Russian volunteers into Servia which had already formed the subject of conversation between Count Schouvaloff and myself. I pointed out the embarrassment caused to the Roumanian Government by the passage of these volunteers through their territory, and stated that Her Majesty's Government considered that the Government of Prince Charles had some right to complain that their conscientious efforts to remain neutral were thus thwarted. I went on to say that the Government of Great Britain would be the last to suggest the repression of sympathy with a popular cause as long as it did not exceed the limits prescribed by International Law, but that the presence of Russian officers and soldiers in the Servian army had assumed proportions little short of national assistance.

If the Emperor of Russia was as sincerely desirous of a speedy and peaceful termination of the war as Her Majesty's Government believe him to be, he could scarcely be insensible to the difficulties thus thrown in the way of a settlement.

The assistance so openly given to Servia must tend to excite irritation and suspicion in the minds of the Turkish Ministers, and at the same time to raise the hopes of the Servian Government, and render them less inclined to listen to reasonable terms. Beyond this there was the danger, that the presence of so large a foreign element in the Servian army might lead to a spirit of insubordination and constitute its commanders into military chiefs, independent and impatient of the control of Prince Milan's Government.

These considerations Her Majesty's Government wished to press on the serious attention of the Emperor and his advisers, and you were instructed to take an opportunity of expressing yourself to the Russian Government in this sense.

On October 12 the Turkish Government communicated to the Representatives of the mediating Powers at Constantinople a Note, in which they stated that, taking note of the proposal of the Powers for the re-establishment of peace with Servia and Montenegro, on the basis of the *status quo ante*, and while declaring themselves ready to submit to the decision of the Powers on the conditions they had themselves proposed, they were ready to consent to the conclusion of a

regular armistice. They considered, however, that it should extend to six months, from October 1 to March 31. They requested, at the same time, that the Powers should name delegates to arrange the terms of the armistice on the spot, and stated that they were ready at once to give the necessary instructions to their troops, and that then the delegates would have to come to an understanding with the commanders of the contending armies on the details of the armistice, and with respect to the necessity of not permitting the Servians to re-occupy the positions now in the possession of the Imperial troops. The Porte further hoped that the Powers would take measures to put a stop to the introduction of arms and munitions of war into the Principalities, as well as to the influx of volunteers, and felt confident that the Powers, while impressing on the Principalities the necessity of scrupulously observing the obligations imposed by the armistice, would be able to prevent all attempts on their part to encourage, directly or indirectly, the insurrectionary movements in the neighbouring Provinces, or to furnish aid to the insurgents.

On the same day a general scheme of reform was promulgated for the whole Ottoman Empire, the substance of which was communicated to me on the 13th by the Turkish Ambassador. These reforms consisted in the establishment of a Senate and of a Representative Assembly to vote the Budget and taxes, a revision of the system of taxation, the reorganization of the Provincial administration, the full execution of the law of the vilayets, with a large extension of the right of election, and other measures of reform, including the practical measures which had been desired to be introduced into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Immediately on learning by telegraph from Sir H. Elliot the intention of the Porte to grant a six months' armistice, I pressed upon Count Schouvaloff and Count Beust the importance of their Governments inducing Servia to accept the armistice. I also urged this through Her Majesty's Embassies at Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rome, and sent instructions in the same sense to Belgrade and Montenegro.

The Russian Ambassador expressed his doubts whether the armistice would be accepted at Livadia. I thought it right to warn His Excellency that, however strong might be the feeling of national indignation against Turkish cruelties, it would be superseded by a very different sentiment if it were once believed by the English nation that Constantinople was threatened. I said that, rightly or wrongly, the conclusion to which every one here would come would be that the rejection by Russia of the Turkish proposal indicated a fixed purpose of going to war; and I entreated him to omit no effort to make his Government understand the light in which this resolution would be viewed by the English people.

On the 12th I learnt from Lord Lyons that the French Government would send immediately instructions to the French Agent at Belgrade to urge the Servians to accept the armistice, and on the 13th the Austrian Ambassador informed me that his Government accepted the proposal of six months' armistice, would do all in their power to procure its acceptance by other States, and would use their best efforts in that sense both at Belgrade and with the Prince of Montenegro. They still declared, however, that they could not determine their course as to a Conference without knowing the programme. They considered the exclusion of a Turkish Representative contrary to the Treaty of Paris, and they hoped that the questions of the armistice and Conference might be kept separate, and the armistice agreed to without being complicated by considerations as to future negotiations.

On the 12th the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople had expressed himself against a long armistice, and when reminded by Sir H. Elliot that his Government had asked a short time previously for one of three months, replied that circumstances had changed, and he did not believe that his Government would be satisfied with the present proposal; and on the 16th Count Schouvaloff communicated to me the telegram from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Livadia, October 14, of which the following is a translation:—

"We do not think an armistice of six months necessary or favourable to the conclusion of a durable peace, which we desire. We cannot exercise pressure on Servia or Montenegro to make them consent to the uncertainty of their difficult situation being so prolonged. Lastly, we consider that the financial and commercial position of all Europe, already intolerable, would suffer still more from this delay. We must insist ('*devons insister*,') on an armistice of a month or six weeks, the original proposal of England, subject to its being prolonged if the progress of the negotiations shows it to be necessary."

I told Count Schouvaloff that I had received this communication with regret, and pointed out to him that the proposal

of Her Majesty's Government was for an armistice of "not less than a month;" no objection being taken on our part to a longer term.

The Italian Government likewise demurred to the proposal for a long armistice.

Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government thought it right to make an appeal to that of Germany, which had hitherto remained uncommitted to either view. I accordingly requested the German Ambassador to lay the matter before the Cabinet of Berlin, and to inquire whether they saw an opportunity of exerting their influence to procure the acceptance of some compromise which might avert the danger, now to all appearance imminent, of an open rupture between Turkey and Russia.

On the 19th inst. His Excellency communicated to me Prince Bismarck's reply, which was to the effect that, although an armistice of six months appeared to the German Government acceptable, and they would have wished Russia to accept it, they did not think that, taking into account the position they had held till then, they would be justified in exercising a pressure on the resolutions of other Powers. Prince Bismarck suggested, however, that perhaps an armistice of six weeks might offer some chance of a solution.

In this state of things, as it was evident that any efforts to bring about the acceptance of the Turkish proposal of a six months' armistice by Servia and Montenegro were checked by the attitude of Russia, Her Majesty's Government felt that further efforts on their part were useless. I therefore informed the Russian Ambassador that, having accepted the Turkish proposal for a six months' armistice, Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to withdraw their acceptance or to make any new proposition. I stated, however, that Her Majesty's Government would offer no objection to a shorter term if the Porte were willing to consent to it, but that they would not press the Porte to do so.

I have since learnt from Sir Henry Elliot that the Porte has informed the Russian Government that they agree to an armistice of six weeks, on condition that if the negotiations are not ended by that time it should be renewed for a similar term, and again for two months if the second period passed without result.

In the foregoing summary of the negotiations I have indicated the successive steps which Her Majesty's Government have taken to secure an agreement among the Powers. Upon the application of Servia for their good offices, they first obtained the support of all the Powers to a proposal to the Porte of an armistice of not less than a month, and on the Porte advancing terms of peace as a counter-proposal, Her Majesty's Government submitted to Russia in the first instance, and then to the other Powers, provisions which might, in their opinion, form the basis of pacification, and which likewise secured the concurrence of the Powers. When subsequently difficulty occurred in obtaining the acceptance of these provisions by the Porte, Her Majesty's Government, again in concert with Russia, recommended that the proposal of an armistice should be reverted to, and pressed it upon the Porte in the strongest manner of which diplomatic action will admit, at the same time suggesting a Conference — a suggestion which, from what had previously passed, Her Majesty's Government had reason to suppose would also prove acceptable to the Russian Government. If obstacles have been interposed which have frustrated the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, they have not been occasioned by any failure on their part to meet objections in a conciliatory spirit. The object which has been sought throughout has been to arrive at a speedy and durable pacification.

Her Majesty's Government have felt that the continuance of the present war, which was commenced in defiance of the public remonstrances of Russia and the Powers, is all the more lamentable from being unnecessary, since there are no avowed ends to be attained by it which could not be better and more surely arrived at by peaceable discussion. It has long been evident that, so far as the improvement of the condition of the disturbed districts of Turkey and of the non-Mussulman population generally throughout the Empire is concerned, the unaided action of Servia and Montenegro could have no practical effect, and that from the time when the question passed into the hands of the mediating Powers further bloodshed served only to add to the distress and misery of the population.

Her Majesty's Government have done all that has been in their power to procure the cessation of hostilities and the re-establishment of peace, for which Servia and Montenegro appealed to their good offices. They believed that this would be accomplished by a prolonged armistice, and supported that proposal accordingly, feeling convinced that such an armistice meant peace; nor could they regard the period as unreasonable inasmuch as the discussions which took place

in 1861 with regard to the constitution of the Lebanon occupied from January 22 to June 9. They regret that other counsels have prevailed, and that the uncertainty of the situation has thus been continued, with the commercial and agricultural distress which must ensue from it in Servia and Montenegro and the adjacent districts. They are unable to see how the constantly impending possibility of war can be otherwise than ruinous to all the countries concerned, and would hail with satisfaction any proposal which might bring such a state of things to an end.

They cannot, however, consider that it lies with them to advance any fresh propositions; and, while most anxious to cooperate with the other Powers in any measures of pacification in which the Powers may concur, must refrain from pledging themselves to anything which may impede their liberty of action hereafter should the rights and interests of this country be affected.

Your Excellency will read this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, and give his Excellency a copy of it, stating at the same time that Her Majesty's Government feel assured that he will find in it a convincing proof of the earnest desire which they have shown to act in concert with the Russian Government, and to maintain in all respects the good relations subsisting between Great Britain and Russia.

I am, &c.,
DERBY.

No. 7.

ABSTRACT OF DESPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, DATED NOV. 19, 1876:—

The Russian Chancellor says that his Government has agreed to the English proposal of a Conference "most willingly," "and the London Cabinet may depend on our assistance in arriving by agreement at a pacific solution of the present crisis." Lord Derby agrees with the indispensable necessity of guarantees for the execution of the reforms which may be promised by Turkey; "we differ in opinion only on the means of realising this object."

The London Cabinet would reconcile it with the letter of stipulations concluded in other times, in another situation, and other ideas, without taking account of the twenty years which have elapsed and of the painful experience which they have brought. This experience has shown, on the clearest evidence, that European action in Turkey has been condemned to powerlessness by the stipulations of 1856, and that the Porte profits by that to perpetuate the system, ruinous for her and for Christian subjects, disastrous to the general peace, revolting to the sentiments of humanity and to the conscience of Christian Europe, which she has pursued for twenty years with the certainty of complete impunity.

The despatch proceeds to say:—If the Great Powers wish to accomplish a real work, and not expose themselves to the periodical and aggravated return of this dangerous crisis, it is impossible that they should persevere in the system which permits the germs of it to exist and develop with the inflexible logic of facts. It is necessary to escape from this vicious circle and to recognise that the independence and integrity of Turkey must be subordinated to the guarantees demanded by humanity, the sentiments of Christian Europe, and the general peace. The Porte has been the first to infringe the engagement which she contracted by the Treaty of 1856 with regard to her Christian subjects. It is the right and duty of Europe to dictate to her the conditions on which alone it can on its part consent to the maintenance of the political *status quo* created by that treaty; and since the Porte is incapable of fulfilling them, it is the right and duty of Europe to substitute itself for her to the extent necessary to ensure their execution.

Russia (the despatch goes on) is more directly and seriously interested in this matter than the other Powers, but she regards it none the less as one of general interest, and her own views "are free from all exclusive *arrière pensée*." Count Schouvaloff is instructed to leave a copy of the despatch with Lord Derby, and the belief is expressed that the British Minister "will find in it the proof of our sincere desire to act in concert with the Government of Great Britain, so that the principles upon which the two countries have agreed as the bases of the pacification of the East may not remain, as in the past, a dead letter, a barren programme, without sincerity or efficacy, leaving constantly suspended over the relations of the two countries and over the peace of Europe the menace of the dangers which disturb them to-day."

III.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, SIGNED AT BUDA PESTH, ON DECEMBER 5.

Article I.—The subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolical Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the territories and Possessions including the colonies and foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall enjoy therein during the continuance of this Treaty, with respect to residence and the exercise of commerce and trade, the same rights as, and shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in these respects.

Article II.—The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, Austria-Hungary, which are imported into the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, British possessions, which are imported into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation or transit, shall therein, during the continuance of this treaty, be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subjected to no higher or other duties than, the produce and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the exportation of any goods to the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, than on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. The two high contracting parties likewise guarantee to each other treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country in regard to the transit of goods through the territory of the one from and to the territory of the other.

Article III.—Every reduction in the tariff of import and export duties, as well as every favour or immunity that one of the contracting parties grants to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be participated in simultaneously and unconditionally by the other.

Article IV.—The stipulations of the foregoing Articles, I. to III., relative to the reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country shall not apply—1. To those special and ancient privileges which are accorded to Turkish subjects for the Turkish trade in Austria-Hungary. 2. To those advantages which are or may be granted on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the neighbouring countries solely for the purpose of facilitating the frontier traffic, or to those reductions of, or exemptions from, Customs duties which are only valid in the said Monarchy for certain frontiers, or for the inhabitants of certain districts. 3. To the obligations imposed upon either of the high contracting parties by a Customs Union already concluded, or which may hereafter be concluded.

Article V.—Neither of the high contracting parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to the third country most favoured in this respect.

Article VI.—The subjects of one of the two high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects with regard to rights of ownership over trade and manufacture marks, and other distinctive marks of goods or their packages, as well as over patterns, and designs for manufactures. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty will not, however, be able to claim in Austria-Hungary the exclusive right to a mark or other indication on a pattern or design unless they have deposited two specimens of it in the Chambers of Commerce at Vienna and Buda-Pesth.

Article VII.—The present treaty shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1877, and remain in operation until the 31st of December of the same year.

Article VIII.—The present treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna,

by the 31st of December, 1876, at latest. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Buda-Pesth, on the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1876.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ANDRASSY.

Protocol annexed to Treaty.

On proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and on the demand addressed to him by the Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor and King hereby declares that the stipulation contained in Paragraph 3 of Article IV. only refers to the Customs Union between the said Monarchy and the Principality of Lichtenstein.

The Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty takes note of this declaration.

The present Protocol, drawn up in duplicate, was signed at Buda-Pesth, on the 5th December, 1876.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ANDRASSY.

IV.

THE CYCLONE WAVE IN BENGAL.

EXTRACTS FROM A MINUTE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, ON THE CYCLONE AND STORM-WAVE IN THE DISTRICTS OF BACKERGUNGE AND NOACOLLY, DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1876.

". . . . There was a severe cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on the night of the 31st of October. But it was not the wind which proved so destructive, though that was bad enough; it was the storm-wave, sweeping along to a height of from ten feet to twenty feet, according to different localities; in some places, where it met with any resistance, it mounted even higher than that. I will endeavour to have meteorological inquiry made as to how and from what direction this inundation came. The Noacolly people think it came from the sea right up the great river (Megna) with salt water; that then the cyclone turned round and rolled the fresh water from the river downwards; that with this refluence there was a piling up, as it were, of fresh and salt water, venting itself by a rush all over the surrounding tracts. I am not sure that this is the true explanation. It is understood that the eastern coast of the Megna and the Sundeep Island, adjacent thereto, caught the inundation from the south-west. But the almost unvarying direction of the rent, deflected and uprooted trees in the islands of Hattea and Dukhin Shahbazpore and the western coast of the Megna convinced us that there the storm broke from the north and north-east. In the evening the weather was a little windy and hazy, and had been somewhat hot; but the people, a million or thereabouts of souls, retired to rest apprehending nothing. But before 11 o'clock the wind suddenly freshened, and about midnight there arose a cry of 'The water is on us!' and a great wave burst over the country several feet high; it was followed by another wave, and again by a third, all three rushing rapidly southwards, the air and wind being chilly cold. The people were thus caught up before they had time even to climb on to their roofs, and were lifted to the surface of the water, together with the beams and thatches of their cottages. But the homesteads are surrounded by trees—palms, bamboos, and a large thorny species called madâr. The people were then borne by the water on to the tops and branches of these trees. Those who were thus stopped were saved, those who were not must have been swept away and were lost. Doubtless there must have been variation in detail in this struggle for life with death. But there is an extraordinary sameness in the general manner in which people were saved or lost. In most cases they would show us the particular tree on which they stuck, and generally the survivors pointed to the severe scratches they received from the prickly branches of the madâr trees; in reality, these thorns and prickles held them tight, as if with natural grappling-hooks, and prevented them from being borne away. The mode of habitation is in this wise. Each hamlet consists of four or six houses (to each house a family); these are built (thatch and matting) on a slightly raised platform, composed of earth thrown up from the surrounding ditch; they are surrounded by a wall of trees, high and

dense. It was this formation, unvarying in kind, though varying in degree, that prevented the loss of life from being universal. Indeed, the trees in their long-stretching arms, held up the poor drowning souls. In those hamlets where the trees grew thickly many lives were saved; in those hamlets where there happened to be gaps or breaks in the environment of trees most of the inhabitants were carried off. The bodies of the lost were carried to considerable distances, where they could not be identified. Most homesteads have dead strangers lying about, washed in from distant villages. The corpses began to putrefy before the water cleared off the grounds, so they are left unburied in numbers all over the country (in a Mahomedan population there is no cremation). They are, indeed, masses of corruption which no one can bear to approach, and they present a sickening spectacle. Mixed with human bodies are the bodies of cattle, all heaped up together. The smell in many places was distressing to us as we walked through the fields from village to village. Weather-tossed seamen in the Bay of Bengal saw many corpses floated out from land with the waves. Corpses from the Sundeep Island were flung on to the seashore at Chittagong; and living persons were borne thither across an arm of the sea, clinging to the roofs or beams of their own houses, as if upon rafts . . . .

"The force of the inundation appears to have lasted in most places from about midnight to 2 a.m.—that is, for two hours. By daybreak there was much subsidence of flood, and by noon next day the survivors had come down from the trees and regained *terra firma*. But they must have been foodless and shelterless for the rest of that day and all the next day. After that, however, they began to re-assemble, not, indeed, at the ruins of their homesteads, which had been carried away entirely, but at the sites and foundations. They took out their stores of grain buried in pits, dried those which were wet—the sun having come out in the cleared sky—and cooked such as were undamaged. At every homestead which I visited I found the people engaged in drying their grain. They also made frameworks with broken branches, over which they threw sheets and cloths, such as they had about them at the moment, and so made little tent-like habitations. Plantain trees abounded, but the fruit was mostly destroyed. The cocoanuts, however, very frequently stood through the storm, and must have afforded some sustenance . . . .

"We apprehend that in an area of some 3,000 square miles out of 1,062,000 persons suddenly thrown into more or less of danger, 215,000 must have perished. This, of course, is only an estimate; the exact number cannot be known yet awhile, perhaps never will be known. We found in some villages 30 per cent. of the inhabitants lost, in others 50 per cent., in some even 70 per cent. . . . . "

V.

"DOMESDAY BOOK."

A Short Summary of the Landowners' Returns laid before Parliament this Year.

The extent of the assessable land in the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Metropolis, as shown in the returns, is 72,117,766 acres: England, 33,013,515; Scotland, 18,946,694; and Ireland, 20,157,557. The population, exclusive of the Metropolis, is 28,227,291: England, 19,458,009; Scotland, 3,359,847; and Ireland, 5,409,435: and the total number of inhabited houses is 5,212,932: England, 3,841,354; Scotland, 412,185; and Ireland, 959,393.

The total number of landowners in England, exclusive of the Metropolis, is 972,836, with a rental of 99,352,301*l.*; in Scotland, the landowners number 132,131, with a rental of 18,696,774*l.*; in Ireland, 68,716 landowners, rental 13,417,758*l.*

In England the owners of 5,000 acres and upwards, numbering 874, hold 9,367,031 acres, or more than one-fourth of the land. The owners of 1,000 acres and upwards, numbering 5,408, hold

18,695,528 acres, which is more than one-half; and those of 500 acres and upwards, numbering 10,207, hold 22,013,206 acres, or two-thirds of the whole of England. In Scotland 24 owners hold 4,931,884, or more than one-fourth; 171 owners hold 11,029,228 acres, which is more than one-half; 330 owners hold 13,179,339 acres, or more than two-thirds of the whole of Scotland. In Ireland 292 owners hold 6,458,100 acres, or about one-third; 744 owners hold 9,612,728 acres, which is nearly one-half, and 1,942 owners hold 13,287,996 acres, which is about two-thirds of the whole of Ireland.

In England one person in 20 of the population is an owner of land; in Scotland one person in 25; and in Ireland one person in 79. In England the average extent of land held by each owner is 33A. 3R. 30P.; in Scotland it is 143A. 1R. 6P., and in Ireland it is 293A. 0R. 32P. In England the average estimated rental of each owner is 102*l.* 3*s.*, in Scotland it is 141*l.* 8*s.*, and in Ireland the rateable value of each owner is 195*l.* 3*s.*

VI.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into and payments out of the Exchequer between April 1, 1875, and March 31, 1876:—

RECEIPTS.

	Budget estimate for 1875–6	Total receipts into Exchequer from April 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876
Balance April 1, 1875:—	£	£
Bank of England	—	4,662,261
Bank of Ireland	—	1,603,061
Revenue.		
Customs	19,500,000	20,020,000
Excise	27,740,000	27,626,000
Stamps	10,600,000	11,002,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,450,000	2,496,000
Property and Income Tax	3,900,000	4,109,000
Post Office	5,750,000	5,950,000
Telegraph Service	1,200,000	1,245,000
Crown Lands	385,000	395,000
Miscellaneous	4,100,000	4,288,693
	75,625,000	77,131,693
Total including balance		83,397,015
Other Receipts.		
Money raised for purchase of shares in the Suez Canal (in part)		3,300,000
Advances, under various Acts, repaid to the Exchequer		1,744,291
Money raised for Fortifications and Military Barracks		250,000
Do. for Local Loans by Exchequer Bonds		2,200,000
Totals		90,890,306

EXPENDITURE.

	Estimate for the financial year, including Supplementary Grants	Total issue out of Exchequer to meet payments, from April 1, 1875, to March 31, 1876
	£	£
Permanent charge of Debt	27,400,000	27,400,000
Interest on Local and Temporary Loans	70,000	43,750
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	1,590,000	*1,557,090
Supply Services	47,943,000	47,420,933
Estimate	77,003,000	
Expenditure		76,421,773
Other Payments.		
Purchase of Shares in the Suez Canal (covered by Loan)		4,000,000
Advances, under various Acts, issued by the Exchequer		4,529,579
Expenses of Fortifications and Military Barracks		450,000
Exchequer Bills paid off		37,500
Surplus Income applied to reduce Debt		331,867
		85,770,719
Balances on March 31, 1876 :—		
Bank of England		3,826,896
Bank of Ireland		1,292,691
Total		90,890,306

* Including £280,150. 10*s.*, the amount of the 'New Sinking Fund' issued to the National Debt Commissioners, under the Acts 38 & 39 Vic., c. 45.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 8. Henry, Duke of Richmond; Earl of Kinsara and Duke of Gordon.

William, Earl of Abergavenny; Earl of Lewes and Marquis of Abergavenny.

Edward M. S. Granville, Lord Wharncliffe; Viscount Carlton and Earl of Wharncliffe.

John, Earl of Erne; Baron Fermanagh, of Lisnaskea.

John Ralph Ormsby-Gore, Esq.; Baron Harlech, of Harlech.

Henry Gerard Sturt, Esq.; Baron Alington. of Crichel.

John Tollemache, Esq.; Baron Tollemache, of Helmingham-hall.

Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, Bart.; Baron Gerard, of Bryn.

— 12. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D.; Bishop of Colombo.

— 13. C. C. Graham, Esq.; Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

— 15. J. P. Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.; Governor of Barbadoes and other West India Islands.

Admiral Sir M. Seymour, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty.

— 21. Rev. F. J. Holland, M.A.; Chaplain in Ordinary: Rev. W. Barker, M.A.; Hon. Chaplain to Her Majesty.

— 25. E. L. Layard, Esq.; Consul in New Caledonia.

— 27. Andries Stockenstrom, Esq.; Judge of the Land Court of Griqua Land West.

Feb. 2. John Shaw, Esq.; Treasurer for Sierra Leone.

— 11. G. T. Ricketts, Esq.; Consul at Tiflis.

— 12. Lord Lytton; Governor-General of India.

E. H. Burrows, B.A.; Inspector of Schools.

— 16. Right Hon, B. Disraeli; Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.; Viscount Crichton; Rowland Winn, Esq.; and Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart.: Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain.

— 18. John Henry Scourfield, of the Mote and of Williamston, both in the county of Pembroke, Esq.; Richard Thomas Gilpin, of Hockliffe Grange, in the County of Bedford, Esq.; John Leslie, of Glasslough, in the County of Monaghan, Esq.; Gilbert Greenall, of Walton-hall, in the County Palatine of Chester, Esq.; John Hardy, of Dunstall, in the County of Stafford, Esq.; John Walrond Walrond, of Bradfield and of Newcourt, both in the County of Devon, Esq.; Gerald William Henry Codrington, of Dodington, in the County of Gloucester, Esq.; Baronets.

— 19. Right Hon. W. H. Gregory; K.M.G.; A. N. Birch, Esq.; C.M.G.

Hon. Henry Prendergast Vereker; Consul for La Manche and Ile et Vilaine; Edward Henry Walker, Esq.; Consul for the Provinces of Pernambuco, Paraiba, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte, and Ceará; Major Frederic Lewis David; Vice-Consul at Pensacola.

— 23. Lieut.-General Sir Edward Cust; Baronet.

— 24. Lieut.-General Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B.; Master of the Ceremonies.

March 8. Sholto Thomas Pemberton, Esq.; Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

— 9. John Douglas, Esq., C.M.G.; Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

— 13. James Robert Longden, Esq., C.M.G.; Charles Peter Layard, Esq., C.M.G.; K.C.S.I.

Charles Cameron Lees, Esq.; Arthur

Macalister, Esq.; John Gardiner Austin, Esq.; Charles Hutton Gregory, Esq., C.E.; Hoo ah Kay (Whampoa), Esq.; C.S.I.

March 23. Major-General the Hon. Francis Colborne; K.C.B.

Captain A. Buller; C.B.

— 24. Edmund Hay Currie, Esq.; Knight.

Sir John B. Karslake, Kt.; Privy Councillor.

— 30. Richard Cayley, Esq.; Queen's Advocate for Ceylon.

— 31. Commander Sir J. Hawley Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G.; Governor of Newfoundland.

April 3. H. A. Cowper, Esq.; Consul-General in Cuba.

W. Gifford Palgrave, Esq.; Consul in the Philippine Islands.

— 17. The Earl of Galloway; High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

— 18. Rev. W. R. Freemantle, M.A.; Dean of Ripon.

— 20. G. A. Stevens, Esq.; Consul in St. Thomas and Sainte Croix.

— 26. Lovell Barchett Clarence, Esq.; Puisne Judge in Ceylon.

Rupert Ryder and J. Cobbold Smith, Esqrs.; Members of Legislative Council in Fiji.

— 27. W. Keswick, Esq.; Member of Legislative Council in Hongkong.

King Pitman Penchoen, Esq.; Member of Legislative Council in Montserrat.

— 28. James Topp, Esq.; Member of Legislative Council in the Gambia Settlement.

— 29. Rev. Louis George Mylne, M.A.; Bishop of Bombay.

May 1. Sir Datu Tummongong Abubakr Sri, Maharajah of Johore; G.C.M.G.

Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D.; Canon of Westminster.

— 5. Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq.; Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

— 6. A. N. Birch, Esq., C.M.G.; Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon.

— 8. H. J. Murray, Esq.; Consul at Buenos Ayres.

Hon. H. C. Vivian; Consul General in Egypt.

— 10. Major-Gen. E. Stanton, C.B.; Chargé d'Affaires to the King of Bavaria.

Lieut.-Col. Mansfield; Consul General in Moldavia and Wallachia.

— 11. Lieut. Percy Sanderson, Consul at Galatz.

— 13. Earl Beauchamp; Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire.

— 15. Gervaise Le Gros, Esq.; Viscount of the Island of Jersey.

— 17. Sir Henry Bartle E. Frere; G.C.B.

Charles, Lord Suffield; K.C.B.

May 18. Rev. W. Harrison; Priest in Ordinary to the Chapel Royal.

J. T. Fitzgerald Callaghan, Esq.; Governor of the Falkland Islands.

— 19. Sir Henry Bartle E. Frere; Bart.

— 24. Frederick Purefoy Hoare, Esq.; Auditor-General of Malta.

— 25. John Gorrie, Esq.; Chief Justice in Fiji.

— 26. Lord Dufferin; G.C.B.

— 27. A. Raby, Esq.; Consul for Maine.

— 31. C. E. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D.; Surgeon Oculist in Ireland to Her Majesty.

June 1. C. A. D. Barclay, Esq.; Auditor and Accountant-General for Ceylon.

— 7. Gustavus Hennings, Esq.; Member of Legislative Council of Fiji.

— 8. E. A. Liardet, R.N.; Consul in the Navigator's Islands.

— 9. Thomas George, Lord Northbrook; Earl of Northbrook and Viscount Baring of Lee.

— 15. C. T. Bidwell, Esq.; Consul for the Canary Isles.

W. K. Green, Esq.; Consul for Scutari.

— 16. Adam Gib Ellis, Esq.; Puisne Judge in Mauritius.

— 19. A. Gollan, Esq.; Consul for Nicaragua.

— 27. H. Cowie, Esq.; R. M. Fowler, Esq.; H. M. G. Markheim, Esq.; Inspectors of Schools.

Thomas Howell, Esq.; George Webbe Dasent; Charles Wyville-Thompson; Knights.

— 28. Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; and Sir Philip Wodehouse; G.C.S.I.

— 30. General Lord Napier of Magdala; Governor of Gibraltar.

July 7. Andrew Scoble, Esq.; Q.C.

— 21. Sir Augustus Paget, K.C.B.; Privy Councillor.

James Taylor Ingham, Esq.; Henry Arthur Hunt, C.B.; William Henry Wyatt, Esq.; Daniel Macnee, Esq., LL.D.: and David Patrick Chalmers, Esq.; Knights.

— 22. Maj.-General Maitland, C.B.; Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

E. L. O'Malley, Esq.; Attorney-General in Jamaica.

— 24. W. H. M. Read and W. Adamson, Esqrs.; Members of Legislative Council of Straits Settlements.

— 25. P. Anstie Smith, Esq.; Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

Aug. 1. J. S. White, Esq.; Judge in the High Court at Calcutta.

— 2. A. K. Stephenson, Esq.; H. M. Procurator in Causes Maritime, Foreign, Civil, and Ecclesiastical.

Aug. 7. C. A. G. Philipps, Esq.; Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Haverfordwest.

— 12. Right Hon. B. Disraeli; Keeper of the Privy Seal.

W. H. Marsh, Esq.; Auditor-General for Mauritius.

— 14. Right Hon. C. J. Noel; Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

Sir Richard Temple; Bart.

J. A. Chateauneuf, Esq.; Collector of Customs for Mauritius.

— 15. J. Tucker, Esq.; Colonial Secretary for the Bermudas.

— 16. Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli; Viscount Hughenden and Earl of Beaconsfield, in Bucks.

— 17. Right Hon. James Falshaw; Bart.

John Steell and Herbert S. Oakeley, Esqs.; Knights.

— 19. William Mylne and Luke Samuel Leake, Esqrs.; Knights.

— 28. J. M. Matthews and J. S. George, Esqs.; Members of Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands.

— 29. Lieut.-Col. Pratt, R.E.; Member of Executive Council of Fiji.

Sep. 5. J. Shergold, Esq.; Consul at Archangel.

— 14. Rev. G. G. Bradley, M.A.; Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. J. Fleming, B.D.; Hon. Chaplain.

— 20. Lieut.-Colonel Duncan; C.S.I.

— 21. F. C. Maude, Esq.; Consul-General at Warsaw.

— 26. Mortimer Sackville-West, Esq.; Baron Sackville of Knole.

— 27. Henry Scholfield, Esq.; Knight.

Lord Muncaster; Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cumberland.

Sir Richard C. Musgrave; Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Westmoreland.

Oct. 5. Sir Colin Blackburn; Baron Blackburn of Killearn and Lord of Appeal.

— 6. Right Hon. E. S. Gordon, L.C.; Baron Gordon of Drumearn, and Lord of Appeal.

— 10. Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.; Lieutenant of Kincardine.

— 11. J. H. de Ricci, Esq.; Substitute-Procureur and Advocate-General for Mauritius.

— 13. William Watson, Esq.; Queen's Advocate for Scotland.

— 20. William Riddle, Esq.; Consul for the Island of Cyprus.

Chaloner Alabaster, Esq.; Consul at Ningpo: W. E. King, Esq.; Consul at Taiwan.

— 24. W. T. Gairdner, M.D.; Physician in Ordinary for Scotland.

Oct. 26. Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B.; Bart.

— 27. Sir George Bramwell; Sir William Balliol Brett; and Sir Richard Amphlett; Lords of Appeal.

Nov 3. Henry Manisty, Esq., Q.C.; and Henry Hawkins, Esq., Q.C.; Judges of the High Court of Justice.

— 7. Henry Charles Lopes, Esq., Q.C.; Judge of the High Court of Justice.

— 8. Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Chaplain in Ordinary; and Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, M.A.; Hon. Chaplain to the Queen.

— 10. Hon. T. G. Grosvenor; C.B.

— 16. Earl of Haddington; Lieutenant of the County of Haddington.

— 17. J. R. MacArthur, Esq.; Member of Legislative Council of Straits Settlements.

— 18. W. J. Roach, Esq.; Member of Legislative Council of Labuan.

— 20. Sir William Hackett, Kt.; Chief Justice in Ceylon.

— 21. J. W. Garrick, Esq.; Attorney-General for Fiji.

Ven. E. R. Johnson, M.A.; Bishop of Calcutta.

Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.; and Sir Edwin B. Johnson, K.C.B.; Members of Council of the Governor-General of India.

— 23. Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B.; Baron Airey, of Killingworth in Northumberland.

— 28. The Duke of Marlborough; Lieut.-General, and General-Governor of Ireland.

C. H. B. Elliott, Esq.; F. A. S. Freeland, Esq.; F. B. de Saumarez, Esq.; Inspectors of Schools.

Henry Manisty, Esq.; Henry Hawkins, Esq.; Henry C. Lopes, Esq.; Kts.

— 29. Theodore Ford, Esq.; Senior Puisne Judge in the Straits Settlements.

Dec. 1. Captain George Nares; K.C.B.

— 2. Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.; Governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands.

— 4. Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.; Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

— 5. J. H. A. Macdonald, Esq.; Solicitor-General for Scotland.

— 9. Captain Henry Stephenson, R.N.; C.B.

— 20. Sir David Chalmers, Kt.; Chief Justice in the Gold Coast Colony.

— 21. J. Marshall, Esq.; Puisne Judge in the same.

— 22. T. W. Jackson, Esq.; Puisne Judge in the same.

James Adam, Esq.; Lord of Justiciary in Scotland.

— 30. G. S. Tucker, Esq.; Member of Council in the Bermudas.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, and *Lord Privy Seal*, Right Hon. B. Disraeli, created Earl of Beaconsfield August 1876.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns.
Lord President of the Council, Duke of Richmond.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.
Secretary of State, Home Department, Right Hon. R. A. Cross.
Secretary of State, Foreign Department, Earl of Derby.
Secretary of State, Colonial Department, Earl of Carnarvon.
Secretary of State, War Department, Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
Secretary of State, Indian Department, Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of Admiralty, Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt.
Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.

SHERIFFS FOR 1876.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—George Sowerby, of Putteridge Bury, Luton, Esq.
BERKSHIRE.—John Hargreaves, of Maiden Erleigh, near Reading, Esq.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Sir William Robert Clayton, of Harleyford, Great Marlow, Bart.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Charles Isham Strong, of Thorpe Hall, Peterborough, Esq.
CHESHIRE.—John Baskervyle Glegg, of Withington Hall, Chelford, Esq.
CORNWALL.—Francis Gilbert Enys, of Enys, Esq.
CUMBERLAND.—George John Johnson, of Castlesteads, Brampton, Esq.
DERBYSHIRE.—Nathaniel Charles Curzon, of Etwall Hall, Esq.
DEVONSHIRE.—William Henry Peters, of Harefields, Esq.
DORSETSHIRE.—John Clavell Mansel-Pleydell, of Longthorns, Esq.
DURHAM.—Henry Edward Surtees, of Redworth House and Redworth Grove, Esq.
ESSEX.—Christopher John Hume Tower, of Weald Hall, South Weald, Esq.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Edmund Waller, of Farmington, near Northleach, Esq.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—John Harding, of Tattenhall Lodge, Leamington, and the Lynch, Pembridge, Herefordshire, Esq.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—John Gwyn-Jeffreys, of Ware Priory, Esq.
KENT.—Edward Lloyd, of Lillesden, Hawkhurst, Esq.
LANCASHIRE.—Oliver Ormerod Walker, of Chesham, Esq.
LEICESTERSHIRE.—Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, of Bosworth Park, Bart.
LINCOLNSHIRE.—Sir John Henry Thorold, of Syston Park, Bart.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Edward Kennard, of Blaenavon House, near Pontypool, Esq.
NORFOLK.—Sir William Hovell Browne Ffolkes, of Hillington, Bart.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Thomas William Rhodes, of Flore Fields, Esq.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Calverley Bewicke, of Close House, Wylam-on-Tyne, Esq.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—John Elliott Burnside, of Gedling, Esq.
OXFORDSHIRE.—Holford Cotton Risley, of Deddington, Esq.
RUTLAND.—Edward Frewen, of Braunston, Esq.
SHROPSHIRE.—Arthur Mostyn Owen, of Woodhouse, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE.—Henry Duncan Shrine, of Warleigh, Bathford, Bath, Esq.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Richard Rodfern Goodlad, of Hill Place, Droxford, Esq.
STAFFORDSHIRE.—Richard Holt Briscoe, of Somerford Hall, Brewood, near Penkridge, Esq.
SUFFOLK.—Harry Spencer Waddington, of Cavenham Hall, Esq.
SURREY.—Charles Churchill, of Weybridge Park, Weybridge, Esq.
SUSSEX.—William Courtenay Morland, of Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, Esq.
WARWICKSHIRE.—William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale, near Atherstone, Esq.

Westmoreland.—Edward Balme Wheatley Balme, of High Close, Loughrigg, Ambleside, Esq.
Wiltshire.—William Henry Poynder, of Hartham, Chippenham, Esq.
Worcestershire.—George Wallace, of Eardiston, near Tenbury, Esq.
Yorkshire.—Henry Myles Stapylton, of Myton Hall, Esq.

WALES.

North and South.

Anglesey.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bramston Smith, of Pencraig, Llangefni.
Breconshire.—Mordecai Jones, of Morganwg House, Brecon, Esq.
Cardiganshire.—George Griffiths Williams, of Wallog, near Aberystwith, Esq.
Carmarthenshire.—James Bucklay, of Castellgorvod, Esq.
Carnarvonshire.—Robert Carreg, of Carreg, Esq.
Denbighshire.—Thomas Barnes, of The Quinta, Oswestry, Esq.
Flintshire.—Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley Conwy, of Bodrhyddan, Esq.
Glamorganshire.—Thomas Picton Turbervill, of Gwenny Abbey, Esq.
Merionethshire.—Thomas Taylor, of The Cliff, Esq.
Montgomeryshire.—Richard John Edmunds, of Edmerton, Esq.
Pembrokeshire.—Charles Allen, of Tenby, Esq.
Radnorshire.—Sir Richard Green Price, of Norton Manor, Presteign, Bart.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

OXFORD.

Trinity Term, 1875.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Classis I.

Asquith, W. W., Balliol.
Fenning, W. D., University.
Gent, G. W., University.
Gore, C. (*a*), Balliol.
Mee, J. H. (*b*), Queen's.
Raleigh, T., Balliol.
Wintle, H. G., Christchurch.

Classis II.

Argles, M. F., Balliol.
De Winton, F. H., Balliol.
Mulholland, A. W., Balliol.
Shirres, L., Christchurch.

Classis III.

Armitstead, G. H., Balliol.
Campbell, C. G., Balliol.
Collins, J. G., University.
Dunston, F. W., Wadham.
Perry, C. C., New.
Wilde, J. D., Brasenose.
Williams, T. Ll. L., Jesus.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Classis I.

Fletcher, L., Balliol.
Jones, A. F., Brasenose.
Stevens, F. H., Queen's.
Wiliams, P., Corpus.

Classis II.

Dalby, F. H., Christchurch.
Trew, C. O., All Souls.

Classis III.

Clarke, H., Pembroke.
Weaver, F. W., Magdalen.

(*a*) Fellow of Trinity. (*b*) Fellow of Merton.

Classis IV.

Chapman, S. M., Keble.
Gardiner, T. G., Balliol.
Hawkins, E. L., Merton.
Lester, J. M., University.
May, T. A., St. Mary's Hall.

Examiners.

H. Furneaux.
W. W. Capes.
W. C. Sidgwick.
J. Bywater.
E. S. Talbot.

In Scientia Naturali.

Classis I.

Croft, W. B., Pembroke.
Davidson, W. E., Balliol.
Ford, L. F., Keble.
Price, J. A. P., Queen's.
Richmond, J., Merton.
Williamson, R. I., Christchurch.

Classis II.

Freeman, E. V., Brasenose.
Oldham, R. W., Keble.

Classis III.

Baden-Powell, F. S., Balliol.

Classis IV.

None.

Examiners.

J. A. Dale.
W. Odling.
M. Foster.

Classis IV.

Jones, T. B., Jesus.
Tatum, H. F., Balliol.

Examiners.

F. Harrison.
S. W. Bromfield.
G. Edmundson.

In Sacra Theologia.

Classis I.

Miller, A. J., Exeter.

Classis II.

Clayton, H. E., Brasenose.
Townend, E., Exeter.
Wright, G. H. B., Queen's.

Classis III.

Boevey, R. C., University.
Buller, S. R. A., Queen's.
Coussmaker, J. O., Trinity.
Denny, E., Pembroke.
Doble, W. J. C., Exeter.
Giblin, H., St. Edmund Hall.
Maples, C., University.
Pope, M. M., St. John's.
Rickards, M. S. C., Merton.
Shelmerdine, N., Exeter.
Swinnerrton, G. J., St. John's.

Classis IV.

Christie, C. M., Queen's.
Duthy, R., Keble.
Fenwick, W. A., St. John's.
Finch, E. S., St. Edmund Hall.
Fox, T., Oriel.
Jones, John D., Merton.
Joy, F. W., Oriel.
Joyce, J. B., Keble.
Lee, R. E., Magdalen.
Murphy, C. H., Queen's.
Parkinson, J.

Examiners.

G. Rawlinson.
T. E. Espin.
J. W. Nutt.

In Jurisprudentia.

Classis I.

Cripps, C. A., New.
Freeth, H., Oriel.
Leahy, J. W., University.
Whimney, F., Worcester.

Classis II.

Barrett, J., St. John's.
Clutterbuck, E. H., University.
Crosse, E. T., Exeter.
Morrell, C. F., Lincoln.
Ogle, A. J. S., St. John's.
Shirley, W. S., Balliol.

Classis III.

Bartrum, B. T., Brasenose.
Brown, C. F. Lincoln.
Hood, S. F., Magdalen.
Jackson, R. P., Exeter.
Lawford, L. E., New.
Lees, J. A., University.
Lewis, J. E., Merton.
Niblett, A. E., Exeter.
Thornton, S. L., Lincoln.

Classis IV.

Campbell, F. G. B., Exeter.
Highton, A. C., Queen's.
Pinhey, R. W. S., University.

Examiners.

T. E. Holland.
K. E. Digby.
A. V. Dicey.

Pro Gradu Baccalaurei in Jure Civili.

Classis I.

Eastwick, J. A. B., Trinity.
Kidston, J. W., Queen's.

Classis II.

Roberts, A. W. A. B., Lincoln.

Classis III.

Eversley, W. P., Queen's.
Wedderburn, H. G., Balliol.

Examiners.

J. Bryce.
T. E. Holland.
A. V. Dicey.
K. E. Digby.

In Historia Moderna.

Classis I.

Corbett, C. J. K., New.
Macartney, W. G. E., Exeter.
Prothero, R. E. (*a*), Balliol.
Pulling, F. S., Exeter.
Twemlow, F. R., Christchurch.

Classis II.

Barker, H. A., Wadham.
Bent, J. T., Wadham.
Coleridge, Hon. B., Trinity.
Dillon, C. A. F., Hertford.
Humfrey, F. M., Trinity.
Knox, L. N., Lincoln.
Peacock, W. G., Balliol.
Peake, H. W., Corpus.
Russell, W. E., Corpus.
Watson, W. G., Keble.

Classis III.

Adams, R. H., Merton.
Brierly, H., Wadham.
Brougham, H. W., Keble.
Davies, H. C., Lincoln.
Godden, J. E. W., Keble.
Hill, S., Queen's.
Prior, H. L., Exeter.
Walter, H. M., Oriel.

Classis IV.

Bridge, J. C., Exeter.
Knight-Bruce, G. W. H., Merton.
Miller, J. F., Trinity.
Reade, G. M. L., Exeter.
Reader, H. C. L., Merton.
Tatum, G. B., Christchurch.
Thomson, J. F. A., Trinity.

Examiners.

G. W. Kitchin.
J. R. Green.
R. Laing.

(*a*) Fellow of All Souls.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1876.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Clarke, F. A., Exeter.
Dalton, H. A. (*a*), Corpus.
Flanagan, J. W., Balliol.
Hobhouse, H., Balliol.
Lacaita, C. C., Balliol.
Moyle, J. B., New.
Parsons, C., Magdalen.
Paul, H. W., Corpus.
Rundall, G. W., New.
Selby, F. G., Wadham.
Solomon, J., Balliol.
Sonnerschein, E. A., University.
Wilson, A. J., St. John's.

CLASSIS II.

Arnold, W. T., University.
Baker, A. R., Exeter.
Blaxland, G. C., Pembroke.
Chambers, C. G. B. W., Worcester.
Dawson, J. E. le S., Corpus.
Deane, J., St. John's.
Donkin, E. H., Lincoln.
Drake, W. Y., New.
Faber, G. D., University.
Field, E. M., Trinity.
Fowler, H. N., New.
Gibson, J. C., Queen's.
Goodchild, W., New.
Gould, E. F. R., Exeter.
Hoare, H. E., Balliol.
Lacey, T. A., Balliol.
Lefroy, A. H. F., New.
Mackie, G. E., Queen's.
Maude, J. H. (*b*), Corpus.
Milnes, A., Lincoln.
Morgan, H. G., Merton.
Onions, J. H., Christchurch.
Richardson, R. T., University.
Seddon, H. C., University.
Simonds, R. H., Christchurch.
Simpson, F. P., Balliol.
Smith, W. H. P. (*c*), Trinity.
Snow, T., New.
Teesdale, C., St. John's.
Webb, E. J., Christchurch.
Williams, G. H., Lincoln.

CLASSIS III.

Archer, O. A., Lincoln.
Armitstead, F., Merton.
Audland, J. H., Magdalen.
Baden-Powell, G. S., Balliol.
Bathgate, W., Balliol.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Bowman, T., Wadham.
Fagan, W. F., Corpus.

CLASSIS II.

Cartwright, A., Queen's.
Christie, G. R., Magdalen.
Lane, J. S., Merton.
Phillips, F. B. W., Balliol.

CLASSIS III.

Drinkwater, A. E., Merton.
Knollys, A. A., Brasenose.
Saunders, A. R. H., University.
Simpson, C. E., Brasenose.

(*a*) Senior Student of Christchurch. (*b*) Fellow of Hertford.
(*c*) Senior Student of Christchurch.

Campbell, Sir A. S. L., Bart., University.
Cardew, A., Magdalen.
Chater, W. H., St. John's.
Cunningham, H., Brasenose.
Ellis, G., Balliol.
Hind, W., Balliol.
Langhorne, W. B., University.
Lovell, W. F., St. John's.
McDougall, T. H., St. John's.
Mellor, G. H., Lincoln.
Pulman, P. T., Pembroke.
Sharp, B., Brasenose.
Thomas, J. W., Worcester.
Wilkinson, H., Merton.
Willcocks, W. K., Exeter.

Classis IV.

Beck, F. J., Trinity.
Brooke, W. H., Magdalen.
Brown, H. S., St. John's.
Churton, T. T., New.
Collings, C. d'A., Trinity.
Cotes, W. H., Worcester.
Lang, A. H., St. John's.
Morice, H. E., Lincoln.
Morrice, W., Corpus.
Thompson, J. S., University.
Tudor, J. L., Exeter.
Waller, W. C., University.
Willmer, G. N., Balliol.

Classis IV.

Maude, R. W. de L., Magdalen.
Quayle, W., Balliol.
Sibley, G. W., Lincoln.

Examiners.

H. Furneaux.
G. E. Thorley.
T. H. Green.
L. Bywater.
E. S. Talbot.

Examiners.

F. Harrison.
S. W. Bromfield.
G. Edmundson.

In Scientia Naturali.

Classis I.

Dixon, H. B., Christchurch.
Don, R. B., Balliol.
Jones, G., Jesus.
Ridley, S. O., Exeter.
Smith, W. A., Christchurch.

Classis III.

None.

Classis IV.

Hird, J. D., Unattached.

Classis II.

Daly, E. O., University.
Elliott, J., Queen's.
Francis, Ll. L., Jesus.
Mallock, H. R. A., Hertford.
Tarbet, W. D., Christchurch.

Examiners.

J. A. Dale.
W. Odling.
H. Power.

In Jurisprudentia.

Classis I.

Marshall, R., Exeter.
Ranger, A. W. G., Worcester.

In Historia Moderna.

Classis I.

Broadmead, W. B., Trinity.
Bulpett, C. W. L., Trinity.
Gell, P. L., Balliol.
Hall, T. H., University.
Hardy, L., Christchurch.
Radcliffe, H. O., Corpus.
Roche, F. W. A., Trinity.

Classis II.

Handley, H., Lincoln.
Hedges, F., Exeter.
Shipman, J. G., New.
Stapylton, H. G. C., University.
Wright, C. F., Brasenose.
Wright, F. L., New.

Classis III.

Adkins, H., St. John's.
Aplin, F. A., St. John's.
Ashworth, P. A., New.
Burne, S. T. H., Magdalen.
Grimwood, F. S. C., Merton.
Leigh-Bennett, H. C., New.
Micholls, E. M., New.
Milne, R. O., Brasenose.
Nash, E. H., Trinity.
Sandars, J. S., Magdalen.
Wait, W. O., Worcester.
Watkins, W. B., Exeter.

Classis IV.

Buckley, E. F., New.
Drew, J. G., Wadham.
Falk, H. J., New.
Geiss, J. W. H., Worcester.

Examiners.

E. Poste.
A. V. Dicey.
K. E. Digby.

Classis II.

Anson, H., Christchurch.
Banfield, F., Wadham.
Hoskyns, H. W. P., Balliol.
Lewis, A. C., Trinity.
Sinclair, J. S., Oriel.
Spurling, F. Brasenose.
Von Glehn, O. A., New.

Classis III.

Chute, T. D., Keble.
Consterdine, J., Lincoln.
Crump, J. H., New.
Dickinson, T., Queen's.
Elwell, G. H., New.
Gould, L. E., Merton.
Harding, A. R., Merton.
Harter, G. Ll. F., Magdalen.
Humbert, F. A., Brasenose.
Law, A. F., Oriel.
Lees, A. H. B., Keble.
Russell, H., Keble.
Strode, E., Queen's.
Williamson, C. D. R., University.

Classis IV.

Anstruther, C. Ll., Lincoln.
Barnes, A. E., Worcester.
McDonald, J., St. John's.
Parnell, V. A. L. D., Christchurch.
Thorp, R. A., Lincoln.
Wells, E., Exeter.

Examiners.

G. W. Kitchin.
R. Laing.
M. Creighton.

In Sacra Theologia.

Classis I.

Denison, J. E., Christchurch.

Classis II.

Foord, J., Brasenose.
Robertson, J., Queen's.
Spencer, F. E., Queen's.

Classis III.

Day, A. G., Christchurch.
Edwards, E. J., Exeter.
Field, E. W., Oriel.
Izard, A., Trinity.
Murray, D. S., Exeter.
Ogilvie, J. C. M., Keble.
Parr, W. C., Magdalen.
Plaisted, H., Keble.
Riddle, A. E., Worcester.
Schonberg, T. A., Oriel.
Sherard, C. W., Keble.
Smith, S. H., Balliol.
Trousdale, W. G., St. John's.

Classis IV.

Bowen, E. J., Jesus.
Chamney, P. M., Queen's.
Finch, C. J., Pembroke.
Gilbert-Cooper, A. E., Magdalen.
Graham, M., Brasenose.
Keable, C. H., Wadham.
Sandford, E. A., Christchurch.
Sealy, H. A., Keble.
Simpson, J., Oriel.
Sinnett, W. H., Exeter.
Walker, J. S. M., Oriel.
Young, D. E., Pembroke.

Examiners.

G. Rawlinson.
E. S. Ffoulkes.
J. W. Nutt.

CAMBRIDGE.*

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1876.

MODERATORS.

Charles Smith, M.A.
John Bascombe Locke, M.A.

EXAMINERS.

Henry Martyn Taylor, M.A.
Richard Thomas Wright, M.A.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINER.

Lord Rayleigh, M.A.

WRANGLERS.

Ds. Ward, St. John's.
Mollison, Clare.
Poynting, Trinity.
Trimmer, Trinity.
Glazebrook, Trinity.
Hargreaves, St. John's.
Bishop, Emmanuel.
McCann, Trinity.
Sunderland, Trinity.
Findlay, Trinity Hall.
Goodwin, Jesus.
Main, Trinity.
Pitt, Clare.
Crosby, Down.
Willis, Clare.
Bousfield, Caius.
Shaw, W. N., Emmanuel.
Easton, St. John's.
Heathcote, Trinity.
Jude, Christ's.
Talbot, St. John's.
Howson, St. Catherine's.
Morgan, St. John's.
Summers, Trinity Hall.
McFarland, St. John's.
Andrew, Christ's.
Fisher, Sidney.
Butler, Trinity.
McConkey, Trinity.
Pollexfen, Pembroke.

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Di. Arnold, King's.
Di. Dalton, Clare.
Horner, St. John's.
London, St. John's.
Wheeler, Clare.
De Gruchy, St. Peter's.
Penny, St. John's.
Whitehead, Magdalen.
Pritt, Trinity Hall.
Browne, Jesus.
Hooton, Down.
Mitchell, Corpus.
Riley, Jesus.
Treadgold, St. John's.
Wodhams.
McKerrell, Trinity.
Marriott, Trinity.
Brown-Douglas, Trinity.
Lloyd, Sidney.
Roberts, Pembroke.
Taylor, St. Catherine's.
Coggin, St. John's.
Nash, St. Catherine's.
Evans, Sidney.
Wallace, Jesus.
Finch, Caius.
Jameson, Trinity.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Di. Benwell, St. Catherine's.
Di. Wood, Christ's.
Di. Woodhouse, A. C., St. John's.
Hamblin, Christ's.
Falle, Corpus.
Angrave, Christ's.
Hallett, Caius.
Sturt, St. John's.
Lambert, St. John's.
Cooper, St. Peter's.
Sayle, Trinity.
Miller, Christ's.
Ambridge, St. John's.
Jones, Trinity Hall.
Carter, C. A., St. John's.
Chanter, Jesus.
Faulkner, Emmanuel.
Peter, St. John's.

* From the Calendar for 1876.

Johnstone, Sidney.
Nicolle, St. Peter's.
Smith, Sidney.
Chance, Trinity.
Sparham, Sidney.
Bernard, Corpus.
Rosher, Trinity.

Speed, St. John's.
Radford, Pembroke.
Richards, Corpus.
Shea, Corpus.
Robinson, St. Peter's.
Williams.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, 1876.

EXAMINERS.

John Edwin Sandys, M.A.
James Smith Reid, M.A.
Charles Walter Moule, M.A.
William Mandell Gunson, M.A.
Ernest Stewart Roberts, M.A.
Alfred Pretor, M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Wace, St. John's.
Neil, St. Peter's.
Douton, King's.
Macauly, Trinity.
Simpkinson, St. John's.
Jenkinson, Trinity.
Selwyn, King's.
Bourchier, King's.
Chase, Christ's.
Handford, Christ's.
Postgate, Trinity.

Laurence, Corpus.
Seaton, Jesus.
Flather, Emmanuel.
Raven, Caius.
Wallis, Caius.
Banton, Jesus.
Heathcote, Trinity.
Lush, C. M., Trinity Hall.
Williams, Trinity.
Wilson, Emmanuel.
Broadhurst, Trinity.
Ker, Trinity.

SECOND CLASS.

Tanner, Pembroke.
Eden, Pembroke.
Boutflower, Caius.
Raynor, St. John's.
Inchbald, Clare.
Fraser, Clare.
Watkins, Jesus.
Thurstan, Christ's.
Butler, Trinity.
Keating, Corpus.
Maxwell, St. John's.
Milman, King's.
Hunt, St. John's.

Edgerley, Magdalen.
Barber, Magdalen.
Heygate, Trinity.
Rowntree, Clare.
Bather, Christ's.
Ford, St. John's.
Blyth, Christ's.
Hutchins, Sidney.
Caswell, Magdalen.
Stuart, St. John's.
Newton, Corpus.
Kershaw, Trinity.
Turner, St. Catherine's.

THIRD CLASS.

Bradford, Trinity.
Mann, Trinity.
Deck, Corpus.
Green, St. Catherine's.
Webster, Trinity.
Borton, King's.

Arnold, King's.
Shafto, Jesus.
Bell, Corpus.
Cooper, Trinity.
Aldous, Trinity.
Samson, St. John's.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1875.

EXAMINERS.

Herbert Somerton Foxwell, M.A.
William Stanley Jevons.
Spencer Mansel, M.A.
Alfred Slater West, M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Keynes, Pembroke. | Anderton, St. John's.

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. Hurndall, St. John's. | Boyns, St. John's.
Ds. Mitchell, Caius. |

THIRD CLASS.

Ds. Hooper, Clare. | Browne, St. Catherine's.

ALLOWED THE ORDINARY DEGREE.

Miller, Sidney.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1875.

EXAMINERS.

George Downing Liveing, M.A.
Henry Power, F.R.C.S.
George Rolleston.
W. G. Adams, M.A.
Thomas McKenny Hughes, M.A.
W. T. Thiselton Dyer.
Nevil Story-Maskelyne.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Vines, Christ's.
Jones, Caius.
Lea, Trinity.
Nall, St. John's.
Stewart, St. John's.
Biss, Down.
Bullar, Trinity.

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. Bridge, Trinity.
Read, Christ's.
Stone, St. Peter's.
Blakesley, King's.
Foster, Sidney.
Parker, Caius.
Stollard, Queen's.
Underhill, Pembroke.
Norman, Down.
Banton, Pembroke.
Jennings, Trinity.
Buller, Trinity.

THIRD CLASS.

Ds. Williams, Magdalen.
Swallow, Sidney.
Clarkson, Clare.
Crofts,
Johnson, Caius.
Mott, Trinity.
Ogle, St. Peter's.
Trotter, Trinity.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, 1876.

FIRST CLASS.

None.

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. Bingham, Trinity.
Ds. Body, St. John's.
Ds. Elliot, Caius.
Goldsmith, Trinity.
Middleton, Clare.
Murray, St. John's.
Ds. Raikes, Trinity.
Ds. Stokes, Corpus.
Trevelyan, Trinity.

THIRD CLASS.

Beal, Trinity.
Bibby, Christ's.
Boden, Jesus.
Crick, St. Catherine's.
Forster, Trinity.
Hartley, St. John's.
Ds. Lonsdale, Magdalen.
Thompson, Corpus.
Winter, St. John's.

LAW TRIPOS, 1875.

EXAMINERS.

E. C. Clark, Regius Professor of Civil Law.
E. A. Hadley, M.A.
J. W. Willis-Bund, M.A.
Robert Swan, LL.M.

FIRST CLASS.

Lush, A. H., Trinity Hall.
Munro, Down.
Trustram, St. John's.
Jeudwine, St. John's.
Ingham, Pembroke.

SECOND CLASS.

Griffiths, St. John's.
Thornber, St. John's.
Pybus, St. Peter's.
M'Claren, Trinity Hall.
Knipe, Trinity.
Mittra, St. Catherine's.
Tarleton, St. John's.
Phillipps, Trinity Hall.
Seddon, Emmanuel.
Sayle, Trinity Hall.
Crane, Trinity.
Wade, H. B., Trinity.
Dick, Trinity Hall.
Denman, Trinity.
Alston, Pembroke.
Le Breton, Trinity.
Wright, T. R. D., Trinity Hall.

THIRD CLASS.

Leeman, Trinity.
Hyde, Trinity.
Piggott, Trinity.
Thornton, King's.
Hoyt, Trinity.
Pringle, Trinity.
Witts, Trinity.

Fisher, Trinity Hall.
Dalton, Trinity.
Lange, Trinity.
Spafford, Trinity.
Burnell, Christ's.
Gardiner, Trinity.
Ds. Fraser, Trinity.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, 1875.

EXAMINERS.

J. R. Seeley, M.A.
J. Westlake, M.A.
J. B. Mayor, M.A.
B. E. Hammond, M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Wilson, Christ's.
Brown, Christ's.
Duff, Trinity.
Moore, Trinity.

Blake, Jesus.
Mackean, Trinity.
Clarke,
Ellis, Trinity.

THIRD CLASS.

Wright, St. John's.

INDEX.

The figures between [ ] refer to PART I.

ABBOTT'S RIPPON, Railway Accident at, 7; funeral of the victims, 9; inquest at Huntingdon, 12.

ABERDEEN, Boat accident at, 36.

ABYSSINIA, Egyptian war with, [300].

ACADEMY. *Vide* Royal Academy.

ACADEMY, ROYAL, The pictures, [393]; the banquet, [400]. *Vide* Art and Paintings.

ACCIDENTS.—At Aberdeen, on the River Dee, 36; at St. George's Hospital, 55; at Eastbourne, 58; to the family of Dr. Trower, 67; death on the Cumberland Mountains, 81; ferry-boat disaster at Youghal, 86; death of Mr. George Moore at Carlisle, 106; to Mr. Barry Sullivan, 115.

ACLAND, MR. JAMES, Obituary notice, 143.

ADVERTISEMENTS, The cost of, 87.

AFRICA.—Confederation in, [109]; visit of Mr. Molteno to England, [110]; proposed cession of the settlement on the Gambia, [111]; difficulties with the King of Dahomey, [*ib.*]; return of Lieut. Cameron from, 35.

ALBEMARLE, EARL OF, "Fifty Years of my Life," [346].

ALBERT HALL, Rating of the, 13; State concert at, 22; congratulatory concert to the Prince of Wales at, 49; exhibition of needlework at, 116.

ALBERT MEMORIAL, Unveiling of statue in the, 25; the Scottish National, at Edinburgh, 71.

ALCOCK, Sir R., "The Journey of Augustus R. Margary," [381].

ALCOHOL, The sale of, 86.

ALDERSHOT, Review at, 43; military manœuvres, [76].

"ALERT" AND "DISCOVERY." *Vide* Arctic.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Mustang match at, 64; wrestling tournament at, 80.

ALGERIA, Report of General Chanzy on the condition of, [174].

AMBERLEY, THE HON. JOHN RUSSELL, "An Analysis of Religious Belief," [375]. VISCOUNT, Obituary notice, 129.

AMERICA. *Vide* United States.

"AN ANALYSIS OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF," by Viscount Amberley, [375].

ANDERSON, COLONEL THOMAS, Obituary notice, 132.

"ANDRASSY NOTE," The, submitted to Cabinet Council, [1]; discussed in the House, [4], 202.

ANTI-VACCINATION HEROES. *Vide* Keighley Guardians.

ANTONELLI, Death of Cardinal, [210].

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL, [50].

AQUARIUM, Opening of the Westminster, 8.

ARBUTHNOTT, GENERAL WILLIAM, Obituary notice, 162.

ARCHIBALD, MR. JUSTICE, Obituary notice, 155.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION. — Sailing of the "Pandora," 52; return of the "Alert" and "Discovery," [78], 99; Captain Nares knighted, [78]; festivities to officers and men, 114; the Prince of Wales's welcome, *ib.*; criticisms of press upon the prevalence of scurvy, [79], 100; thanks of the Queen, 101; testimonial to Captain Young, 102; public view of the vessels, 108; effects of total abstinence, 109. *Vide* Science [413].

ARDMILLAN, LORD, Obituary notice, 152.

ARMITAGE, SIR E., Obituary notice, 158.

ARMY.—Hospital Drill, 58; Mobilization Scheme, 67; the Estimates, [35]; manœuvres at Salisbury and Aldershot, [75]; Transport Service, [76]; constitution of the French, [169].

ARNIM, COUNT, prosecution of, [182].

ART, RETROSPECT OF, [393]; Royal Academy Exhibition, [*ib.*]; death of Mr. Thomas Earle, [400]; exhibition of works of the late G. J. Pinwell, [*ib.*], and of Wm. Blake, [402]; bequest of Ellis's Collection to the nation, [*ib.*]; new arrangement of Pictures at National Gallery, [403]; Keble College Chapel, Oxford, [404]; Scottish National Memorial of the Prince Consort,

[*ib.*]; opening of the Gibson Gallery of Sculpture, [406]; new Theatrical Productions, [*ib.*]. *Vide* Paintings.
Ascot Races, The, 59.
Ashley, The Hon. E., "Life of Lord Palmerston from 1846 to 1865," [342].
Atkinson, Mr. G. Beavington, Obituary notice, 162.
Atlantic, Voyage across the, 74.
Austin's "Human Tragedy," [391].
Australia and New Zealand.—Parliamentary crisis in Victoria, [104]; extraordinary debate, [*ib.*]; free trade controversy, [106]; new legislation in New Zealand, [*ib.*]; production of silk in, 94.
Austria, Visit of the Empress of, 34.
Austro-Hungary. — History of year, [190]; the "Andrassy Note," [*ib.*]; death of Franz Deak, [*ib.*]; public funeral of, [192]; difficulties between the two Governments, [*ib.*]; meeting of the Delegations, [*ib.*]; meeting of Emperors at Reichstadt and Salzburg, [193]; policy of the Empire on the Eastern Question, [*ib.*]; financial difficulties, [194]; the text of the Bank Statute, [198]; the *Maros* outrage, [196]; Servian apologies, [*ib.*]; Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and, 220.
Ayr, Disastrous fire at, 59.

"Bacchante," Launch of H.M.S., 93.
Bad Times and Crossing Sweepers, 66.
Baird, Mr. James, Obituary notice, 144.
Balaclava, Anniversary of Battle of, 95.
Balham Mystery. *Vide* Bravo.
"Bankers' Books Evidence Act," [51].
Bank Holidays.—Monster Demonstration in Hyde Park, 56; Boxing-Day, 123.
Bankruptcy, Law of, Reform, [50].
Barbadoes. — Disturbances in, [107]; Special Commission for trial of the rioters, and sentences, [108].
Bardsley, Sir J., Obituary notice, 146.
Baring, Mr., Report on the Bulgarian Atrocities, 69; [273].
Barkley, H. C., "Between the Danube and the Black Sea," [379].
Beaconsfield, Lord. *Vide* Mr. Disraeli.
Beaumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, Obituary notice, 150.
Beecher, Rear-Admiral Alex. Bridport, Obituary notice, 133.
Bees, An Exhibition of, 84.
Begbie, Dr. James Warburton, Obituary notice, 133.
"Beggars, The King of the," 15.
Belfast, Riots in, [79].
Belgium.—Political state of country, [213]; the Banque de Belgique difficulties, [214]; the Terneuzen Convention, [215]; defeat of M. Malou's Cabinet, and the Elections, [216]; religious party disputes, [217]; M. Anspach's Address, [219]; election riots at Brussels, [*ib.*]; disturbances at Liege and Antwerp, [220]; the "Pacification Festival" at Ghent, [221]; exhibition of Life-saving appliances at Brussels, [222]; Hygienic Congress, [*ib.*]; Geographical Conference, [223]; memorial to Sylvain de Weyer, [224]; autumn meeting of the Chamber, [225]; the suggested occupation of Bulgaria, [*ib.*].
Bell, General Sir J., Obituary notice, 159.
Bell, Lady, Obituary notice, 159.
Bengal, Cyclone wave at, 221.
Bequest to the Nation, 19.
Bewicke, Mr. Calverly, Obituary notice, 150.
Birmingham, Important addition to the Charities of, 29; valuable gift to the Corporation of, 72.
Blackburn, Murder at, 33.
Blackmore, R. D., "Cripps the Carrier," [389].
Black, Wm., "Madcap Violet," [389].
Blake, William, The works of, [402].
Boa Constrictor, Capture of a, 54.
Bohadoor. *Vide* Sir Salar Jung.
"Book of the Play, A," by Dutton Cook, [388].
Bosworth, Dr., Obituary notice, 141.
Boulogne, Visit of British workmen to, 49.
Bowles, General Sir G., Obituary notice, 142.
Boxing Day, Holiday making on, 123.
Boyton, Swimming feat of Captain, 112.
Bravo, Mr. Charles, Suspected poisoning of, 68.
British Association, Meeting of the, 79.
British Museum.—Return of total Expenditure since its foundation, 76.
Browning, R., "Pacchiorotto," [391].
Buckingham, Election of member for, [113].
Budget and Annual Estimates, [29]; debates on the "Exemption Clauses," [32]; Local Finance expounded, [*ib.*]; Indian Budget, [33]; Army, [35]; Navy, [39].
Bulgaria, Turkish Atrocities in.—Meetings to protest against, 75; 83; [113]; Mr. Disraeli's speech at Aylesbury [114]; Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on, [*ib.*]; deputation to Lord Derby, [115]; Eugene Schuyler's work on, [116]; Mr. Bright's speech at Bir-

mingham, [117]; great Conference at St. James's Hall [118]; Canon Liddon upon, [122]; Mr. Gladstone's speech, [123]; the Turkish statement of the revolt and its suppression, [271]; Mr. Baring's Report, [273]; estimated number of killed, [275]; the Balak massacre, [*ib.*]; Achmet Agha rewarded for suppressing the revolt, [276]. *Vide* Turkey and the Eastern Question.

Bunsen, Baroness von, Obituary notice, 139.

Burnaby, Captain Fred., "A Ride to Khiva," [378].

Burns, Dr. Jabez, Obituary notice, 129.

Burrows, Sir John Cordy, Obituary notice, 136.

Bury, Viscount, Elevation to the Peerage, 78.

Butcher, The Rev. Dr., Obituary notice, 147.

Cabinet, The, 228.

Cabmen's Mission Hall, London, 106.

Cambridge University Reform and Education Bill, [62]; University Degrees, 235.

Cameron, Lieutenant V. L., Return of, from Africa, 35; presented with freedom of City, 41; Testimonial to Commander, 93. *Vide* Science, [412].

Campbell, Sir James, Obituary notice, 152.

Campbell, Lieutenant-General George, Obituary notice, 162.

Canterbury, Archbishop of, On churchyard burials, [45]; on University Reform, [60].

Canterbury Cathedral, Narrow escape from destruction of, 56.

Cape of Good Hope, Shipwreck at, 92.

Carlos, Don, Defeat and flight of, [199]; arrival in London, 24.

Cavon, Lieutenant-Governor, Obituary notice, 163.

"Caswell," Mutiny of the, 50.

Centenarians, 36, 80; death of a, 108.

Centennial Anniversary in America, [326]; 62.

"Challenger," Cruise and return of the, 50; [411].

Channel Tunnel, The, 53, 90.

Charitable Donation, An important, 29.

Chatham, Projected release of Fenian convicts from, 78.

Chesney, Colonel C. C., Obituary notice, 136.

Childers, Professor, Obituary notice, 147.

China.—Despatch of the Yunnan Mission, [307]; the scene of Mr. Margary's murder, [308]; opening of the first railway at Shanghai, [309]; the Chefoo Convention, [310]; Sir Thomas Wade's return to England, [312].

Christian, Princess, Birth and death of a son of, 47.

Christie, Lieutenant-General, Obituary notice, 156.

Christmas-Day at Windsor, 121.

Chronicle of Remarkable Occurrences, 1.

Church, Demolition of a City, 86.

Churchyards Burials Bill, Debate on the, [43]; the archbishops and bishops on, [45]; divisions, [47].

Church Congress at Plymouth, 87.

City of London, The freedom of, presented to Sir Salar Jung, 65; to Lieut. Cameron, 41.

Clifton Ecclesiastical Suit, Cooke *v.* Jenkins, 17; trial, 167.

Cockburn, Presentation to Lord, 26.

Coffee Leaf Tea, 106.

Colebridge, Sir John Taylor, Obituary notice, 133.

Colliery Explosions. *Vide* Mining Casualties.

Collins, Mr. Mortimer, Obituary notice, 147.

Colonial Events.—Lord Carnarvon's policy of Federation [101]; difficulties with British Columbia, [102]; Lord Dufferin's visit to Vancouver's Island, [103].

Colours, Presentation of new, to 98th Regiment, 39; the old 77th Regimental, handed over to Dean of St. Paul's, 46.

Commemoration Day at Oxford, 59.

Commons Inclosures Bill, [52].

Conspiring to Murder, 53.

Consuls, Assassination of the French and German at Salonica, [265].

Conyngham, The Marquis, Obituary notice, 147.

Cookson, Rev. Dr., Obituary notice, 152.

Cook, Dutton, "A Book of the Play," [388].

Co-Operative Credit Bank, Trial of the Manager of the, 70.

Corser, The Rev. R., Obituary notice, 149.

Correspondence of the World, 126.

Criminal Cases.—Robbery of old china, 11; the "King of the Beggars," 15; a Fortune-teller, 15; Dutch and "native" oysters, 26; murder at Blackburn, 33; trial of the "Lennie" mutineers, 44; conspiring to murder, 53; the Co-operative Credit Bank, 70; murder in Wales, 73; spiritualist exposure, 96; supposed murder in the Tyrol, 111; murder in Pimlico, 117.

"Cripps the Carrier," by R. Blackmore, [389].

Crossed Cheques Act, The, [51].

Crystal Palace, State visit to, 64.
Cuba, Revolt and inundations in, [203].
Cumberland, Fatal accident in, 81.
"Cumberland, William (Augustus) Duke of," [366].
Cushman, Miss Charlotte, Death of, 21,
Cutlers' Feast, The annual, 79.
Cyclone Wave in Bengal, The, 221.

Dalgairns, Rev. J. B., Obituary notice, 139.
"Daniel Deronda," by G. Eliot, [388].
Dawson, Mr. George, Obituary notice, 159.
Day, Captain George F., Obituary notice, 163.
Deak, Franz, death of, [190]; public funeral at Pesth, [192].
Deas, Sir David, Obituary notice, 129.
Demonstrations, The Sunday League, 45; the "Permissive Bill," 56; the Plumstead Commoners, 81.
De Morgan, Mr., Obituary notice, 139.
Denmark.—Parliamentary constitution, [233]; elections to the *Folksthing*, [234]; political disturbances at Copenhagen, [*ib.*]; opening of new session, [235]; critical situation of the Cabinet, [*ib.*]; report of the Select Committee, [236]; Scandinavian idea of reunion, [*ib.*]
Derby Day, The, 53.
Disraeli, Mr.—Speech on the Royal Titles Bill, [12]; statement in reply to Mr. Lowe's speech at Retford, [48]; last speech in the House of Commons, [72]; farewell address to his constituents, [113]; on the Eastern Question, [114]; elevation to the Peerage, 72; congratulatory Address to, *ib.*
"Domesday Book," The Modern, 14; a short summary of, 222.
Doncaster Meeting, The, 82.
Dover, Shipwrecks at, 17, 22.
Dramatic Banquet at the Mansion House, 95.
Dublin, Fancy Dress Ball at, 27; Banquet and Ball given by Lord Mayor of, 102.
"Duchess of Gainsborough," robbery of Gainsborough's picture, 51.
Duff, M. E.—"Notes of an Indian Journey," [380].
Dunraven, Earl of, "The Great Divide," [380].
Dupuis, Gen. Sir J. E., Obituary notice, 159.
Dutch Oysters and "Natives," 26.

Earle, Thomas, Death of, the Sculptor, [400].
Eastbourne, Fatal Boat Accident at, 58.
Easter Monday Review, The, 37.
Eastern Question, The.—"The Andrassy Note," [1], 202; its discussion in Parliament, [4]; the Sultan's answer, 207; the Berlin Memorandum, [70], 207; British fleet sent to Besika Bay, [*ib.*]; debates on, [71]; meetings to condemn the English Government, [113]; conference of Powers appointed, [116]; the Czar's determination, [117]; departure of Lord Salisbury on Mission to the European Powers, [*ib.*]; great conference at St. James's Hall, [118]; speech of Prince Bismarck on, [188]; policy of Austria, [193]; suggested occupation of Bulgaria, [225]; Mr. Baring's report, [273]; extracts from despatches, 209. *Vide* Turkey and Bulgaria.
Ecclesiastical Bills.—Bishopric of Truro, Archbishop of Canterbury's Fee and Offices, and Bishop of Exeter's union of Benefices, [42]; select committee to enquire into Dilapidations Act, [*ib.*]; Churchyards Burials, [43].
Edgell, Vice-Admiral Harry Edmund, Obituary notice, 133.
Edinburgh, Statue to Dr. Livingstone at, 70; the Albert Memorial unveiled by the Queen, 71. *Vide* Art, [405].
Edinburgh, Duke of, opens Westminster Aquarium, 8; sails as Captain of "Sultan," 51.
Edinburgh, Duchess of.—Birth of a Princess at Malta, 108.
Edward, Mr. T., a pension granted to, the Naturalist, 122.
Egypt.—Expedition to Abyssinia, [300]; defeat of the first and second armies, [301]; new judicial system, [*ib.*]; statement of M. Haakman, [*ib.*]; the Finance Minister and the Khedive, [302]; deposition of Pasha Ismail Sadyk, [113]; [303]; Mr. Goschen's proposals, [112]; [303]; speech of the Khedive on the financial reforms, [304]; the Suez Canal, [305]; Zanzibar territories claimed by Sultan, [306]; treatment of H.M. Consul at Brawa, [*ib.*]; the Transvaal Republic, [307].
Eighty-one Ton Gun, Removal of, to Shoeburyness, 83; experiments with, 88.
Eldest Son, Curious law case, 110.
Elementary Education Act, Debate on, [64]; Government Bill, [65].
Elephant Labour in London, 125.
Eliot, G., "Daniel Deronda," [388].
Ellis, George E., "The Memoir of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford," [363].
Ellis, Wynn, Bequest of paintings to the National Gallery, [402].

Emerson-Tennent, Sir William W., Obituary notice, 162.
Emigration Statistics, 124.
Epsom Spring Meeting, The, 41.
Erith Iron Works, Strike at, [87].
Esmonde, Sir John, Obituary notice, 163.
Estimates, The annual, [29]; the Army, [35]; the Navy, [39].
Eton and Harrow Cricket Match, 64.
Ewald's, A. C., "The Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart," [368].
Exhibition of scientific instruments at South Kensington, 48; the Centennial at Philadelphia, 62, [326]; of bees, 84; of art and industry at Thurso, 92; of needlework, 116; of life-saving appliances at Brussels, [222]; in Japan, [312].
Explosion—of the boiler of a locomotive, 32; of a steam boiler on the "Thunderer," 62; a mysterious, off Portland, 115. *Vide* Mining Casualties.

Fasting Girl, A, 21.
Félicien David, Obituary notice of, [165].
Ferry Boat Disaster in Ireland, 86.
Fenian Convicts, projected release of, 78; debate in the House upon, [22].
"Fifty Years of My Life," by the Earl of Albemarle, [346].
Fiji Islands, Sir Arthur Gordon's management of, [108]; attack on Christian Villages, [109].
Fires—at Messrs. Dilworth's Yarn Stores, Manchester, 5; in the Clock Tower of Canterbury Cathedral, 57; in Upper Thames Street, City, 58; destruction of Carpet Manufactory at Ayr, 59; Messrs. Wilkinson's Lighthouse Manufactory, Long Acre, 83; Scarborough Spa Saloon, *ib.*; at Rotherhithe, 88; destruction of Fryston Hall, 105; of County Hall, Nottingham, 110; at Greenwich Hospital, 113; in Cannon Street, *ib.*; of a goods train at Manchester, 116.
Fisher, Sir J. W., Obituary notice, 137.
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond, "Life of William, Earl of Shelburne," [348].
Fleming, Mr., Obituary notice, 133.
Floods. *Vide* Storms, &c.
"Flying Dutchman," Accident to the, 66, 75.
Forster, John, "Life of Jonathan Swift," [349]; Bequest to the nation, 19; Obituary notice, 134.
Forsyth's, Mr. "Slavonic Provinces South of the Danube," [373].
Fortune Teller, A, 15.
Foulis, The Rev. Sir H., Obituary notice, 156.
Francatelli, Mr. C. E., Obituary notice, 149.
France.—History of the year, [127]; the Government and the Elections—Letter of M. Casimer-Périer, [*ib.*]; Proclamation of Marshal MacMahon, [128]; the Elections, 129; Speech of M. Gambetta, [*ib.*]; Victor Hugo's address, [131]; victory of the Republican party and resignation of M. Buffet, [133]; Imperialist quarrels, [134]; the Dufaure Ministry, [135]; raising of the State of Siege, [140]; speech of the Comte de Mun on the Pontivy Elections, [*ib.*]; Archbishop Guibert's letters on, [144]; sudden death of the Minister of the Interior, [151]; condition of the Clergy, [155]; reception of M. Simon at the Academy, [157]; the President's letter on the Amnesty, [158]; death of George Sand, [159]; death of Casimir-Périer, [161]; political career, [162]; death of M. Alphonse Esquiros, [163]; political funerals, [164]; proposal of an International Students' Congress, [*ib.*]; death of M. Félicien David, [165]; decrease of the population, [169]; the constitution of the army, [170]; the policy of Marshal MacMahon, [172]; foreign policy, [173]; proposed International Exhibition in Paris, [174]; Report of the Governor of Algeria [*ib.*]; removal of the remains of several members of Orleans Family from Weybridge to Normandy, 57.
Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquests of England," 371.
Frankland, Admiral C. C., Obituary notice, 139.
"Franconia," Collision case, 17; trial of the captain of, 175; appeal case, 181.
Freeburn, Captain James, Obituary notice, 151.
Fryston Hall, Destruction of, 105.
Fugitive Slave Circular, Debate on the, [7]; brought before the Lords, [8]; report of the Royal Commissioners, [91].
Fuller, The case of Mr., [99].

Gales. *Vide* Storms, Floods, &c.
Galway, Viscount, Obituary notice, 134.
Gascoigne, General, Obituary notice, 147.
Gastineau, Mr., Obituary notice, 130.
Gauntlett, Dr., Obituary notice, 134.
"German Home Life," [387.]
Germany.—History of the year, [176]; new bank law, [*ib.*]; the new coinage arrangements, [177]; opening of the Prussian Diet, [*ib.*]; financial estimates, [178]; Penal Code Amendment Bill,

[*ib.*]; speech of Prince Bismarck on the press, [179]; release of Cardinal Ledochowski, [180]; Bismarck's State railway scheme, [181]; passing of the Prussian Railways Bill, [182]; prosecution of Count Arnim [*ib.*]; the "Berlin Note," [183]; Professor Reuleaux on German Manufactures, [*ib.*]; slur on the financial credit of country, [*ib.*]; old Catholic Synod at Bonn, [184]; prosecution of Dr. Melchers, [*ib.*]; the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, [*ib.*]; statistics of population, [185]; anniversary of Sedan, [*ib.*]; the Navy List, [186]; opening of Parliament, [*ib.*]; debates on the Press Law, [187]; Prince Bismarck on the Eastern Question, [188]; speech of the Emperor on closing the session, [189]; the Queen's visit to, 33.

George's Hospital, fatal accident at St., 55.

Gibbons, Sir Sills John, Obituary notice, 130.

Gladstone, Mr., On the purchase of Suez Canal Shares, [11]; pamphlet on the Bulgarian Atrocities, [114]; addresses his constituents on Blackheath, [*ib.*]; speech on the Eastern Question, [123]; "Homeric Sychronism," [385]; and the Worshipful Company of Miners, 16; leisure occupation of, 49.

Glasgow.—Meeting of the British Association at, 79, [413]; laying of the foundation stone of new Post Office, by Prince of Wales, 90.

"Godwin, William, his Friends and Contemporaries," [356].

"Goliath," The burning of the, sympathetic letter from India, 9.

"Goodenough, Journal of Commodore," [362].

Goodwood Races, The, 66.

Gormanston, Lord, Obituary notice, 153.

Goschen, Mr., Undertakes the settlement of Egyptian financial difficulties, [112].

Gould's "Life of R. S. Hawker," [360].

Graham, Dr. T. G., Obituary notice, 156.

Grand Duchess Marie, Death of, 21.

Gray, Life of Robert, Bishop of Capetown, [365].

Greece.—Impeachment of the Ministry, [295]; demand of the Candians refused by Turkish Government, [296]; national resources, [*ib.*]; establishment of an Agricultural Bank, [297]; Financial measures, [*ib.*]

Gresley, Rev. W., Obituary notice, 159.

Grocers' Company Schools, Opening of the new, 84.

Grote's, Mr., "Seven Letters concerning the Politics of Switzerland," [374].

Growth of London, 125.

Guildhall, Presentation of prizes at, 121; Indignation meetings at. *Vide* Bulgaria.

Gun, The 81-ton, 83, 88; the Armstrong 100-ton, [212].

Guy Fawkes' Day, 101.

Hadow, Mr. Patrick, Obituary notice, 153.

Hall, Mr. T. J., Obituary notice, 137.

Hamerton, P. J., "Round my House," [387].

Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James John, Obituary notice, 130.

Hampden *v.* Walsh, Curious case, 6.

Hancock, Rear-Admiral George, Obituary notice, 153.

Harcus, William, "South Australia," [382.]

Hardy, Mr. G., On Army Estimates, [35].

Hare, A mechanical, 79.

"Harold," A Drama, by Tennyson, [389].

Harvey, Sir George, Obituary notice, 130.

Hastings, Vice-Admiral George Fowler, Obituary notice, 137.

"Hawker, Robert Stephen," by S. Baring-Gould, [360]; "Memorials of," by R. F. Lee, [*ib.*].

Hawkes, General Robert, Obituary notice, 163.

Hearder, Dr. J., Obituary notice, 148.

Heeley Station, Railway Accident at, 107.

Hellenes, Visit of the King and Queen of the, 64.

Hemans, Mr. Charles, Obituary notice, 156,

Henry, Sir Thomas, Obituary notice, 144.

Herbert, Sir Percy Egerton, Obituary notice, 156.

"Herschel, Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline," 355.

Hillard's "Life of George Ticknor," [358].

Hinchliff, T. W., "Over the Sea and Far Away" [381].

Historical Pictures, 98.

Hodson, Major-General, Obituary notice, 163.

Hodgson, Mr. W. N., Obituary notice, 139.

Hogg, Sir J. W., Obituary notice, 142.

Holland.—Political Review, [226]; the war in Sumatra, [227]; the session of the States General, [228]; Ministerial crisis, [*ib.*]; Home and Colonial Budgets, [229]; opening of the North Sea Canal, [230]; proposed new canals and draining of the Zuyder Zee, [231]; contemplated purchase of the work by the Government, [233].

Horse Show, The annual, 55.
Horsman, Mr. Edward, Obituary notice, 160.
Hoskyns, Mr. Wren-, Obituary notice, 160.
Hugo, Rev. Thomas, Obituary notice, 164.
Human Voice, Mechanical imitation of, 119.
Hungary. *Vide* Austro-Hungary.
Huntingdon Collision. *Vide* Abbott's Rippon.
Hunt, Mr., On the Navy Estimates, [39].
Hylton, Lord, Obituary notice, 144.

Imperial Museum, A proposed, 123.
Indian and Colonial Events, [93].
India.—The most exalted the Star of India, 2; sympathetic letter from the Maharajah of Burdwan, 9; the Viceroy of, 22; proclamation of Empress of, 43; resignation of Viceroy of, [97]; appointment of Lord Lytton, [98]; the "Fuller" case, [99]; ecclesiastical squabbles, [100]; the progress and condition of, [101]. *Vide* Visit of Prince of Wales to.
India, Anglo-.—The Budget introduced by Lord Hamilton, [33]; depreciation of silver, [34]; the Viceroy and Lord Salisbury, [57]; Cyclone wave in Bengal, 221.
"India, History of," by Mr. Trotter, [373].
Indian Menagerie, Arrival of the Prince of Wales's, 42; exhibition of, 48.
Indignation Meetings, 75. *Vide* Bulgaria.
Income Tax, Debate on the, [40].
"Inflexible," Launch of the, 42.
International Civilities, 49.
Ireland.—Fancy ball given by Lord-Lieutenant, 27; boat accident at Youghal, 86; riots in Belfast, [79]; riotous meetings in Dublin, [80]; tenant-right demonstration, [82]; appointment of Duke of Marlborough to the Lord Lieutenancy, 109; arrival and reception at Kingstown, 114.
Irish Home Rulers.—Programme of bills for the session, [20]; Mr. Butt's "Irish Land Bill," [21]; debate on the Fenian Convicts, [22]; Household Suffrage, [23]; demand for inquiry into the conditions and wants of Irish government, [24]; Mr. Smyth's speech, [25]; Sunday closing of public-houses, [26]; "whisky war," [28]; Fisheries, Peace Preservation and University Bills, [*ib.*]; taxation of the country, [*ib.*]; rioting in Belfast, [79]; banquet at Dublin, [80]; Mr. Butt's attack on Mr. Smyth, [81]; failure of a "tenant-right" demonstration, [83].
Irwell, Scheme for widening and deepening the river, 5.
Islands, Newly explored, 124.
Isle of Wight, Whirlwind in the, 85.
Italy.—History of year, [205]; meeting of Paliament, and Signor Minghetti's Budget, [206]; overthrow of ministry, [207]; Signor Depreti's cabinet, [*ib.*]; the new ministers, [208]; their policy, [209]; upper Italian railways commission, [*ib.*]; re-opening of Parliament, [*ib.*]; affairs at the Vatican, [*ib.*]; death of Cardinal Antonelli, [210]; his successor, [211]; opening of Court of Cassation, [*ib.*]; launch of the ironclad "Duilio," [*ib.*]; the Marchesse Mantegazza forgeries, [212]; arrest of Messrs. Rainford and Monckton, [*ib.*]; capture of Mr. Rose by brigands, [*ib.*]; the Armstrong 100-ton gun, [*ib.*]. *Vide* Rome.

Jackson, Admiral, Obituary notice, 139.
Japan.—International exhibition at Kioto, [312]; insurrection in Kiushiu, [313]; effects of financial changes, [314]; improvement in trade, [315].
Jenkins *v.* Cook, 167.
Jewel Robbery in Hatton Garden, 32.
"John Locke, The Life of," [366].
"Jumna," Arrival of the, 42.

Kaye, Sir J. W., Obituary notice, 148, [372].
Keatinge, Mr. Justice, Obituary notice, 135.
Keats, Memorial to John, 20.
Keble College Chapel, Opening of, 41. *Vide* Art, 404.
Keighley, The Anti-Vaccination Guardians of; imprisoned, [83], 69; release of, 105; trial of, 191; resignation of their municipal seats, [84].
Keyne, Captain Ferdinand, Trial of, 175.
King, Dr. Richard, Obituary notice, 135.
"King of the Beggars," The, 15.
Kingsley, Mr. Henry, Obituary notice, 142.

La Crosse, The game of, 56.
Lane, Mr. Ed. Wm., Obituary notice, 149.
Lara, M.D., Laurent de, Obituary notice, 164.
Launch—of the "Inflexible," 42; of the "Temeraire," 46; of two ironclads,

105; of Italian ironclad "Duilio," [211].
Law, The Rev. J. T., Obituary notice, 135.
Laycock, Professor T., Obituary notice, 153.
Lee, Rev. F., "Memorials of the late Rev. S. Hawker," [360].
Legal Changes, [85].
Leigh, Colonel Egerton, Obituary notice, 148.
"Lennie," Trial of Mutineers of, 44.
Lennox, Lord, Resignation of, [55].
Leonard's, Lord St.—The Sugden Will case, 29.
Leopold, Prince, Elevated to the Pro. G.M. of Oxfordshire, 20; takes the Degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, 60.
Letheby, Dr. Hen., Obituary notice, 137.
Leven and Melville, The Earl of, Obituary notice, 153.
Lewis, Mr. John F., Obituary notice, 150.
Liberal Club, The new, 52.
Life-Boat Institution, The National, 31.
Lisbon Tramways Company, Lord H. Lennox on the, [55].
Lisgar, Lord, Obituary notice, 157.
Literature, Retrospect of, [341]; banquet to the representatives of, 45.
Liverpool, School Boards of, 75; violent gale at, 77; Social Science Congress at, 90.
Livingstone, Dr., A statue to the late, at Edinburgh, 70.
Loan Collection of Scientific Instruments at South Kensington, 48.
Local Examination Prizes, 111.
London, Discovery of a relic of old, 74; growth of, 125; a fragment of old Roman wall of, 86.
London Hospital, Opening of new wing by the Queen, [74], 24.
London Tavern, Sale of the, 57.
Long Acre, Great fire in, 82.
Lonsdale, the Right Hon. Henry, Earl of, Obituary notice, 151.
"Lopping" in Epping Forest, 103.
Lord Mayor's Show, The, 101.
"Lord Palmerston, Life of," [342].
Lost in a Tunnel, 104.
Lough, Mr. J. G., Obituary notice, 140.
Lowe, Mr., On the Royal Titles Bill, [13]; Speech at East Retford, [47]; Apology to the House, [49].
Lyttelton, Lord, Melancholy death of, 38; Obituary notice, 140.
Lytton, Lord. *Vide* Viceroy of India.

Macaulay, The Biography of Lord, by G. O. Trevelyan, [350].
Mackenzie, Mr. H., Obituary notice, 138.
Maclachlan, A.N.C., "William (Augustus) Duke of Cumberland," [366].
"Macleod, Memoir of Dr. Norman," by the Rev. D. Macleod, [353].
Macnaghten, Sir Edmund, Obituary notice, 131.
Macnamara, Admiral Sir B., Obituary notice, 164.
Madden, Captain, Obituary notice, 164.
Maharajah of Burdwan, and the burning of the "Goliath," 9.
Malay Peninsula Disturbances, 112.
Manchester, Fire at, 5; engineering scheme at, 6.
Mansion House, Fancy Ball at the, 4; banquet to the representatives of Literature, 45; dramatic banquet, 95.
Marchant, Sir Denis Le, "Memoir of Earl Spencer," [344].
Margary, Major-General, Obituary notice, 131.
Margary, Mr., The murder of, [112].
"Margary, the Journey of Augustus R.," by Sir R. Alcock, 138.
Martineau, Miss H., Obituary notice, 144.
Martin, Mr. T., "Life of the Prince Consort," [341].
Maunsell, Mr. Henry, Obituary notice, 140.
Mayo, Statue to Lord, 1.
McNeill, Lieut.-Col. A., Obituary notice, 154.
Meadows-Taylor, Col., Obituary notice, 143.
Meath, Dr. Butcher, Bishop of, Obituary notice, 147.
Mechanical Imitations—of a Hare, 79; of the Human Voice, 119.
Melville, Viscount, Obituary notice, 135.
Memorial to John Keats at Rome, 20.
Merchant Shipping Act Amendment, [52].
Merthyr, Alarming accident at, 73.
Meteoric Stone, Fall of a, 39.
Meteorolites, Fall of, at Stalldalen in Sweden, [410].
Mexican Mustang Match, 64.
Mexico and Southern America.—Revolution, and defeat of President Lerdo in Mexico, [338]; the Republics, [339].
M'Gahan, J. A., "Under the Northern Lights," [383].
Military Ceremony at St. Paul's, 45.
Military Chaplain, Retirement of a, 113.
Milk Epidemic, 37.
Miller, Mr., Obituary notice, 151.
Miller, Mrs. Hugh, Obituary notice, 138.
Millionaire, Death of a, 38, [331].
Mining Casualties.—Fatal explosion at Talke, 3; explosion of fire damp at Abertillery, 118.
"Mistletoe" Collision, [39].
Modern Domesday Book, 14; short summary of, 222.

Monmouthshire, Colliery explosion in, 118.
Moore, Mr. George, Melancholy death of, in Carlisle, 106; Obituary notice, 160.
Morgan, Mr. De, Obituary notice, 139.
Morris, Mr., "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung," [392].
Müller, F. Max, "Chips from a German Workshop," [385].
Murders. *Vide* Criminal Cases.
Music, National Training School for, 20.

Napier, Mr. Robt., Obituary notice, 145.
National Assembly of France.—Marshal MacMahon's manifesto, [128]; resignation of M. Buffet, [133]; M. Dufaure's ministry, [135]; the Financial Statement of M. Say, [136]; appointment of a Budget Committee. [138]; M. Gambetta, elected President of, and policy of Committee, [139]; raising of the State of Siege, [140]; Avignon and Pontivy elections, [141]; M. de Mun's speech, [142]; Archbishop Guibert's letters, [144]; debates on the Amnesty, [145]; M. Dufaure's speech, [*ib.*]; oration of Victor Hugo, [148]; sudden death of M. Ricard, Minister of Interior, [151]; the University Bill, [152]; speech of M. Cassagnac, [*ib.*]; scenes in the Chamber, [153]; Mgr. Dupanloup and the condition of the Clergy, [155]; letter of President on the Amnesty, [158]; debate on Civil Funerals, [165]; ministerial crisis, resignation of the Dufaure ministry, [166]; M. Jules Simon appointed Prime Minister, [167]; political prospects, [168]; Marshal MacMahon's policy [172].
National Gallery—Bequest of Mr. Wynn Ellis's collection of pictures to the, [402]; new arrangement of pictures at, [403].
National Training School for Music, 20.
National Life-Boat Institution, 31.
Naturalist, A discovered, 122.
Naval Estimates, the, [37].
Neaves, Lord, Obituary notice, 164.
Newbury, Death of a centenarian at, 108.
Newly Explored Islands, 124.
Newmarket Spring Meeting, 44.
New York. *Vide* United States.
New Zealand, New legislation in, [106].
Noble, Mr. M., Obituary notice, 145.
Northbrook, Lord. *Vide* Viceroy of India.
Northcote, Sir Stafford, On Irish taxation, [28]; introduces the "Budget," [30]
Northumberland Avenue, Opening of, 30.
Norway and Sweden.—Opening of *Ricksdag* and *Storthing*, [237]; proposed scientific expedition to the North Seas, [*ib.*]; co-operation with the British Arctic Expedition [238]; proposed exploration up to Spitzbergen, [239].
Nottingham, Great fire at, 110.
Novel Mode of Travelling, 77.

Oaks Stakes, The, 53.
Obituary of Eminent Persons, 129.
Old Catholic Synod at Bonn, [184].
Old China, Robbery of, 11.
Orleans Family. Translation of the mortal remains of several members of, 57.
Otter, Archdeacon, Obituary notice, 145.
Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, 36; cricket match, 60.
Oxford, Prince Leopold at, 20; opening of Keble College Chapel, 41, [404]; Commemoration Day, 59; Prince Leopold presented with degree, 60; Local Examination Prizes, 111; University Degrees, 229.

Paintings of the Season.—"Over the Hills;" "The Rustling Leaves," [393]; "Mares and Foals;" "A Surrey Pastoral;" "The Widower," [394]; "Daphnephoria," [395]; "Atalanta;" "The Balaclava Charge;" "Morning of Waterloo," [396]; "Bethesda;" "Selecting for the R. A. Exhibition;" "An Audience at Agrippa's," [397]; "Bacchante;" "Cleopatra;" "Linen-Gatherers;" "Visit of Mrs. Fry to Newgate;" "My Duty to My Neighbour;" "Hard Lines;" "A Little Blue Bay;" "Crabbers;" "Sea-side Ducks;" "Fording a Tidal Creek;" "Sheltered;" "At Death's Door," [398]; "Shop of the Starved Apothecary;" Mr. Armitage's pictures; "The Last Bit of Scandal;" Mr. Calthop's pictures, [399]; "New Curate;" Portraits, [400]; Miss Thompson's last picture, [*ib.*].
Palmerston, Lord, A statue of, 12.
"Pandora." *Vide* Arctic Expedition.
Parliament.—Opening of the House, [2], 13; Speech from the Throne, [*ib.*]; debate on the Address, [4]; "The Andrassy Note," [*ib.*]; debate on the purchase of Suez Canal shares, [5]; "The Fugitive Slave Circular," [7]; Mr. Cave's report on Egyptian Finance, [9]; Sir David Lange's dismissal, [11]; Committee on the Suez Canal Bill, [12]; Mr. Disraeli introduces the Royal Titles Bill [*ib.*]; discussion upon, [13]; receives Royal assent, [17]; vote of want of confidence in the Government,

[17]; motion negatived, [19]; Irish Home Rulers programme, [*ib.*]; Mr. Butt's Irish Land Bill, [21]; Fenian convict debate, [22]; Reform Bill, [23]; Sunday closing of public-houses, [26]; Fisheries Bill, [28]; "whisky war," [*ib.*]; Peace Preservation and University Bills, [*ib.*]; Irish taxation, [29]; the Annual Estimates and Budget, [*ib.*]; debate upon, [32]; the Indian Financial Statement, [33]; depreciation of silver, [34]; Army Estimates, [35]; Mr. Hardy's statement, [36]; the loss of the "Vanguard," [37]; criticisms on the Navy, [38]; Navy Estimates, [39]; the "Mistletoe" collision, [*ib.*]; debate on the financial policy of the Government, [40]; the Public Worship Facilities Bill, [41]; Ecclesiastical Bills, [42]; Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts; select committee [*ib.*]; "Churchyard Burials," [43]; Lord Grey's Bill, [47]; Mr. Lowe's speech at Retford (Question of Privilege), [48]; his apology, [49]; the Reform Club and the voting of its members, [*ib.*]; Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, [50]; Irish Judicature Bill, [*ib.*]; Law of Bankruptcy Reform [*ib.*]; Winter Assizes Act, [51]; Bankers' bills, [*ib.*]; Merchant Shipping Act, [52]; Commons Inclosure, [*ib.*]; Women's suffrage, [53]; Vivisection—Cruelty to Animals, [54]; Wild Fowl Preservation, [*ib.*]; Pollution of Rivers, and Prisons Bills, [55]; Lord Lennox resigns the First Commissionership of Works, [*ib.*]; Barristers' Fees Bill, [56]; Debates on Extradition with the United States, [*ib.*]; University Education and Reform, [58]; Debate on Elementary Education, [64]; Bill introduced by Lord Sandon, [65]; Debates on the Eastern Question and Bulgarian atrocities, [69]; Mr. Disraeli's last speech in the House of Commons, [72]; close of the Session, [74].

Paul, Mr., "William Godwin, [356].

Paynter, Vice-Admiral J. A., Obituary notice, 164.

Peabody Donation Fund, The, 23.

Pedestrianism—of an Old Yorkshire Schoolmaster, 97. *Vide* Races.

Peerages, Promotions in and Elevations to the.—Duke of Richmond, 4; the Earl of Abergavenny, *ib.*; Lord Wharncliffe, 5; the Right Hon. R. T. Gerard; Earl of Erne; Mr. J. Ore; Mr. H. Sturt; and Mr. J. Tollemache, *ib.*; Mr. Disraeli, 72; Viscount Bury, 78; General Airey, 108.

Persia.—Military reforms and the Shah, [307].

Philadelphia. *Vide* United States.

Phillips, Mr. Henry, Obituary notice, 161.

Picture Robbery in Bond Street, 51.

Pimlico, Shocking murder at, 117.

Pinwell, G. J., The works of, [401].

Plague, Outbreak of the, 33.

Plumstead Common Riots, 61; great demonstration, 81.

Plymouth, Church congress at, 87.

Portugal.—Emancipation of slavery in colonies, [203]; death of Princess Isabella, [*ib.*]; financial crisis in Lisbon, [204]; death of Duke de Saldanha, [*ib.*].

Prince and Princess, Birth of a, 47, 108.

Prince Consort, Unveiling Statue of, in the Albert Memorial, 25; the Scottish National Memorial of, 71. *Vide* Art [405].

"Prince Consort, Life of the," by Mr. Theodore Martin, [341].

Presentation to Lord Cockburn, 26.

Proctor, Richard, "Our Place among Infinities," [375].

Promotions and Appointments, 225.

Prout, Mr. Skinner, Obituary notice, 151.

Publications of the Year, Analysis of the new, [392].

Public Documents and State Papers.—I. Proclamation of the Queen's New Title, 281. II. Papers relating to the Eastern Question—"The Andrassy Note, 202; the Sultan's answer, 207; the Berlin Memorandum, *ib.*; extracts from Despatches, 209; Lord Derby to the British Ambassador at the Porte, 211; Lord Derby to Lord Loftus, 213; Prince Gortschakoff to Count Schouvaloff, 219. III. Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Austro-Hungary, 220. IV. The Bengal Cyclone Wave, 221. V. "Domesday Book," a short summary of, 222. VI. Public Income and Expenditure, 223.

Public Income and Expenditure, 223.

Public Worship Bill, [41]; prosecution of the Vicar of Folkestone, [75].

Pullman Car Train Snowed up, A, 37.

Quain, Sir John, Obituary notice, 154.

Queenhithe, Demolition of St. Michael's Church, 86.

"Queen of the Colonies," The, [383].

Queen.—Speech at Opening of Houses of Parliament, [2], 13; Royal family all out of England, [19]; attends State concert, 22; opens wing of London Hospital [74], 24; visit to Germany, 33; return from, 40; proclaimed Empress of India, 43; at Aldershot, *ib.*; at South Kensington Museum, 48; birthday, 51; unveils Albert Memorial, 71; keeps Christmas Day at Windsor, 121.

Races and Sports.—Pedestrian feats, 19; Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, 36; Epsom spring meeting, 41; spring meeting at Newmarket, 44; Derby and Oaks stakes at Epsom, 52; the game of La Crosse, 56; Ascot races, 59; Inter-University cricket match, 60; Eton and Harrow cricket match, 64; Mexican mustang match, *ib.*; Goodwood races, 66; wrestling tournament, 80; the Doncaster meeting, 82; Weston's great pedestrian feat, 119; International regatta at Philadelphia, [331].
Railway Accidents.—Fatal collision at Abbott's Rippon, 7; on the Midland at Wingfield, 10; on the Metropolitan, *ib.*; to the Scotch express, *ib.*; boiler explosion, 32: trains snowed up, 30, 37; disaster to the "Flying Dutchman," 66; Captain Taylor's report upon, 75; collision between Radstock and Wellow, 67; near Merthyr station, 73; to an excursion train, 89; at Heeley station, 107; a train on fire, 116; fatal collision at Arlesley station, 119.
Rainy, Professor H., Obituary notice, 151.
Rawlinson, G., "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy," [372].
Radstock, Railway accident near, 67.
Reform Club and its members, [49].
Refugee, Arrival of a Royal, 24.
Relics, Discovery of interesting, 74, 86.
Rendell, Rev. Elias De la Roche, Obituary notice, 142.
Retrospect of Literature, Science and Art, [341].
Reviews—of volunteers at Ashbridge, 37; of troops at Aldershot, 43; of volunteers at Hyde Park, 60.
Rimbault, Dr. E. F., Obituary notice, 154.
Riots on Plumstead Common, 61.
Robberies. *Vide* Criminal Cases.
Robertson, Mr. Henry, Obituary notice, 165.
Roman Wall, Fragment of a, 86.
Rome.—The Marquis of Ripon and the Pope, [209]; reported Vatican intrigue, *ib.*; death of Cardinal Antonelli, [210]; succeeded by Cardinal Simeoni, [211]; opening of public library, *ib.* *Vide* Italy.
Ronayne, Mr. J. P., Obituary notice, 143.
Rotherhithe, Great fire at, 88.
Rothschild, Sir Anthony, Obituary notice, 131.
Rotundity of the World, Hampden *v.* Walsh, 6.
Roumania, Affairs in the Principality of, [293]; change of Ministry, [294].
Royal Titles Bill, The, introduced by Mr. Disraeli, [12]; Mr. Lowe's speech on, [13]; second reading, [15]; Lord Hartington's amendments, [16]; Royal assent and proclamation, [17]; public opinion upon the new title, [19]; Mr. Lowe's remarks upon, [47].
Royal Visitors, Arrival of, 48.
Russell, Mr. Alexander, Obituary notice, 148.
Russia.—History of the year, [239]; the war in Khokand, [*ib.*]; Abdullah Beg unyielding, [241]; subjection of the Baltic provinces, [242]; trial of Dr. Strousberg, [244]; report of the Odessa Chamber upon decline of trade, [246]; the Budget, [247]; the Army, [248]; the Kurile and Saghalien Islands, [249]; the *Golos* on Lord Beaconsfield, [250]; the Emperor's Speech at the Town Council of Moscow, [*ib.*]; Lord Loftus and the Czar, [252]; letter from Prince Gortschakoff, [*ib.*]; *émeute* at St. Petersburg, [253]; death of the Grand Duchess Marie, 21.

Sandon, Lord, Elementary Schools Bill, [65].
Salar Jung, Sir, Visit to England, 54; presented with Freedom of City, 65.
Saldanha, The Duke of, Obituary notice, 161.
Salford, Great floods at, 89.
Salisbury Cathedral, Restoration and reopening of, 98.
Salisbury Lord, On University Education and Reform, [58]; Mission to Constantinople, [117]; departure from the Metropolis, 106.
Salter, Mr. William, Obituary notice, 131.
Salt, Sir Titus, Obituary notice, 165.
Salt Water Sanitation, 103.
Sandhurst, Lord, Obituary notice, 146.
Sand, George, Death of, [159].
Scarborough, Great fire at, 82.
School Boards—Opening of new buildings in Poplar, 74; in Rotherhithe, 75; the Liverpool, *ib.*; election of Members for the London, [89]; the result, [91]; 109.
Science, Retrospect of, [407]; Lectures at the London Institution, [*ib.*]; Professor Tyndall's researches and experiments, [408]; Meeting of the Royal Society, [409]; the Subwealden boring, [410]; scientific expeditions, [411]; the "Challenger," [*ib.*]; European and Australian expeditions, [412]; Lieutenant Cameron, [*ib.*]; return of the Arctic expedition, [413]; Congress of the British Association, [*ib.*]; scientific instruments at South Kensington, [415]; discoveries at Olympia, [416].
Schuyler, Eugene, "Turkistan," [378].
Scientific Instruction, 23.

Scotland, Great snowstorm in, 30; gales on coast of, 77. *Vide* Edinburgh.
Scourfield, Sir John Henry, Obituary notice, 146.
Seaton, Major-General Sir Thomas, Obituary notice, 154.
Sellon, Miss Lydia P., Obituary notice, 161.
"Sepoy War, The," by Sir J. Kaye, [372].
"Serapis." *Vide* Visit to India.
Sheffield, The Earl of, Obituary notice, 140.
"Shelburne, Life of William, Earl of," by Lord Fitzmaurice, [348].
Sheriffs of England and Wales, 228.
Shilleto, the Rev. R., Obituary notice, 155.
Shipping Disasters.—Burning of the "Warspite," 2; loss of the "Strathclyde" in Dover Bay, 17; loss of the "Harlinger," 22; loss of the "Strathmore," 34; mutiny of the "Caswell," 50; explosion on board the "Thunderer," 62; wreck of the "Windsor Castle," 92; wreck register, 97; loss of the "San Rafael," 102; of the "Snowland," 104; of the "St. Jean Baptiste," 105; collision and loss of the "Huddersfield" and "Robert Kelly," 115; loss of three Norwegian vessels, 126.
Shuckburgh, Sir F., Obituary notice, 157.
"Sigurd the Volsung," [392].
Skating Rinks.—Opening of the Glaciarum, &c., 42.
Slade, Dr., Prosecution of, 96.
Smithfield Cattle Show, 112.
Smith, Mr. George, Obituary notice, 151.
Smith, Mr. William, Obituary notice, 155.
"Smith's Chaldæan Account of Genesis," [374].
Snowstorms. *Vide* Storms.
Social Science Congress, 90.
Soldiers' Home at Woolwich, 11.
Sotheron-Estcourt, the Right Hon. Thos. Hen. Sutton, Obituary notice, 132.
Southam, Mr., Obituary notice, 140.
"South Australia," by Wm. Harcus, [382].
South Kensington Loan Collection of Scientific Instruments, 48.
Spain.—History of year, [196]; proclamation of Don Carlos, [197]; successful operations of General Campos and General Rivera, [198]; surrender of Carlist army, [*ib.*]; flight of Don Carlos, [199]; arrival in London, 24; opening of the new Cortes by King Alfonso, [*ib.*]; debates on Religious Liberty, [200]; the Bishop of Minorca's excommunications, [201]; the Budget, [*ib.*]; return of the ex-Queen Isabella, [202]; affairs in Cuba, [203].
"Spelling Bees," Curious decision, 16.
"Spencer, Memoir of John Charles, Viscount Althrop, third Earl," [344].
Spiritualism, Prosecution of a medium, 96; sentence, 97.
Stafford, Mr. W. C., Obituary notice, 165.
Stanley, Lady Augusta F. E., Funeral of, in Westminster Abbey, 26; Obituary notice, 138.
Star of India, The most exalted, 2.
Stephen, J. F., "The Digest of the Law of Evidence," [386].
Stephen's "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," [376].
St. Michael's, Queenhithe, Demolition of, 86.
State of Trade—Report of Parliamentary Committee, [86]; strike at Erith, [87]; at Messrs. Doulton's works, [88]; Report of Mr. Blenkinsopp on the employment of children, [*ib.*]
Statistics.—Population of France, [169]; of Germany, [184]; of Religious denominations, 31; of Emigration, 124; of the growth of London, 125; of Correspondence, 126; of Occupations, 127.
Steam Ferry on the Thames, 22.
Stewart, Death of Mr., 38; [331].
Stirling, Mr. James, Obituary notice, 132.
Storms, Gales, and Floods.—Snow storms in London and the Provinces, 7, 30; in Scotland, 30; snow storm and gales on the eve of Good Friday, 37; gales in August, 77; whirlwind in the Isle of Wight, 85; great floods at Salford, 89; gales and wrecks on the North Coast, 104; violent gales in December, 126.
Strange, Colonel Alex., Obituary notice, 138.
"Strathclyde," Loss of, 17; inquest on the bodies, 19; trial of the captain of "Franconia," 175; verdict, 179; conviction quashed, 182.
"Strathmore," Loss of the, 34.
Strikes. *Vide* State of Trade.
Strousberg, Trial of Dr., at Moscow, [244].
Stuart, Sir John, Obituary notice, 157.
"Stuart, Life of Prince Charles," [368].
Stubbs' "Constitutional History of England," vol. ii., [370].
Suez Canal Shares, Debate on the purchase of, [5]; Mr. Cave's Report, [8]; dismissal of Sir Daniel Lange, [10]; Mr. Cave defends his Report, [11]; Committee on, [12].
"Sugden Will Case," The, 29.
Sullivan, Accident to Mr. Barry, 115.
"Sultan," Sailing of the, 51.

"Sumner, Dr., Bishop of Winchester, Life of," [365].
Sunday League "Demonstration," 45.
Sunderland, Commander C., Obituary notice, 166.
Sweden. *Vide* Norway.
"Swift, the Life of Jonathan," by Mr. John Forster, [349].
Swim of 800 Miles, Captain Boyton's, 112.
Swinburne, A. C., "Erechtheus: a Tragedy," [391].
Symonds, John Addington, "Studies of the Greek Poets," [386].

Talbot, Admiral Sir Charles, Obituary notice, 152.
Taylor, General Sir Hen. G. A., Obituary notice, 136.
Teetotalism, and the Arctic Expedition, 109.
Telegraph "Fighting," 12.
"Temeraire," Launch of the, 46.
"Tenedos" Court-Martial, The, 196.
Tennyson's "Harold," [389].
Teulon, Mr. Seymour, Obituary notice, 166.
Thames, Steam Ferry on the, 22.
Thames Street, Great Fire in, 58.
Theatrical Productions, New, [406].
Thornbury, Mr. W., Obituary notice, 146.
"Thunderer," Explosion on the, 62; inquest and verdict of jury, 76.
Thurso, Exhibition of Art and Industry at, 92
"Ticknor, The Life, Letters, and Journals of George," [358].
Tindal, Vice-Admiral Louis Symonds, Obituary notice, 136.
Tower of London, Interesting discoveries at, 118.
Trevelyan, George, "Lord Macaulay," [350].
Trevelyan, Major-Gen. H. W., Obituary notice, 152.
Trials, Remarkable.—Jenkins *v.* Cook (the Clifton Communion case), 167; Capt. Keyne (the "Strathclyde"), 175; Vane *v.* Vane, 183; the Keighley Guardians, 191; the "Tenedos" Court-Martial, 196.
Trollope, Anthony, "Prime Minister." [388].
Trotter's, Mr., "History of India," [373].
Trower, Dr., Accident to the family of, 76.
Turner, Sir Chas. Robt., Obituary notice, 166.
Turners, The Worshipful Company of, and Mr. Gladstone, 16.
Turkey and the Eastern Question.—Historical retrospect, [255]; commencement of the revolt in Herzegovina, [256]; Server Pasha's pledges of reforms, [257]; Count Andrassy's Note to the Powers, [258]; Lord Derby's account of the outbreak, [259]; spread of the rebellion, [260]; defeat of the insurgents at Vukovich, [261]; financial difficulties at Constantinople, [262]; postponement of dividends, [263]; outrage at Salonica and assassination of the French and German Consuls, [265]; action of the Powers, [266]; the English fleet ordered to Besika Bay, [*ib.*]; deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz, [*ib.*]; proclamation of Murad Effendi, [267]; the Imperial Hatt, [268]; death of Abdul Aziz, [269]; assassination of Turkish Ministers, [270]; execution of Hassan, [270]; the rising in Bulgaria, [*ib.*]; Edib Effendi's statement, [271]; the *Daily News* letters, [272]; Mr. Baring's Report on the revolt, its extent and cruel suppression, [273]; the Berlin Note, [278]; Servia declares war, [279]; joined by Montenegro, [280]; severe fighting and defeat of the Servians, [281]; another *coup d'état* at Constantinople, [282]; suspension of hostilities, [*ib.*]; Russian *ultimatum*, [283]; diplomatic events, and suggested Conference, [284]; Lord Salisbury leaves London on Mission to the European Powers, [117], [285]; Commission of Demarcation, [286]; Lord Salisbury's journey, [*ib.*]; the Conference, [288]; New Constitution inaugurated, [290]; English propositions, [291]; results of the three sittings of the Conference, [292]; refusal of the Porte to the demands of the Greek Candians, [296]. *Vide* Bulgaria.
Tweeddale, the Marquis of, Obituary notice, 158.
Tynemouth, Salt Water Sanitation at, 103.
Tyrol, Supposed murder in the, 111.

Umbrellas, A badge of royalty, 24.
United States.—Opening of the Centennial year, [315]; Mr. Randell's Amnesty Bill, [316]; President Grant's message and relationship with Spain, [317]; invitation to the European powers, [*ib.*]; the Brent and Winslow extradition difficulty, [57], [318]; Chinese immigrants in California, [319]; expedition against the Sioux Indians, [320]; "Sioux Commission," [321]; disturbances in the Southern States, [*ib.*]; administrative corruption, [322]; the "Whisky Frauds," [*ib.*]; trial of General Babcock, [323]; the Emma Mine and General Schenck, [324]; trial of General Belknap, [325]; reduction of official salaries,

[*ib.*]; nomination of Mr. Dana, [326]; opening of the Centennial Exhibition, [*ib.*] 62; President Grant's speech, [328]; banquet given by Sir E. Thornton, [329]; International regatta, [330]; death of Mr. Stuart the great millionaire, 38, [331]; Presidential candidates, [332], and election, [333]; disputed Southern votes, [334]; General Grant's final message, [335]; financial condition of the States, [336]; the "Alabama Claims," [*ib.*]; receipts and expenditure, [338].

University—Education and Reform, [59]; Boat Race, 36; Cricket Match, 60; Degrees, Oxford and Cambridge, 229.

Vaccination Acts. *Vide* Keighley Guardians.

Valuable Gift, A, 72.

Vancouver's Island, Lord Dufferin's Visit to, [103].

Vane *v.* Vane, 183.

"Vanguard," Debate on the loss of the, [37.]

Venables, Bishop, Obituary notice, 158.

Viceroy of India, The Prince of Wales's Letter to, [96]; difficulties between Lord Salisbury and, [97]; resignation of Lord Northbrook, [98]; appointment of Lord Lytton, [*ib.*] 22; the Fuller Case, [99.]

Viceroy of Ireland, Appointment of Duke of Marlborough, 109.

Visit of Prince of Wales to India—The Prince holds a chapter of the Star of India, and unveils statue of Lord Mayo, 1, [93]; at Benares, 2; visit to the Rajah, 28; at Lucknow, *ib.*; tiger hunting in the Terai, *ib.*; leave-taking at Bombay, 29; grand entry into Delhi, [94]; presentation of a Royal Address by the Municipality, [96]; guest of the Khedive of Egypt at Cairo, 39; presents new colours at Malta, *ib.*; meeting with Duke of Connaught at Gibraltar, 40; reception in Spain and Portugal, 46; arrival in England, *ib.*; reception at Portsmouth, 47; at the Royal Italian Opera, *ib.*; entertainments at Guildhall, 49; letter to Lord Northbrook, [96].

Vivian, the Rev. Dr. James William, Obituary notice, 141.

Vivisection Bill, [54].

Vogel, Sir Julius, Resignation of, [107].

Volunteers.—Easter Monday Review at Ashridge Park, 37; Review in Hyde Park, 60; Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, 65; distribution of prizes and public speeches to, 120–1.

Voyage Across the Atlantic, 74.

Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, [184].

Wales, Prince of—at Brussels, [222]; receives degree of LL.D. at Calcutta, 2; presents colours at Malta, 39; arrival and exhibition of Indian botanical and zoological collection, 42, 48; entertained at Guildhall, 49; at the Ascot Races, 59; reviews Volunteers at Hyde Park, 60; entertains the King and Queen of the Hellenes, 64; attends the St. Leger, 82; lays foundation stone of new Post-office at Glasgow, 90; opens the exhibition at Thurso, 91; visit to Norwich, 106. *Vide* Visit to India.

Wales, Princess of—returns from Copenhagen, 13; meets the Prince on his return from India, 47; visit to Glasgow, 90; at Norwich, 106.

Walker, Fred., Exhibition of the works of the late, [401].

Walker, Admiral Sir Baldwin W., Obituary notice, 136.

Walpole, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert, Obituary notice, 149.

Wales, Shocking murder in, 73.

"Warspite," Burning of the, 2.

Weather, Severe. *Vide* Storms.

Wesley, Dr. Samuel S., Obituary notice, 141.

Westminster Aquarium, Opening of, 8.

Weston, E. P., Great pedestrian feats of, 19, 119.

Whiteside, Chief Justice, Obituary notice, 162.

Whit-Monday, Demonstration on, 56.

Wimbledon, Meeting of the National Rifle Association at, 65.

Windsor, Christmas Day at, 121.

Wilde, Sir W., Obituary notice, 141.

Wilson, Major-General, Obituary notice, 158.

Winslow Extradition Case, The, [56]; [318].

Winter Assizes Act, [51].

"Woman's Rights," Mr. Bright upon, [53].

Woolwich, New Soldiers' Home at, 11.

Wrecks. *Vide* Shipping disasters; register of, for 1874–5, 97.

Wren-Hoskyns, Mr. C., Obituary notice, 160.

Wrestling Tournament, A, 80.

Wright, Archdeacon, Retirement of, 113.

Wynter, Dr. Andrew, Obituary notice, 143.

Young, Captain Allen, Presentation of Testimonial to, 102.

Zoological Society.—Removal of lions, tigers, &c., 10; the Prince of Wales' Indian collection, 42, 48.

Spottiswoode & Co., Printers, New-street Square, London.

A Classified Catalogue

OF WORKS IN

GENERAL LITERATURE

PUBLISHED BY

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

91 AND 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, AND 32 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
BADMINTON LIBRARY, THE	11
BIOGRAPHY, PERSONAL MEMOIRS, &c.	7
CHILDREN'S BOOKS	26
CLASSICAL LITERATURE, TRANSLATIONS, ETC.	19
COOKERY, DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT, &c.	29
EVOLUTION, ANTHROPOLOGY, &c.	18
FICTION, HUMOUR, &c.	21
FUR, FEATHER AND FIN SERIES	12
FINE ARTS (THE) AND MUSIC	30
HISTORY, POLITICS, POLITY, POLITICAL MEMOIRS &	3
LANGUAGE, HISTORY AND SCIENCE OF	17
LOGIC, RHETORIC, PSYCHOLOGY, &c.	14
MENTAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY	14
MISCELLANEOUS AND CRITICAL WORKS	31
POETRY AND THE DRAMA	20
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMICS	17
POPULAR SCIENCE	24
RELIGION, THE SCIENCE OF	18
SILVER LIBRARY (THE)	27
SPORT AND PASTIME	11
STONYHURST PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES	16
TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE, THE COLONIES, &c.	9
WORKS OF REFERENCE	25

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND EDITORS.

	Page
Abbott (Evelyn)	3, 19
— (T. K.)	14, 15
— (E. A.)	15
Acland (A. H. D.)	3
Acton (Eliza)	29
Adeane (H. [illegible])	[illegible]
Adelborg (O.)	[illegible]
Æschylus	19
Ainger (A. C.)	12
Albemarle (Earl of)	11
Allen (Grant)	21
Allgood (G.)	[illegible]
Angwin (M. C.)	29
Anstey (F.)	21
Aristophanes	1
Aristotle	4
Arnold (Sir Edwin)	9, 20
— (Dr. T.)	[illegible]
Ashbourne (Lord)	[illegible]
Ashby (H.)	29
Ashley (W. J.)	3, 17
Avebury (Lord)	18
Ayre (Rev. J.)	25
Bacon	7, 14, [illegible]
Baden-Powell (B. H.)	3
Bagehot (W.)	7, 17, 21
Bagwell (R.)	5
Bailey (H. C.)	21
Baillie (A. F.)	5
Bain (Alexander)	15
Baker (J. H.)	31
— (Sir S. W.)	9
Balfour (A. J.)	11, 18
— (Lady Betty)	6
Ball (John)	9
Banks (M. M.)	21
Baring-Gould (Rev. S.)	25, 31
Barker (Lady A.)	7
Baynes (T. S.)	31
Beaconsfield (Earl of)	21
Beaufort (Duke of)	11, 12
Beckett (W. A.)	[illegible]
Beesly (A. H.)	[illegible]
Bell (Mrs. Hugh)	21
Bent (Theodore)	[illegible]
Besant (Sir Walter)	[illegible]
Bickerdyke (J.)	12, [illegible]
Bird (C.)	26
Blackburne (J. H.)	[illegible]
Bland (Mrs. Hubert)	[illegible]
Blount (Sir E.)	[illegible]
Bowen (Rev. C. W.)	[illegible]
Boedder (Rev. B.)	16
Bowen (W. L.)	[illegible]
Brassey (Lady)	10
— (Lord)	12
Bray (C.)	15
Bright (Rev. J. F.)	3
Broadfoot (Major W.)	11
Brown (A. F.)	26
— J. Moray	12
Bruce (R. I.)	3
Bryce (J.)	11
Buck (H. A.)	12
Buckland (Jas.)	26
Buckle (H. T.)	3
Bull (T.)	29
Burke (U. R.)	3
Burns (C. L.)	30
Burrows (Montagu)	5
Butler (H. A.)	21
[illegible] (Samuel)	19, [illegible]
Cameron of Lochiel	13
Campbell (Rev. Lewis)	18, 19
Campbell, Lord, Earl of	5
Cameron (Gen. Jas.)	13
Causley (Sir G.)	[illegible]
Chalice (Pemberton (W. S.)	5
Chelmondeley Pennell (H.)	11
Christie (R. C.)	1
Churchill (W. Spencer)	5, 21
Cicero	19
Clarke (Rev. R. F.)	19
Clodd (Edward)	18, 2
Clutterbuck (W. J.)	10
Colenso (R. J.)	30
Conington (John)	19
Conway (Sir W. M.)	11
Conybeare (Rev. W. J.) & Howson (Dean)	27
Coolidge (W. A. B.)	9
Corbin (M.)	26
Corbett (Julian S.)	4
Coutts (W.)	19
Coventry (A.)	12
Cox (Harding)	11
Crake (Rev. A. D.)	26
Crawford (J. H.)	21
— (R.)	10
Creed (S.)	21
Creighton (Bishop)	4, 5, 8
Crozier (J. B.)	5, 18
Cuetance (Col. H.)	13
Cutts (Rev. E. L.)	5
Dale (T. F.)	12
Dallmeyer (F. W.)	5
Dangerfield (M. G.)	8
Davenport (W. L.)	15, 17, 18
Davies (J. F.)	19
Dent (C. T.)	11
De Salis (Mrs.)	29
De Tocqueville (A.)	4
Dewar (C. S.)	16, 17
Dickinson (G. L.)	4
— (W. H.)	31
Dougall (L.)	21
Dowden (E.)	32
Doyle (A. Conan)	21
Du Bois (W. E. B.)	5
Dufferin (Marquis of)	12
Dunbar (Mary E.)	21
Ebrington (Viscount)	13
Ellis (J. H.)	13
— (R. L.)	14
Erasmus	8, 31
Evans (Sir John)	31

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND EDITORS—*continued.*

Page

Falkiner (C. L.) - 4
Farrar (Dean) - - 17, 21
Fitzgibbon (M.) - 4
Fitzmaurice (Lord E.) 4
Folkard (H. C.) - 13
Ford (H.) - - - 13
—— (W. J.) - - 13
Fountain (P.) - - 10
Fowler (Edith H.) - 22
Francis (Francis) - 13
Francis (M. E.) - 22
Freeman (Edward A.) 5
Fremantle (T. F.) - 13
Freshfield (D. W.) - 11
Froude (James A.) 4, 8, 10, 22
Fuller (F. W.) - - - 4
Furneaux (W.) - - 24

Gardiner (Samuel R.) 4
Gathorne-Hardy (Hon. A. E.) - - - 13
Geikie (Rev. Cunningham) - - - 31
Gibbons (J. S.) - 13
Gibson (C. H.) - - 14
Gleig (Rev. G. R.) - 9
Goethe - - - 20
Going (C. B.) - - 26
Gore-Booth (Sir H. W.) 12
Graham (A.) - - - 4
—— (P. A.) - - 13
—— (G. F.) - - 17
Granby (Marquess of) 13
Grant (Sir A.) - - 14
Graves (R. P.) - - 8
Green (T. Hill) - 15
Greene (E. B.) - - 5
Greville (C. C. F.) - 4
Grose (T. H.) - - 15
Gross (C.) - - - 4, 5
Grove (F. C.) - - 11
—— (Mrs. Lilly) - 11
Gurdon (Lady Camilla) 22
Gurnhill (J.) - - - 15
Gwilt (J.) - - - 25

Haggard (H. Rider) 10, 22, 31
Hake (O.) - - - - 12
Halliwell-Phillipps (J.) 9
Hamilton (Col. H. B.) 5
Hamlin (A. D. F.) - 30
Harding (S. B.) - 5
Harmsworth (A. C.) 12
Harte (Bret) - - 22
Harting (J. E.) - - 13
Hartwig (G.) - - 25
Hassall (A.) - - 7
Haweis (H. R.) - 8, 30
Head (Mrs.) - - 30
Heath (D. D.) - - 14
Heathcote (J. M.) - 12
—— (C. G.) - - 12
—— (N.) - - - 10
Helmholtz (Hermann von) - - - 25
Henderson (Lieut.-Col. G. F. R.) - 8
Henry (W.) - - 12
Henty (G. A.) - - 26
Herbert (Col. Kenney) 13
Herod (Richard S.) - 13
Hiley (R. W.) - - 8
Hill (Mabel) - - 5
Hillier (G. Lacy) - 11
Hime (H. W. L.) - 15
Hodgson (Shadworth) 15, 31
Hoenig (F.) - - - 31
Hogan (J. F.) - - 8
Holmes (R. R.) - 9
Holroyd (M. J.) - 8
Homer - - - - 19
Hope (Anthony) - 22
Horace - - - - 19
Houston (D. F.) - 5
Howard (Lady Mabel) 22
Howitt (W.) - - - 10
Hudson (W. H.) - 25
Huish (M. B.) - - 30
Hullah (J.) - - 30
Hume (David) - - 15
—— (M. A. S.) - 3
Hunt (Rev. W.) - 5

Page

Hunter (Sir W.) - 5
Hutchinson (Horace G.) 11, 13, 31

Ingelow (Jean) - 20
Ingram (T. D.) - 5

Jackson (A. W.) - 9
James (W.) - - 15
Jameson (Mrs. Anna) 30
Jefferies (Richard) - 31
Jekyll (Gertrude) - 31
Jerome (Jerome K.) - 22
Johnson (J. & J. H.) - 31
Jones (H. Bence) - 25
Joyce (P. W.) - 5, 22, 31
Justinian - - - 15

Kant (I.) - - - 15
Kaye (Sir J. W.) - 5
Kelly (E.) - - - 15
Kent (C. B. R.) - 5
Kerr (Rev. J.) - - 12
Killick (Rev. A. H.) - 15
Kingsley (Rose G.) - 30
Kitchin (Dr. G. W.) 5
Knight (E. F.) - - 10, 12
Köstlin (J.) - - 8
Kristeller (P.) - - 30

Ladd (G. T.) - - 15
Lang (Andrew) 5, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 32
Lapsley (G. T.) - 5
Lascelles (Hon. G.) 11, 13
Laurie (S. S.) - - 5
Lawley (Hon. F.) - 12
Lawrence (F. W.) - 17
Lear (H. L. Sidney) - 29, 31
Lecky (W. E. H.) 5, 16, 20
Lees (J. A.) - - - 10
Leslie (T. E. Cliffe) - 17
Levett-Yeats (S.) - 22
Lillie (A.) - - - - 14
Lindley (J.) - - - 25
Loch (C. S.) - - 31
Locock (C. D.) - 14
Lodge (H. C.) - - 5
Loftie (Rev. W. J.) - 5
Longman (C. J.) - 11, 13
—— (F. W.) - - 14
—— (G. H.) - - 11, 13
—— (Mrs. C. J.) - 30
Lowell (A. L.) - - 5
Lubbock (Sir John) - 18
Lucan - - - - 19
Lutoslawski (W.) - 16
Lyall (Edna) - - 23
Lynch (G.) - - - 6
—— (H. F. B.) - - 10
Lyttelton (Hon. R. H.) 11
—— (Hon. A.) - - 12
Lytton (Earl of) - 6, 20

Macaulay (Lord) - 6, 20
Macdonald (Dr. G.) - 20
Macfarren (Sir G. A.) 30
Mackail (J. W.) - 9, 19
Mackenzie (C. G.) - 14
Mackinnon (J.) - 6
Macleod (H. D.) - 17
Macpherson (Rev. H. A.) - - 12, 13
Madden (D. H.) - 14
Magnusson (E.) - 22
Maher (Rev. M.) - 16
Malleson (Col. G. B.) 5
Marbot (Baron de) - 8
Marchment (A. W.) 23
Marshman (J. C.) - 8
Maryon (M.) - - 32
Mason (A. E. W.) - 23
Maskelyne (J. N.) - 14
Matthews (B.) - 32
Maunder (S.) - - 25
Max Müller (F.) 9, 16, 17, 18, 23, 32
Maxwell-Scott (Hon. Mrs.) 8
May (Sir T. Erskine) 6
Meade (L. T.) - - 26
Melville (G. J. Whyte) 23
Merivale (Dean) - 6
Merriman (H. S.) - 23

Page

Mill (John Stuart) - 16, 17
Millias (J. G.) - - 14
Milner (G.) - - 32
Monck (W. H. S.) - 10
Montague (F. C.) - 6
Moon (G. W.) - - 20
Moore (T.) - - 25
—— (Rev. Edward) - 14
Morgan (C. Lloyd) - 17
Morris (Mowbray) - 11
——(W.) 19, 20, 23, 30, 32
Mulhall (M. G.) - 17
Murray (Hilda) - 26
Myers (F. W. H.) - 32

Nansen (F.) - - 10
Nash (V.) - - - 6
Nesbit (E.) - - 21
Nettleship (R. L.) - 15
Newman (Cardinal) - 23
Nichols (F. M.) - - 31

Oldfield (Hon. Mrs.) 8
Oliphant (N.) - - 6
Onslow (Earl of) - 12
Osbourne (L.) - - 24

Paget (Sir J.) - - 9
Park (W.) - - 14
Parker (B.) - - 32
Passmore (T. H.) - 32
Payne-Gallwey (Sir R.) - - - 12, 14
Pearson (C. H.) - 9
Peek (Hedley) - - 12
Pemberton (W. S. Childe-) - - 8
Pembroke (Earl of) - 12
Pennant (C. D.) - 13
Penrose (Mrs.) - 26
Phillipps-Wolley (C.) 11, 23
Pitman (C. M.) - 12
Pleydell-Bouverie (E. O.) 12
Pole (W.) - - - 14
Pollock (W. H.) - 11, 32
Poole (W. H. and Mrs.) 29
Poore (G. V.) - - 32
Pope (W. H.) - - 13
Powell (E.) - - 7
Praeger (S. Rosamond) 26
Prevost (C.) - - 11
Pritchett (R. T.) - 12
Proctor (R. A.) 14, 25, 28, 29

Raine (Rev. James) - 5
Randolph (C. F.) - 7
Rankin (R.) - - - 7, 21
Ransome (Cyril) - 3, 7
Raymond (W.) - 23
Reid (S. J.) - - 7
Rhoades (J.) - - 19
Rice (S. P.) - - 10
Rich (A.) - - - 19
Richardson (C.) - 11, 13
Richmond (Ennis) - 16
Rickaby (Rev. John) 16
—— (Rev. Joseph) - 16
Ridley (Sir E.) - - 19
—— (Lady Alice) - 23
Riley (J. W.) - - 21
Roget (Peter M.) - 17, 25
Romanes (G. J.) 9, 16, 18, 21
—— (Mrs. G. J.) - 9
Ronalds (A.) - - 14
Roosevelt (T.) - - 5
Ross (Martin) - - 24
Rossetti (Maria Francesca) - - - 32
Rotheram (M. A.) - 29
Rowe (R. P. P.) - 12
Russell (Lady) - - 9

Saintsbury (G.) - 12
Sandars (T. C.) - 15
Savage Armstrong (G. F.) 21
Seebohm (F.) - - 7, 9
Selous (F. C.) - - 11, 14
Senior (W.) - - 12, 13
Sewell (Elizabeth M.) 23
Shakespeare - - 21
Shand (A. I.) - - 13
Shaw (W. A.) - - 7, 31
Shearman (M.) - 11

Page

Sheppard (E.) - - 7
Sinclair (A.) - - 12
Skrine (F. H.) - - 8
Smith (C. Fell) - - 9
—— (R. Bosworth) - 7
—— (T. C.) - - - 5
—— (W. P. Haskett) 10
Somerville (E.) - 24
Sophocles - - - 19
Soulsby (Lucy H.) - 32
Southey (R.) - - 32
Spahr (C. B.) - - 17
Spedding (J.) - - 7, 14
Stanley (Bishop) - 25
Stebbing (W.) - - 9
Steel (A. G.) - - 11
Stephen (Leslie) - 10
Stephens (H. Morse) 7
Sternberg (Count Adalbert) - - 7
Stevens (R. W.) - 31
Stevenson (R. L.) 21, 24, 26
Storr (F.) - - - 14
Stuart-Wortley (A. J.) 12, 13
Stubbs (J. W.) - - 7
Suffolk & Berkshire (Earl of) - - 11, 12
Sullivan (Sir E.) - 12
Sully (James) - - 16
Sutherland (A. and G.) 7
—— (Alex.) - - 16, 32
—— (G.) - - - 32
Suttner (B. von) - 24
Swan (M.) - - 24
Swinburne (A. J.) - 16
Symes (J. E.) - - 17

Tallentyre (S. G.) - 9
Taylor (Col. Meadows) 7
Tebbutt (C. G.) - 12
Terry (C. S.) - - 8
Thomas (J. W.) - 16
Thornhill (W. J.) - 19
Thornton (T. H.) - 9
Todd (A.) - - - 7
Toynbee (A.) - - 17
Trevelyan (Sir G. O.) 6, 7, 8
—— (G. M.) - - 7
Trollope (Anthony) - 24
Turner (H. G.) - 32
Tyndall (J.) - - 8, 10
Tyrrell (R. Y.) - - 19

Unwin (R.) - - 32
Upton (F. K. and Bertha) 27

Van Dyke (J. C.) - 30
Virgil - - - - 19

Wagner (R.) - - 21
Wakeman (H. O.) - 7
Walford (L. B.) - 24
Wallas (Graham) - 9
—— (Mrs. Graham) - 26
Walpole (Sir Spencer) 7
Walrond (Col. H.) - 11
Walsingham (Lord) - 12
Ward (Mrs. W.) - 24
Warwick (Countess of) 32
Watson (A. E. T.) - 11, 12
Weathers (J.) - - 32
Webb (Mr. and Mrs. Sidney) - - 17
—— (T. E.) - - 16, 20
Weber (A.) - - 16
Weir (Capt. R.) - 12
Wellington (Duchess of) 30
West (B. B.) - - 24
Weyman (Stanley) - 24
Whately (Archbishop) 14, 16
Whitelaw (R.) - - 19
Whittall (Sir J. W.) - 32
Wilkins (G.) - - 19
—— (W. H.) - - 8
Willard (A. R.) - 30
Willich (C. M.) - 25
Witham (T. M.) - 12
Wood (Rev. J. G.) - 25
Wood-Martin (W. G.) 7
Wyatt (A. J.) - - 20
Wylie (J. H.) - - 7

Zeller (E.) - - 16

History, Politics, Polity, Political Memoirs, &c.

Abbott.—*A History of Greece.* By Evelyn Abbott, M.A., LL.D.

Part I.—From the Earliest Times to the Ionian Revolt. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Part II.—500-445 B.C. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Part III.—From the Peace of 445 B.C. to the Fall of the Thirty at Athens in 403 B.C. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Acland and Ransome.—*A Handbook in Outline of the Political History of England to* 1896. Chronologically Arranged. By the Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, and Cyril Ransome, M.A. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Allgood.—*Letters and Journals of the China War,* 1860. By Major-General G. Allgood, C.B., formerly Lieut. G. Allgood, 1st Division China Field Force. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. Demy 4to.

Annual Register (The). A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad, for the year 1900. 8vo., 18*s.*

Volumes of the *Annual Register* for the years 1863-1899 can still be had. 18*s.* each.

Arnold.—*Introductory Lectures on Modern History.* By Thomas Arnold, D.D., formerly Head Master of Rugby School. 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Ashbourne.—*Pitt: Some Chapters on His Life and Times.* By the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. With 11 Portraits. 8vo., 21*s.*

Ashley.—*Surveys, Historic and Economic:* a Volume of Essays. By W. J. Ashley, M.A. 8vo., 9*s.* net.

Baden-Powell.—*The Indian Village Community.* Examined with Reference to the Physical, Ethnographic, and Historical Conditions of the Provinces; chiefly on the Basis of the Revenue-Settlement Records and District Manuals. By B. H. Baden-Powell, M.A., C.I.E. With Map. 8vo., 16*s.*

Bagwell.—*Ireland under the Tudors.* By Richard Bagwell, LL.D. (3 vols.) Vols. I. and II. From the first invasion of the Northmen to the year 1578. 8vo., 32*s.* Vol. III. 1578-1603. 8vo., 18*s.*

Baillie.—*The Oriental Club, and Hanover Square.* By Alexander F. Baillie. With Illustrations. Crown 4to.

Besant.—*The History of London.* By Sir Walter Besant. With 74 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 1*s.* 9*d.* Or bound as a School Prize Book, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Bright.—*A History of England.* By the Rev. J. Franck Bright, D.D.

Period I. *Mediæval Monarchy:* A.D. 449-1485. Crown 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Period II. *Personal Monarchy.* 1485-1688. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

Period III. *Constitutional Monarchy.* 1689-1837. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Period IV. *The Growth of Democracy.* 1837-1880. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Bruce.—*The Forward Policy and its Results;* or, Thirty-five Years' Work amongst the Tribes on our North-Western Frontier of India. By Richard Isaac Bruce, C.I.E. With 28 Illustrations and a Map. 8vo., 15*s.* net.

Buckle.—*History of Civilisation in England, France, Spain, and Scotland.* By Henry Thomas Buckle. 3 vols. Crown 8vo., 24*s.*

Burke.—*A History of Spain, From the Earliest Times to the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic.* By Ulick Ralph Burke, M.A. Edited by Martin A. S. Hume. With 6 Maps. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 16*s.* net.

Chesney.—*Indian Polity:* a View of the System of Administration in India. By General Sir George Chesney, K.C.B. With Map showing all the Administrative Divisions of British India. 8vo., 21*s.*

Churchill (Winston Spencer, M.P.).

The River War: an Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. Edited by Colonel F. Rhodes, D.S.O. With 34 Maps and Plans, and 51 Illustrations from Drawings by Angus McNeill. Also with 7 Photogravure Portraits of Generals, etc. 2 vols. Medium 8vo., 36*s.*

The Story of the Malakand Field Force, 1897. With 6 Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

London to Ladysmith viâ Pretoria. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Ian Hamilton's March. With Portrait of Lieut.-General Ian Hamilton, and 10 Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

History, Politics, Polity, Political Memoirs, &c —*continued.*

Corbett (JULIAN S.).

DRAKE AND THE TUDOR NAVY, with a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power. With Portraits, Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 16*s.*

THE SUCCESSORS OF DRAKE. With 4 Portraits (2 Photogravures) and 12 Maps and Plans. 8vo., 21*s.*

Creighton (M., D.D., Late Lord Bishop of London).

A HISTORY OF THE PAPACY FROM THE GREAT SCHISM TO THE SACK OF ROME, 1378-1527. 6 vols. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.* each.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. With Portrait. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

De Tocqueville.—*DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.* By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated by HENRY REEVE, C.B., D.C.L. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 16*s.*

Dickinson.—*THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENT DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.* By G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A. 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Falkiner.—*STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.* By C. LITTON FALKINER.

Fitzgibbon.—*ARTS UNDER ARMS:* an University Man in Khaki. By MAURICE FITZGIBBON, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin University, late Trooper and Sergeant-Major, 45th Company (Irish Hunt Contingent) Imperial Yeomanry. With 6 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Fitzmaurice.—*CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK:* an Historical Study. By Lord EDMUND FITZMAURICE. With Map and 2 Portraits. 8vo., 6*s.* net.

Froude (JAMES A.).

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. 12 vols. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

THE DIVORCE OF CATHERINE OF ARAGON. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE SPANISH STORY OF THE ARMADA, and other Essays. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. 3 vols. Cr. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

ENGLISH SEAMEN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Cabinet Edition. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Illustrated Edition. With 5 Photogravure Plates and 16 other Illustrations. Large Crown 8vo., 6*s.* net.

'Silver Library' Edition. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Froude (JAMES A.)—*continued.*

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS. 4 vols. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

CÆSAR: a Sketch. Cr. 8vo, 3*s.* 6*d.*

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. Edited by P. S. ALLEN, M.A. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Fuller.—*EGYPT AND THE HINTERLAND.* By FREDERIC W. FULLER. With Frontispiece and Map of Egypt and the Sudan. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

Gardiner (SAMUEL RAWSON, D.C.L., LL.D.).

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of James I. to the Outbreak of the Civil War, 1603-1642. 10 vols. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net each.

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR, 1642-1649. 4 vols. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.* net each.

A HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE PROTECTORATE. 1649-1660. Vol. I. 1649-1651. With 14 Maps. 8vo., 21*s.* Vol. II. 1651-1654. With 7 Maps. 8vo., 21*s.* Vol. III. 1654-1656. With 6 Maps. 8vo., 21*s.*

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. With 378 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 12*s.*

Also in Three Volumes, price 4*s.* each.

WHAT GUNPOWDER PLOT WAS. With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

CROMWELL'S PLACE IN HISTORY. Founded on Six Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

OLIVER CROMWELL. With Frontispiece. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Graham.—*ROMAN AFRICA:* an Outline of the History of the Roman Occupation of North Africa, based chiefly upon Inscriptions and Monumental Remains in that Country. By ALEXANDER GRAHAM, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. With 30 reproductions of Original Drawings by the Author, and 2 Maps.

Greville.—*A JOURNAL OF THE REIGNS OF KING GEORGE IV., KING WILLIAM IV., AND QUEEN VICTORIA.* By CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, formerly Clerk of the Council. 8 vols. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Gross.—*THE SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO ABOUT* 1485. By CHARLES GROSS, Ph.D. 8vo., 18*s.* net.

History, Politics, Polity, Political Memoirs, &c.—*continued.*

Hamilton.—*Historical Record of the 14th (King's) Hussars*, from A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1900. By Colonel Henry Blackburne Hamilton, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; late Commanding the Regiment. With 32 Photogravure Plates, 15 Coloured Plates and 10 Maps. 4to.

HARVARD HISTORICAL STUDIES.

The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870. By W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph.D. 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Contest over the Ratificaton of the Federal Constitution in Massachusetts. By S. B. Harding, A.M. 8vo., 6*s.*

A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina. By D. F. Houston, A.M. 8vo., 6*s.*

Nominations for Elective Office in the United States. By Frederick W. Dallinger, A.M. 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

A Bibliography of British Municipal History, including Gilds and Parliamentary Representation. By Charles Gross, Ph.D. 8vo., 12*s.*

The Liberty and Free Soil Parties in the North West. By Thfodore C. Smith, Ph.D. 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Provincial Governor in the English Colonies of North America. By Evarts Boutell Greene. 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

The County Palatine of Durham: a Study in Constitutional History. By Gaillard Thomas Lapsley, Ph.D. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Hill.—*Liberty Documents.* With Contemporary Exposition and Critical Comments drawn from various Writers. Selected and Prepared by Mabel Hill. Edited with an Introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. Large Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Historic Towns.—Edited by E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., and Rev. William Hunt, M.A. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Bristol. By Rev. W. Hunt.
Carlisle. By Mandell Creighton, D.D.
Cinque Ports. By Montagu Burrows.
Colchester. By Rev. E. L. Cutts.
Exeter. By E. A. Freeman.
London. By Rev. W. J. Loftie.
Oxford. By Rev. C. W. Boase.
Winchester. By G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
York. By Rev. James Raine.
New York By Theodore Roosevelt.
Boston (U.S.) By Henry Cabot Lodge.

Hunter.—*A History of British India.* By Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.D. Vol. I.—Introductory to the Overthrow of the English in the Spice Archipelago, 1623. With 4 Maps. 8vo., 18*s.* Vol. II.—To the Union of the Old and New Companies under the Earl of Godolphin's Award, 1708. 8vo., 16*s.*

Ingram.—*A Critical Examination of Irish History.* From the Elizabethan Conquest to the Legislative Union of 1800. By T. Dunbar Ingram, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo., 24*s.*

Joyce.—*A Short History of Ireland*, from the Earliest Times to 1603. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Kaye and Malleson.—*History of the Indian Mutiny*, 1857-1858. By Sir John W. Kaye and Colonel G. B. Malleson. With Analytical Index and Maps and Plans. 6 vols. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Kent.—*The English Radicals:* an Historical Sketch. By C. B. Roylance Kent. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Lang.—*The Mystery of Mary Stuart.* By Andrew Lang. With Portraits, etc. 8vo., 18*s.* net.

Laurie.—*Historical Survey of Pre-Christian Education.* By S. S. Laurie, A.M., LL.D. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Lecky (The Rt. Hon. William E. H.)
History of England in the Eighteenth Century.
Library Edition. 8 vols. 8vo. Vols. I. and II., 1700-1760, 36*s.*; Vols. III. and IV., 1760-1784, 36*s.*; Vols. V. and VI., 1784-1793, 36*s.*; Vols. VII. and VIII., 1793-1800, 36*s.*
Cabinet Edition. England. 7 vols. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net each. Ireland. 5 vols. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net each.
History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* net.
History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* net.
Democracy and Liberty.
Library Edition. 2 vols. 8vo., 36*s.*
Cabinet Edition. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 10*s.* net.

Lowell.—*Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.* By A. Lawrence Lowell. 2 vols. 8vo., 21*s.*

History, Politics, Polity, Political Memoirs, &c.—*continued.*

Lynch.—*The War of the Civilisations: being a Record of 'a Foreign Devil's' Experiences with the Allies in China.* By George Lynch, Special Correspondent of the 'Sphere,' etc. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo.

Lytton.—*The History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration, from* 1876-1880. Compiled from Letters and Official Papers. Edited by Lady Betty Balfour. With Portrait and Map. 8vo., 18*s.*

Macaulay (Lord).

The Life and Works of Lord Macaulay.
'Edinburgh' Edition. 10 vols. 8vo., 6*s.* each.

Vols. I.-IV. *History of England.*
Vols. V.-VII. *Essays, Biographies, Indian Penal Code, Contributions to Knight's 'Quarterly Magazine'.*
Vol. VIII. *Speeches, Lays of Ancient Rome, Miscellaneous Poems.*
Vols. IX. and X. *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart.

The Works.
'Albany' Edition. With 12 Portraits. 12 vols. Large Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.
Vols. I.-VI. *History of England, from the Accession of James the Second.*
Vols. VII.-X. *Essays and Biographies.*
Vols. XI.-XII. *Speeches, Lays of Ancient Rome, etc., and Index.*
Cabinet Edition. 16 vols. Post 8vo., £4 16*s.*

History of England from the Accession of James the Second.
Popular Edition. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.*
Student's Edition. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 12*s.*
People's Edition. 4 vols. Cr. 8vo., 16*s.*
'Albany' Edition. With 6 Portraits. 6 vols. Large Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.
Cabinet Edition. 8 vols. Post 8vo., 48*s.*
'Edinburgh' Edition. 4 vols. 8vo., 6*s.* each.

Critical and Historical Essays, with Lays of Ancient Rome, etc., in 1 volume.
Popular Edition. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*
Authorised Edition. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*, or gilt edges, 3*s.* 6*d.*
'Silver Library' Edition. With Portrait and 4 Illustrations to the 'Lays'. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Macaulay (Lord)—*continued.*

Critical and Historical Essays.
Student's Edition. 1 vol. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*
People's Edition. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 8*s.*
'Trevelyan' Edition. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 9*s.*
Cabinet Edition. 4 vols. Post 8vo., 24*s.*
'Edinburgh' Edition. 3 vols. 8vo., 6*s.* each.

Essays, which may be had separately, sewed, 6*d.* each; cloth, 1*s.* each.

Addison and Walpole.	Frederick the Great.
Croker's Boswell's Johnson.	Ranke and Gladstone.
Hallam's Constitutional History.	Lord Bacon.
Warren Hastings.	Lord Clive.
The Earl of Chatham (Two Essays).	Lord Byron, and The Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

Miscellaneous Writings.
People's Edition. 1 vol. Cr. 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Miscellaneous Writings, Speeches and Poems.
Popular Edition. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*
Cabinet Edition. 4 vols. Post 8vo., 24*s.*

Selections from the Writings of Lord Macaulay. Edited, with Occasional Notes, by the Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Mackinnon.—*The History of Edward the Third.* By James Mackinnon, Ph.D. 8vo., 18*s.*

May.—*The Constitutional History of England* since the Accession of George III. 1760-1870. By Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B. (Lord Farnborough). 3 vols. Cr. 8vo., 18*s.*

Merivale (Charles, D.D.).

History of the Romans under the Empire. 8 vols. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.
The Fall of the Roman Republic: a Short History of the Last Century of the Commonwealth. 12mo., 7*s.* 6*d.*
General History of Rome, from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus, B.C. 753-A.D. 476. With 5 Maps. Crown 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Montague.—*The Elements of English Constitutional History.* By F. C. Montague, M.A. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Nash.—*The Great Famine and its Causes.* By Vaughan Nash. With 8 Illustrations from Photographs by the Author, and a Map of India showing the Famine Area. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Oliphant.—*A Diary of the Siege of the Legations in Peking during the Summer of* 1900. By Nigel Oliphant. With a Preface by Andrew Lang, and a Map and Plans. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

History, Politics, Polity, Political Memoirs, &c.—*continued.*

Powell and Trevelyan. — *The Peasants' Rising and the Lollards:* a Collection of Unpublished Documents, forming an Appendix to 'England in the Age of Wycliffe'. Edited by Edgar Powell and G. M. Trevelyan. 8vo., 6s. net.

Randolph.—*The Law and Policy of Annexation*, with Special Reference to the Philippines; together with Observations on the Status of Cuba. By Carman F. Randolph. 8vo., 9s. net.

Rankin.—*The Marquis d'Argenson and Richard the Second.* Two Critical Essays by Reginald Rankin, M.A. 8vo.

Ransome.—*The Rise of Constitutional Government in England.* By Cyril Ransome, M.A. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Seebohm.—*The English Village Community* Examined in its Relations to the Manorial and Tribal Systems, etc. By Frederic Seebohm, LL.D., F.S.A. With 13 Maps and Plates. 8vo., 16s.

Shaw.—*A History of the English Church during the Civil Wars and under the Commonwealth*, 1640-1660. By William A. Shaw, Litt.D. 2 vols. 8vo., 36s.

Sheppard.—*The Old Royal Palace of Whitehall.* By Edgar Sheppard, D.D., Sub-Dean of H.M. Chapels Royal. With Full-page Plates and Illustrations in the Text. Medium 8vo.

Smith.—*Carthage and the Carthaginians.* By R. Bosworth Smith, M.A., With Maps, Plans, etc. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Stephens.—*A History of the French Revolution.* By H. Morse Stephens. 8vo. Vols. I. and II. 18s. each.

Sternberg.—*My Experiences of the Boer War.* By Adalbert Count Sternberg. With Preface by Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson. Crown 8vo., 5s. net.

Stubbs.—*History of the University of Dublin*, from its Foundation to the End of the Eighteenth Century. By J. W. Stubbs. 8vo., 12s. 6d.

Subaltern's (A) Letters to His Wife. (The Boer War.) Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d. net.

Sutherland.—*The History of Australia and New Zealand*, from 1606-1890. By Alexander Sutherland, M.A., and George Sutherland, M.A. Crown 8vo., 2s. 6d.

Taylor.—*A Student's Manual of the History of India.* By Colonel Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., etc. Cr. 8vo., 7s. 6d.

Todd.—*Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies.* By Alpheus Todd, LL.D. 8vo., 30s. net.

Trevelyan.—*The American Revolution.* Part I. 1766-1776. By the Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart. 8vo., 16s.

Trevelyan.—*England in the Age of Wycliffe.* By George Macaulay Trevelyan. 8vo., 15s.

Wakeman and Hassall.—*Essays Introductory to the Study of English Constitutional History.* Edited by Henry Offley Wakeman, M.A., and Arthur Hassall, M.A. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Walpole.—*History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815 to 1858.* By Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B. 6 vols. Cr. 8vo., 6s. each.

Wood-Martin.—*Pagan Ireland: an Archæological Sketch.* A Handbook of Irish Pre-Christian Antiquities. By W. G. Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A. With 512 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 15s.

Wylie (James Hamilton, M.A.).

History of England under Henry IV. 4 vols. Crown 8vo. Vol. I., 1399-1404, 10s. 6d. Vol. II., 1405-1406, 15s. (*out of print*). Vol. III., 1407-1411, 15s. Vol. IV., 1411-1413, 21s.

The Council of Constance to the Death of John Hus: Being the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in Lent Term, 1900. Cr. 8vo., 6s. net.

Biography, Personal Memoirs, &c.

Bacon.—*The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon, including all his Occasional Works.* Edited by James Spedding. 7 vols. 8vo., £4 4s.

Bagehot.—*Biographical Studies.* By Walter Bagehot. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Blount.—*The Recollections of Sir Edward Blount*, 1815-1901. Jotted down and arranged by Stuart J. Reid. With Portraits. 8vo.

Bowen.—*Edward E. Bowen:* a Memoir. By the Rev. the Hon. W. E. Bowen.

Biography, Personal Memoirs, &c.—*continued.*

Carlyle.—*Thomas Carlyle:* A History of his Life. By James Anthony Froude.
1795-1835. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 7s.
1834-1881. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 7s.

Caroline, Queen. — *Caroline the Illustrious.* By W. H. Wilkins, Author of 'An Uncrowned Queen'. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo.
*** A memoir of Caroline of Ansbach, wife of George II.

Crozier.—*My Inner Life:* being a Chapter in Personal Evolution and Autobiography. By John Beattie Crozier, LL.D. 8vo., 14s.

Dante.—*The Life and Works of Dante Allighieri:* being an Introduction to the Study of the 'Divina Commedia'. By the Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D. With Portrait. 8vo., 12s. 6d.

Danton.—*Life of Danton.* By A. H. Beesly. With Portraits. Cr. 8vo., 6s.

De Bode.—*The Baroness de Bode,* 1775-1803. By William S. Childe-Pemberton. With 4 Photogravure Portraits and other Illustrations. 8vo., 12s. 6d. net.

Duncan.—*Admiral Duncan.* By The Earl of Camperdown. With 3 Portraits. 8vo., 16s.

Erasmus.—*Life and Letters of Erasmus.* By James Anthony Froude. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Faraday.—*Faraday as a Discoverer.* By John Tyndall. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes. By A. M. F. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Fox. — *The Early History of Charles James Fox.* By the Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart.
Library Edition. 8vo., 18s.
Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Granville.—*Some Records of the Later Life of Harriet, Countess Granville.* By her Granddaughter, the Hon. Mrs. Oldfield. With 17 Portraits. 8vo., 16s. net.

Grey. — *Memoir of Sir George Grey, Bart, G.C.B.,* 1799-1882. With a Memorial Sermon preached in Embleton Church, Northumberland, 23rd December, 1883. By Mandell Creighton, D.D., late Lord Bishop of London. With an Introduction by Sir Edward Grey, Bart.; also Portraits and other Illustrations. Cr. 8vo.

Hamilton.—*Life of Sir William Hamilton.* By R. P. Graves. 8vo. 3 vols. 15s. each. Addendum. 8vo., 6d. sewed.

Harrow School Register (The), 1801-1900. Second Edition, 1901. Edited by M. G. Dauglish, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 15s. net.

Havelock.—*Memoirs of Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.* By John Clark Marshman. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Haweis.—*My Musical Life.* By the Rev. H. R. Haweis. With Portrait of Richard Wagner and 3 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 6s. net.

Hiley. — *Memories of Half a Century.* By the Rev. R. W. Hiley, D.D. With Portrait. 8vo., 15s.

Holroyd (Maria Josepha).
The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd (Lady Stanley of Alderley). Recorded in Letters of a Hundred Years Ago, from 1776-1796. Edited by J. H. Adeane. With 6 Portraits. 8vo., 18s.
The Early Married Life of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley of Alderley, from 1796. Edited by J. H. Adeane. 10 Portraits, etc. 8vo., 18s.

Hunter.—*The Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I.* Author of 'The Annals of Rural Bengal,' 'The Old Missionary,' 'A History of British India,' etc. By F. H. Skrine. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 8vo.

Jackson.—*Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War.* By Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson. With 2 Portraits and 33 Maps and Plans. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 16s. net.

Kerr.—*Henry Schomberg Kerr:* Sailor and Jesuit. By the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford. With 2 Portraits. Crown 8vo.

Leslie.—*The Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie, First Earl of Leven.* By Charles Sanford Terry, M.A. With Maps and Plans. 8vo., 16s.

Luther. — *Life of Luther.* By Julius Köstlin. With 62 Illustrations and 4 Facsimilies of MSS. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Macaulay.—*The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By the Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart.
Popular Edition. 1 vol. Cr. 8vo., 2s. 6d.
Student's Edition 1 vol. Cr. 8vo., 6s.
Cabinet Edition. 2 vols. Post 8vo., 12s.
'Edinburgh' Edition. 2 vols. 8vo., 6s. each.
Library Edition. 2 vols. 8vo., 36s.

Marbot. — *The Memoirs of the Baron de Marbot.* 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 7s.

Biography, Personal Memoirs, etc. *continued.*

Martineau.—*James Martineau.* A Biography and Study. By A. W. Jackson, A.M., of Concord, Massachusetts. With 2 Portraits. 8vo., 12s. 6d.

Max Müller (F.)

My Autobiography: a Fragment. With 6 Portraits. 8vo., 12s. 6d.

Auld Lang Syne. Second Series. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Chips from a German Workshop. Vol. II. Biographical Essays. Cr. 8vo., 5s.

Meade.—*General Sir Richard Meade and the Feudatory States of Central and Southern India.* By Thomas Henry Thornton. With Portrait, Map and Illustrations. 8vo., 10s. 6d. net.

Morris.—*The Life of William Morris.* By J. W. Mackail. With 6 Portraits and 16 Illustrations by E. H. New, etc. 2 vols. 8vo., 32s.

On the Banks of the Seine. By A. M. F., Authoress of 'Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes'. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Paget.—*Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L.,* late Sergeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Edited by Stephen Paget, one of his sons. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 8vo., 12s. 6d. net.

Pearson.—*Charles Henry Pearson,* Author of 'National Life and Character'. Memorials by Himself, his Wife, and his Friends. Edited by William Stebbing. With a Portrait. 8vo., 14s.

Place.—*The Life of Francis Place,* 1771-1854. By Graham Wallas, M.A. With 2 Portraits. 8vo., 12s.

Râmakrishna: *His Life and Sayings.* By the Right Hon. F. Max Müller. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Rich.—*Mary Rich* (1625-1678), *Countess of Warwick:* Her Family and Friends. By C. Fell Smith. With Photogravure Portraits and other Illustrations. Medium 8vo.

Romanes.—*The Life and Letters of George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.* Written and Edited by his Wife. With Portrait and 2 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 5s. net.

Russell.—*Swallowfield and its Owners.* By Constance Lady Russell, of Swallowfield Park. With 15 Photogravure Portraits and 36 other Illustrations. 4to., 42s. net.

Seebohm.—*The Oxford Reformers—John Colet, Erasmus, and Thomas More:* a History of their Fellow-Work. By Frederic Seebohm. 8vo., 14s.

Shakespeare.—*Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare.* By J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps. With Illustrations and Fac-similes. 2 vols. Royal 8vo., 21s.

Tallentyre.—*The Women of the Salons,* and other French Portraits. By S. G. Tallentyre. With 11 Photogravure Portraits. 8vo.

Victoria, Queen, 1819-1901. By Richard R. Holmes, M.V.O., F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen. New and Cheaper Edition. With a Supplementary Chapter, bringing the narrative to the end of the Queen's Reign. With Photogravure Portrait. Crown 8vo., 5s. net.

Wellington.—*Life of the Duke of Wellington.* By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Travel and Adventure, the Colonies, &c.

Arnold.—*Seas and Lands.* By Sir Edwin Arnold. With 71 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Baker (Sir S. W.).

Eight Years in Ceylon. With 6 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon. With 6 Illusts. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Bent.—*The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland:* being a Record of Excavation and Exploration in 1891. By J. Theodore Bent. With 117 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Ball (John).

The Alpine Guide. Reconstructed and Revised on behalf of the Alpine Club, by W. A. B. Coolidge.

Vol. I., *The Western Alps:* the Alpine Region, South of the Rhone Valley, from the Col de Tenda to the Simplon Pass. With 9 New and Revised Maps. Crown 8vo., 12s. net.

Vol. II., *The Central Alps, North of the Rhone Valley, from the Simplon Pass to the Adige Valley.* [*In preparation.*

Hints and Notes, Practical and Scientific, for Travellers in the Alps: being a Revision of the General Introduction to the 'Alpine Guide'. Crown 8vo., 3s. net.

Travel and Adventure, the Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

Brassey (THE LATE LADY).

A Voyage in the 'Sunbeam'; Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months.
Cabinet Edition. With Map and 66 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*
'Silver Library' Edition. With 66 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*
Popular Edition. With 60 Illustrations. 4to., 6*d.* sewed, 1*s.* cloth.
School Edition. With 37 Illustrations. Fcp., 2*s.* cloth, or 3*s.* white parchment.

Sunshine and Storm in the East.
Cabinet Edition. With 2 Maps and 114 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*
Popular Edition. With 103 Illustrations. 4to., 6*d.* sewed, 1*s.* cloth.

In the Trades, the Tropics, and the 'Roaring Forties'.
Cabinet Edition. With Map and 220 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Crawford. — *South American Sketches.* By ROBERT CRAWFORD, M.A. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Fountain.—*The Great Deserts and Forests of North America.* By PAUL FOUNTAIN. With a Preface by W. H. HUDSON, Author of 'The Naturalist in La Plata,' etc. 8vo., 9*s.* 6*d.* net.

Froude (JAMES A.).

Oceana: or England and her Colonies. With 9 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*
The English in the West Indies: or, the Bow of Ulysses. With 9 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* boards, 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Haggard.—*A Winter Pilgrimage:* Being an Account of Travels through Palestine, Italy and the Island of Cyprus, undertaken in the year 1900. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. With 31 Illustrations from Photographs. Crown 8vo., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.

Heathcote.—*St. Kilda.* By NORMAN HEATHCOTE. With 80 Illustrations from Sketches and Photographs of the People, Scenery and Birds by the Author. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

Howitt.—*Visits to Remarkable Places.* Old Halls, Battle-Fields, Scenes, illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With 80 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Knight (E. F.).

The Cruise of the 'Alerte': the Narrative of a Search for Treasure on the Desert Island of Trinidad. With 2 Maps and 23 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Knight (E. F.)—*continued.*

Where Three Empires meet: a Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Baltistan, Ladak, Gilgit, and the adjoining Countries. With a Map and 54 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The 'Falcon' on the Baltic: a Voyage from London to Copenhagen in a Three-Tonner. With 10 Full-page Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lees.—*Peaks and Pines:* another Norway Book. By J. A. LEES. With 63 Illustrations and Photographs by the Author. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Lees and Clutterbuck.—B.C. 1887: *A Ramble in British Columbia.* By J. A. LEES and W. J. CLUTTERBUCK. With Map and 75 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lynch. — *Armenia:* Travels and Studies. By H. F. B. LYNCH. With 197 Illustrations (some in tints) reproduced from Photographs and Sketches by the Author, 16 Maps and Plans, a Bibliography, and a Map of Armenia and adjacent countries. 2 vols. Medium 8vo., 42*s.* net.

Nansen.—*The First Crossing of Greenland.* By FRIDTJOF NANSEN. With 143 Illustrations and a Map. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Rice.—*Occasional Essays on Native South Indian Life.* By STANLEY P. RICE, Indian Civil Service. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Smith.—*Climbing in the British Isles.* By W. P. HASKETT SMITH. With Illustrations by ELLIS CARR, and Numerous Plans.
Part I. *England.* 16mo., 3*s.* net.
Part II. *Wales and Ireland.* 16mo., 3*s.* net.

Stephen. — *The Play-Ground of Europe* (The Alps). By LESLIE STEPHEN. With 4 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Three in Norway. By Two of Them. With a Map and 59 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* boards, 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Tyndall.—(JOHN).

The Glaciers of the Alps: being a Narrative of Excursions and Ascents. An Account of the Origin and Phenomena of Glaciers, and an Exposition of the Physical Principles to which they are related. With 61 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.* 6*d.* net.

Hours of Exercise in the Alps. With 7 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.* 6*d.* net.

Sport and Pastime.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY.

Edited by HIS GRACE THE (EIGHTH) DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G., and A. E. T. WATSON.

Complete in 29 Volumes. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Price 6s. net each Volume, or 9s. net each, half-bound in Leather, with gilt top.

ARCHERY. By C. J. LONGMAN and Col. H. WALROND. With Contributions by Miss LEGH, Viscount DILLON, etc. With 2 Maps, 23 Plates and 172 Illustrations in the Text.

ATHLETICS. By MONTAGUE SHEARMAN. With Chapters on Athletics at School by W. BEACHER THOMAS; Athletic Sports in America by C. H. SHERRILL; a Contribution on Paper-chasing by W. RYE, and an Introduction by Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, Q.C., M.P. With 12 Plates and 37 Illustrations in the Text.

BIG GAME SHOOTING. By CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

Vol. I. AFRICA AND AMERICA. With Contributions by Sir SAMUEL W. BAKER, W. C. OSWELL, F. C. SELOUS, etc. With 20 Plates and 57 Illustrations in the Text.

Vol. II. EUROPE, ASIA, AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS. With Contributions by Lieut.-Colonel R. HEBER PERCY, Major ALGERNON C. HEBER PERCY, etc. With 17 Plates and 56 Illustrations in the Text.

BILLIARDS. By Major W. BROADFOOT, R.E. With Contributions by A. H. BOYD, SYDENHAM DIXON, W. J. FORD, etc. With 11 Plates, 19 Illustrations in the Text, and numerous Diagrams.

COURSING AND FALCONRY. By HARDING COX, CHARLES RICHARDSON, and the Hon. GERALD LASCELLES. With 20 Plates and 55 Illustrations in the Text.

CRICKET. By A. G. STEEL and the Hon. R. H. LYTTELTON. With Contributions by ANDREW LANG, W. G. GRACE, F. GALE, etc. With 13 Plates and 52 Illustrations in the Text.

CYCLING. By the EARL OF ALBEMARLE and G. LACY HILLIER. With 19 Plates and 44 Illustrations in the Text.

DANCING. By Mrs. LILLY GROVE, F.R.G.S. With Contributions by Miss MIDDLETON, The Hon. Mrs. ARMYTAGE, etc. With Musical Examples, and 38 Full-page Plates and 93 Illustrations in the Text.

DRIVING. By His Grace the (Eighth) DUKE of BEAUFORT, K.G. With Contributions by A. E. T. WATSON the EARL OF ONSLOW, etc. With 12 Plates and 54 Illustrations in the Text.

FENCING, BOXING, AND WRESTLING. By WALTER H. POLLOCK, F. C. GROVE, C. PREVOST, E. B. MITCHELL, and WALTER ARMSTRONG. With 18 Plates and 24 Illustrations in the Text.

FISHING. By H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL.

Vol. I. SALMON AND TROUT. With Contributions by H. R. FRANCIS, Major JOHN P. TRAHERNE, etc. With 9 Plates and numerous Illustrations of Tackle, etc.

Vol. II. PIKE AND OTHER COARSE FISH. With Contributions by the MARQUIS OF EXETER, WILLIAM SENIOR, G. CHRISTOPHER DAVIS, etc. With 7 Plates and numerous Illustrations of Tackle, etc.

FOOTBALL. *HISTORY,* by MONTAGUE SHEARMAN; *THE ASSOCIATION GAME,* by W. J. OAKLEY and G. O. SMITH; *THE RUGBY UNION GAME,* by FRANK MITCHELL. With other Contributions by R. E. MACNAGHTEN, M. C. KEMP, J. E. VINCENT, WALTER CAMP and A. SUTHERLAND. With 19 Plates and 35 Illustrations in the Text.

GOLF. By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON. With Contributions by the Rt. Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., Sir WALTER SIMPSON, Bart., ANDREW LANG, etc. With 32 Plates and 57 Illustrations in the Text.

HUNTING. By His Grace the (Eighth) DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G., and MOWBRAY MORRIS. With Contributions by the EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, Rev. E. W. L. DAVIES, G. H. LONGMAN, etc. With 5 Plates and 54 Illustrations in the Text.

MOUNTAINEERING. By C. T. DENT. With Contributions by the Right Hon. J. BRYCE, M.P., Sir MARTIN CONWAY, D. W. FRESHFIELD, C. E. MATTHEWS, etc. With 13 Plates and 91 Illustrations in the Text.

Sport and Pastime—*continued.*

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY—*continued.*

Edited by HIS GRACE THE (EIGHTH) DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G., and A. E. T. WATSON.

Complete in 29 Volumes. Crown 8vo., Cloth, Price 6s. net each Volume, or 9s. net each, half-bound in Leather, with gilt top.

POETRY OF SPORT (THE).—Selected by HEDLEY PEEK. With a Chapter on Classical Allusions to Sport by ANDREW LANG, and a Special Preface to the BADMINTON LIBRARY by A. E. T. WATSON. With 32 Plates and 74 Illustrations in the Text.

RACING AND STEEPLE-CHASING. By the EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, W. G. CRAVEN, the Hon. F. LAWLEY, ARTHUR COVENTRY, and A. E. T. WATSON. With Frontispiece and 56 Illustrations in the Text.

RIDING AND POLO. By Captain ROBERT WEIR, J. MORAY BROWN, T. F. DALE, THE LATE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, THE EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, etc. With 18 Plates and 41 Illusts. in the Text.

ROWING. By R. P. P. ROWE and C. M. PITMAN. With Chapters on Steering by C. P. SEROCOLD and F. C. BEGG; Metropolitan Rowing by S. LE BLANC SMITH; and on PUNTING by P. W. SQUIRE. With 75 Illustrations.

SEA FISHING. By JOHN BICKERDYKE, Sir H. W. GORE-BOOTH, ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH, and W. SENIOR. With 22 Full-page Plates and 175 Illusts. in the Text.

SHOOTING.

Vol. I. FIELD AND COVERT. By LORD WALSINGHAM and Sir RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, Bart. With Contributions by the Hon. GERALD LASCELLES and A. J. STUART-WORTLEY. With 11 Plates and 95 Illustrations in the Text.

Vol. II. MOOR AND MARSH. By LORD WALSINGHAM and Sir RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, Bart. With Contributions by LORD LOVAT and Lord CHARLES LENNOX KERR. With 8 Plates and 57 Illustrations in the Text.

SKATING, CURLING, TOBOGGANING. By J. M. HEATHCOTE, C. G. TEBBUTT, T. MAXWELL WITHAM, Rev. JOHN KERR, ORMOND HAKE, HENRY A. BUCK, etc. With 12 Plates and 272 Illustrations in the Text.

SWIMMING. By ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR and WILLIAM HENRY, Hon. Secs. of the Life-Saving Society. With 13 Plates and 112 Illustrations in the Text.

TENNIS, LAWN TENNIS, RACKETS AND FIVES. By J. M. and C. G. HEATHCOTE, E. O. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, and A. C. AINGER. With Contributions by the Hon. A. LYTTELTON, W. C. MARSHALL, Miss L. DOD, etc. With 12 Plates and 67 Illustrations in the Text.

YACHTING.

Vol. I. CRUISING, CONSTRUCTION OF YACHTS, YACHT RACING RULES, FITTING-OUT, etc. By Sir EDWARD SULLIVAN, Bart., THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B., C. E. SETH-SMITH, C.B., G. L. WATSON, R. T. PRITCHETT, E. F. KNIGHT, etc. With 21 Plates and 93 Illustrations in the Text.

Vol. II. YACHT CLUBS, YACHTING IN AMERICA AND THE COLONIES, YACHT RACING, etc. By R. T. PRITCHETT, THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, K.P., THE EARL OF ONSLOW, JAMES MCFERRAN, etc. With 35 Plates and 160 Illustrations in the Text.

FUR, FEATHER, AND FIN SERIES.

Edited by A. E. T. WATSON.

Crown 8vo., price 5s. each Volume, cloth.

*** *The Volumes are also issued half-bound in Leather, with gilt top. The price can be had from all Booksellers.*

THE PARTRIDGE. Natural History, by the Rev. H. A. MACPHERSON; Shooting, by A. J. STUART-WORTLEY; Cookery, by GEORGE SAINTSBURY. With 11 Illustrations and various Diagrams in the Text. Crown 8vo., 5s.

THE GROUSE. Natural History, by the Rev. H. A. MACPHERSON; Shooting, by A. J. STUART-WORTLEY; Cookery, by GEORGE SAINTSBURY. With 13 Illustrations and various Diagrams in the Text. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Sport and Pastime—*continued.*

FUR, FEATHER, AND FIN SERIES *continued.*

THE PHEASANT. Natural History, by the Rev. H. A. MACPHERSON; Shooting, by A. J. STUART-WORTLEY; Cookery, by ALEXANDER INNES SHAND. With 10 Illustrations and various Diagrams. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

THE HARE. Natural History, by the Rev. H. A. MACPHERSON; Shooting, by the Hon. GERALD LASCELLES; Coursing, by CHARLES RICHARDSON; Hunting, by J. S. GIBBONS and G. H. LONGMAN; Cookery, by Col. KENNEY HERBERT. With 9 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 5*s.*

RED DEER.—Natural History, by the Rev. H. A. MACPHERSON; Deer Stalking, by CAMERON OF LOCHIEL; Stag Hunting, by Viscount EBRINGTON; Cookery, by ALEXANDER INNES SHAND. With 10 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

THE SALMON. By the Hon. A. E. GATHORNE-HARDY. With Chapters on the Law of Salmon Fishing by CLAUD DOUGLAS PENNANT; Cookery, by ALEXANDER INNES SHAND. With 8 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.*

THE TROUT. By the MARQUESS OF GRANBY. With Chapters on the Breeding of Trout by Col. H. CUSTANCE; and Cookery, by ALEXANDER INNES SHAND. With 12 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

THE RABBIT. By JAMES EDMUND HARTING. Cookery, by ALEXANDER INNES SHAND. With 10 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.*

PIKE AND PERCH. By WILLIAM SENIOR ('Redspinner,' Editor of the 'Field'). With Chapters by JOHN BICKERDYKE and W. H. POPE; Cookery, by ALEXANDER INNES SHAND. With 12 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

Bickerdyke.—*DAYS OF MY LIFE ON WATER, FRESH AND SALT* and other Papers. By JOHN BICKERDYKE. With Photo-etching Frontispiece and 8 Full-page Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Blackburne.—*MR. BLACKBURNE'S GAMES AT CHESS.* Selected, Annotated and Arranged by Himself. Edited, with a Biographical Sketch and a brief History of Blindfold Chess, by P. ANDERSON GRAHAM. With Portrait of Mr. Blackburne. 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

Cawthorne and Herod.—*ROYAL ASCOT:* its History and its Associations. By GEORGE JAMES CAWTHORNE and RICHARD S. HEROD. With 32 Plates and 106 Illustrations in the Text. Demy 4to., £1 11*s.* 6*d.* net.

Dead Shot (The): or, Sportsman's Complete Guide. Being a Treatise on the Use of the Gun, with Rudimentary and Finishing Lessons in the Art of Shooting Game of all kinds. Also Game-driving, Wildfowl and Pigeon-shooting, Dog-breaking, etc. By MARKSMAN. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Ellis.—*CHESS SPARKS;* or, Short and Bright Games of Chess. Collected and Arranged by J. H. ELLIS, M.A. 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Folkard.—*THE WILD-FOWLER:* A Treatise on Fowling, Ancient and Modern, descriptive also of Decoys and Flight-ponds, Wild-fowl Shooting, Gunning-punts, Shooting-yachts, etc. Also Fowling in the Fens and in Foreign Countries, Rock-fowling, etc., etc., by H. C. FOLKARD. With 13 Engravings on Steel, and several Woodcuts. 8vo., 12*s.* 6*d.*

Ford.—*MIDDLESEX COUNTY CRICKET CLUB,* 1864-1899. Written and Compiled by W. J. FORD (at the request of the Committee of the County C.C.). With Frontispiece Portrait of Mr. V. E. Walker. 8vo., 10*s.* net.

Ford.—*THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ARCHERY.* By HORACE FORD. New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Re-written by W. BUTT, M.A. With a Preface by C. J. LONGMAN, M.A. 8vo., 14*s.*

Francis.—*A BOOK ON ANGLING:* or, Treatise on the Art of Fishing in every Branch; including full Illustrated List of Salmon Flies. By FRANCIS FRANCIS. With Portrait and Coloured Plates. Crown 8vo., 15*s.*

Fremantle.—*THE BOOK OF THE RIFLE.* By the Hon. T. F. FREMANTLE, Major, 1st Bucks, V.R.C. With numerous Illustrations and Diagrams. 8vo.

Gathorne-Hardy.—*AUTUMNS IN ARGYLESHIRE WITH ROD AND GUN.* By the Hon. A. E. GATHORNE-HARDY. With 8 Photogravure Illustrations by ARCHIBALD THORBURN. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

Graham.—*COUNTRY PASTIMES FOR BOYS.* By P. ANDERSON GRAHAM. With 252 Illustrations from Drawings and Photographs. Cr. 8vo., gilt edges, 3*s.* net.

Hutchinson.—*THE BOOK OF GOLF AND GOLFERS.* By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON. With Contributions by Miss AMY PASCOE, H. H. HILTON, J. H. TAYLOR, H. J. WHIGHAM, and Messrs. SUTTON & SONS. With 71 Portraits from Photographs. Large crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

Sport and Pastime—*continued.*

Lang.—*Angling Sketches.* By Andrew Lang. With 20 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lillie (Arthur).

Croquet: its History, Rules and Secrets. With 4 Full-page Illustrations, 15 Illustrations in the Text, and 27 Diagrams. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Croquet up to Date. Containing the Ideas and Teachings of the Leading Players and Champions. With Contributions by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. Needham, C. D. Locock, etc. With 19 Illustrations (15 Portraits), and numerous Diagrams. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

Locock.—*Side and Screw:* being Notes on the Theory and Practice of the Game of Billiards. By C. D. Locock. With Diagrams. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Longman.—*Chess Openings.* By Frederick W. Longman. Fcp. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mackenzie.—*Notes for Hunting Men.* By Captain Cortlandt Gordon Mackenzie. Crown 8vo.

Madden.—*The Diary of Master William Silence:* a Study of Shakespeare and of Elizabethan Sport. By the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin. 8vo., 16*s.*

Maskelyne.—*Sharps and Flats:* a Complete Revelation of the Secrets of Cheating at Games of Chance and Skill. By John Nevil Maskelyne, of the Egyptian Hall. With 62 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Millais.—*The Wildfowler in Scotland.* By John Guille Millais, F.Z.S., etc. With a Frontispiece in Photogravure by Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A., 8 Photogravure Plates, 2 Coloured Plates and 50 Illustrations from the Author's Drawings and from Photographs. Royal 4to., 30*s.* net.

Modern Bridge.—By 'Slam'. With a Reprint of the Laws of Bridge, as adopted by the Portland and Turf Clubs. 18mo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Park.—*The Game of Golf.* By William Park, Jun., Champion Golfer, 1887-89. With 17 Plates and 26 Illustrations in the Text. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Payne-Gallwey (Sir Ralph, Bart.).

Letters to Young Shooters (First Series). On the Choice and use of a Gun. With 41 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Letters to Young Shooters (Second Series). On the Production, Preservation, and Killing of Game. With Directions in Shooting Wood-Pigeons and Breaking-in Retrievers. With Portrait and 103 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 12*s.* 6*d.*

Letters to Young Shooters. (Third Series.) Comprising a Short Natural History of the Wildfowl that are Rare or Common to the British Islands, with complete directions in Shooting Wildfowl on the Coast and Inland. With 200 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 18*s.*

Pole.—*The Theory of the Modern Scientific Game of Whist.* By William Pole, F.R.S. Fcp. 8vo., 2*s.* net.

Proctor.—*How to Play Whist: with the Laws and Etiquette of Whist.* By Richard A. Proctor. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* net.

Ronalds.—*The Fly-Fisher's Entomology.* By Alfred Ronalds. With 20 coloured Plates. 8vo., 14*s.*

Selous.—*Sport and Travel, East and West.* By Frederick Courteney Selous. With 18 Plates and 35 Illustrations in the Text. Medium 8vo., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.

Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy.

LOGIC, RHETORIC, PSYCHOLOGY, &c.

Abbott.—*The Elements of Logic.* By T. K. Abbott B.D. 12mo., 3*s.*

Aristotle.

The Ethics: Greek Text, Illustrated with Essay and Notes. By Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo., 32*s.*

An Introduction to Aristotle's Ethics. Books I.-IV. (Book X. c. vi.-ix. in an Appendix). With a continuous Analysis and Notes. By the Rev. E. Moore, D.D. Crown 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Bacon (Francis).

Complete Works. Edited by R. L. Ellis, James Spedding and D. D. Heath. 7 vols. 8vo., £3 13*s.* 6*d.*

Letters and Life, including all his occasional Works. Edited by James Spedding. 7 vols. 8vo., £4 4*s.*

The Essays: with Annotations. By Richard Whately, D.D. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Essays: with Notes. By F. Storr and C. H. Gibson. Cr. 8vo, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy—*continued.*

LOGIC, RHETORIC, PSYCHOLOGY, &c.

Bacon (FRANCIS)—*continued.*

THE ESSAYS: with Introduction, Notes, and Index. By E. A. ABBOTT, D.D. 2 Vols. Fcp. 8vo., 6s. The Text and Index only, without Introduction and Notes, in One Volume. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d.

Bain (ALEXANDER).

DISSERTATIONS ON LEADING PHILOSOPHICAL TOPICS: being Articles reprinted from "Mind". *[In the press.*

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE: a Compendium of Psychology and Ethics. Crown 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Or separately,

Part I. *PSYCHOLOGY AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.* Crown 8vo., 6s. 6d.

Part II. *THEORY OF ETHICS AND ETHICAL SYSTEMS.* Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d.

LOGIC. Part I. *DEDUCTION.* Cr. 8vo., 4s. Part II. *INDUCTION.* Cr. 8vo., 6s. 6d.

SENSES AND THE INTELLECT. 8vo., 15s.

EMOTIONS AND THE WILL. 8vo., 15s.

PRACTICAL ESSAYS. Cr. 8vo., 2s.

Bray.—*THE PHILOSOPHY OF NECESSITY:* or, Law in Mind as in Matter. By CHARLES BRAY. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Crozier (JOHN BEATTIE).

CIVILISATION AND PROGRESS: being the Outlines of a New System of Political, Religious and Social Philosophy. 8vo., 14s.

HISTORY OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT: on the Lines of Modern Evolution.

Vol. I. 8vo., 14s.

Vol. II. *(In preparation.)*

Vol. III. 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Davidson.—*THE LOGIC OF DEFINITION,* Explained and Applied. By WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, M.A. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Green (THOMAS HILL).—THE WORKS OF. Edited by R. L. NETTLESHIP.

Vols. I. and II. Philosophical Works. 8vo., 16s. each.

Vol. III. Miscellanies. With Index to the three Volumes, and Memoir. 8vo., 21s.

LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION. With Preface by BERNARD BOSANQUET. 8vo., 5s.

Gurnhill.—*THE MORALS OF SUICIDE.* By the Rev. J. GURNHILL, B.A. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Hodgson (SHADWORTH H.)

TIME AND SPACE: A Metaphysical Essay. 8vo., 16s.

THE THEORY OF PRACTICE: an Ethical Inquiry. 2 vols. 8vo., 24s.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF REFLECTION. 2 vols. 8vo., 21s.

THE METAPHYSIC OF EXPERIENCE. Book I. General Analysis of Experience; Book II. Positive Science; Book III. Analysis of Conscious Action; Book IV. The Real Universe. 4 vols. 8vo., 36s. net.

Hume.—*THE PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS OF DAVID HUME.* Edited by T. H. GREEN and T. H. GROSE. 4 vols. 8vo., 28s. Or separately, ESSAYS. 2 vols. 14s. TREATISE OF HUMAN NATURE. 2 vols. 14s.

James.—*THE WILL TO BELIEVE,* and Other Essays in Popular Philosophy. By WILLIAM JAMES, M.D., LL.D., etc. Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d.

Justinian.—*THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN:* Latin Text, chiefly that of Huschke, with English Introduction, Translation, Notes, and Summary. By THOMAS C. SANDARS, M.A. 8vo., 18s.

Kant (IMMANUEL).

CRITIQUE OF PRACTICAL REASON, AND OTHER WORKS ON THE THEORY OF ETHICS. Translated by T. K. ABBOTT, B.D. With Memoir. 8vo., 12s. 6d.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE METAPHYSIC OF ETHICS. Translated by T. K. ABBOTT, B.D. Crown 8vo, 3s.

INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC, AND HIS ESSAY ON THE MISTAKEN SUBTILTY OF THE FOUR FIGURES. Translated by T. K. ABBOTT. 8vo., 6s

Kelly.—*GOVERNMENT OR HUMAN EVOLUTION.* By EDMOND KELLY, M.A., F.G.S. Vol. I. Justice. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. Vol. II. Collectivism and Individualism. Crown 8vo., 10s. 6d. net.

Killick.—*HANDBOOK TO MILL'S SYSTEM OF LOGIC.* By Rev. A. H. KILLICK, M.A. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Ladd (GEORGE TRUMBULL).

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 8vo., 21s.

OUTLINES OF DESCRIPTIVE PSYCHOLOGY: a Text Book of Mental Science for Colleges and Normal Schools. 8vo., 12s.

OUTLINES OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 8vo., 12s.

PRIMER OF PSYCHOLOGY. Cr. 8vo., 5s. 6d.

Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy—*continued.*

Lecky.—*The Map of Life:* Conduct and Character. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Library Edition, 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.* Cabinet Edition, Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Lutoslawski.—*The Origin and Growth of Plato's Logic.* With an Account of Plato's Style and of the Chronology of his Writings. By Wincenty Lutoslawski. 8vo., 21*s.*

Max Müller (F.).

The Science of Thought. 8vo., 21*s.*

The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy. 8vo., 18*s.*

Three Lectures on the Vedanta Philosophy. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

Mill (John Stuart).

A System of Logic. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

On Liberty. Crown 8vo., 1*s.* 4*d.*

Considerations on Representative Government. Crown 8vo., 2*s.*

Utilitarianism. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy. 8vo., 16*s.*

Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism. Three Essays. 8vo., 5*s.*

Monck.—*An Introduction to Logic.* By William Henry S. Monck, M.A. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

Richmond.—*The Mind of a Child.* By Ennis Richmond, Author of 'Boyhood,' and 'Through Boyhood to Manhood'. Crown 8vo.

Romanes.—*Mind and Motion and Monism.* By George John Romanes, LL.D., F.R.S. Cr. 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Sully (James).

The Human Mind: a Text-book of Psychology. 2 vols. 8vo., 21*s.*

Outlines of Psychology. Crown 8vo., 9*s.*

The Teacher's Handbook of Psychology. Crown 8vo., 6*s.* 6*d.*

Studies of Childhood. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Sully (James)—*continued.*

Children's Ways: being Selections from the Author's 'Studies of Childhood'. With 25 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Sutherland.—*The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct.* By Alexander Sutherland, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo, 28*s.*

Swinburne.—*Picture Logic:* an Attempt to Popularise the Science of Reasoning. By Alfred James Swinburne, M.A. With 23 Woodcuts. Cr. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Thomas.—*Intuitive Suggestion.* By J. W. Thomas, Author of 'Spiritual Law in the Natural World,' etc.

Webb.—*The Veil of Isis:* a Series of Essays on Idealism. By Thomas E. Webb, LL.D., Q.C. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Weber.—*History of Philosophy.* By Alfred Weber, Professor in the University of Strasburg. Translated by Frank Thilly, Ph.D. 8vo., 16*s.*

Whately (Archbishop).

Bacon's Essays. With Annotations. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Elements of Logic. Cr. 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Elements of Rhetoric. Cr. 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Zeller (Dr. Edward).

The Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics. Translated by the Rev. O. J. Reichel, M.A. Crown 8vo., 15*s.*

Outlines of the History of Greek Philosophy. Translated by Sarah F. Alleyne and Evelyn Abbott, M.A., LL.D. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Plato and the Older Academy. Translated by Sarah F. Alleyne and Alfred Goodwin, B.A. Crown 8vo., 18*s.*

Socrates and the Socratic Schools. Translated by the Rev. O. J. Reichel, M.A. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics. Translated by B. F. C. Costelloe, M.A., and J. H. Muirhead, M.A. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 24*s.*

STONYHURST PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES.

A Manual of Political Economy. By C. S. Devas, M.A. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

First Principles of Knowledge. By John Rickaby, S.J. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

General Metaphysics. By John Rickaby, S.J. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

Logic. By Richard F. Clarke, S.J. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

Moral Philosophy (Ethics and Natural Law). By Joseph Rickaby, S.J. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

Natural Theology. By Bernard Boedder, S.J. Crown 8vo., 6*s.* 6*d.*

Psychology. By Michael Maher, S.J., D.Litt., M.A. (Lond.). Cr. 8vo., 6*s.* 6*d.*

History and Science of Language, &c.

Davidson.—*Leading and Important English Words:* Explained and Exemplified. By William L. Davidson, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Farrar.—*Language and Languages.* By F. W. Farrar, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Graham.—*English Synonyms,* Classified and Explained: with Practical Exercises. By G. F. Graham. Fcp. 8vo., 6s.

Max Muller (F.).

The Science of Language. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 10s.

Max Muller (F.)—*continued.*

Biographies of Words, and the Home of the Aryas. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Chips from a German Workshop. Vol. III. *Essays on Language and Literature.* Crown 8vo., 5s.

Last Essays. First Series. Essays on Language, Folklore and other Subjects. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Roget.—*Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.* Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. By Peter Mark Roget, M.D., F.R.S. With full Index. Crown 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Political Economy and Economics.

Ashley (W. J.).

English Economic History and Theory. Crown 8vo., Part I., 5s. Part II., 10s. 6d.

Surveys, Historic and Economic. Crown 8vo, 9s. net.

Bagehot.—*Economic Studies.* By Walter Bagehot. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Barnett.—*Practicable Socialism:* Essays on Social Reform. By Samuel A. and Henrietta Barnett. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Devas.—*A Manual of Political Economy.* By C. S. Devas, M.A. Cr. 8vo., 7s. 6d. (*Stonyhurst Philosophical Series.*)

Lawrence.—*Local Variations in Wages.* By F. W. Lawrence, M.A. With Index and 18 Maps and Diagrams. 4to., 8s. 6d.

Leslie.—*Essays on Political Economy.* By T. E. Cliffe Leslie, Hon. LL.D., Dubl. 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Macleod (Henry Dunning).

Economics for Beginners. Crown 8vo., 2s.

The Elements of Economics. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d. each.

Bimetalism. 8vo., 5s. net.

The Elements of Banking. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

The Theory and Practice of Banking. Vol. I. 8vo., 12s. Vol. II. 14s.

Macleod (Henry Dunning)—*contd.*

The Theory of Credit. 8vo. In 1 Vol., 30s. net; or separately, Vol. I., 10s. net. Vol. II., Part I., 10s. net. Vol II., Part II. 10s. net.

Indian Currency. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Mill.—*Political Economy.* By John Stuart Mill. *Popular Edition.* Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d. *Library Edition.* 2 vols. 8vo., 30s.

Mulhall.—*Industries and Wealth of Nations.* By Michael G. Mulhall, F.S.S. With 32 Diagrams. Cr. 8vo., 8s. 6d.

Spahr.—*America's Working People.* By Charles B. Spahr. Crown 8vo., 5s. net.

Symes.—*Political Economy:* a Short Text-book of Political Economy. With Problems for Solution, Hints for Supplementary Reading, and a Supplementary Chapter on Socialism. By J. E. Symes, M.A. Crown 8vo., 2s. 6d.

Toynbee.—*Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century in England.* By Arnold Toynbee. 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Webb (Sidney and Beatrice).

The History of Trade Unionism. With Map and Bibliography. 8vo., 18s.

Industrial Democracy: a Study in Trade Unionism. 2 vols. 8vo., 25s. net.

Problems of Modern Industry: Essays. 8vo., 7s. 6d.

Evolution, Anthropology, &c.

Clodd (EDWARD).

THE STORY OF CREATION: a Plain Account of Evolution. With 77 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

A PRIMER OF EVOLUTION: being a Popular Abridged Edition of 'The Story of Creation'. With Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Lubbock.—*THE ORIGIN OF CIVILISATION,* and the Primitive Condition of Man. By Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P. (LORD AVEBURY). With 5 Plates and 20 Illustrations. 8vo., 18*s.*

Romanes (GEORGE JOHN).

ESSAYS. Edited by C. LLOYD MORGAN. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

DARWIN, AND AFTER DARWIN: an Exposition of the Darwinian Theory, and a Discussion on Post-Darwinian Questions.
Part I. THE DARWINIAN THEORY. With Portrait of Darwin and 125 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*
Part II. POST-DARWINIAN QUESTIONS: Heredity and Utility. With Portrait of the Author and 5 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*
Part III. Post-Darwinian Questions: Isolation and Physiological Selection. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

AN EXAMINATION OF WEISMANNISM. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

The Science of Religion, &c.

Balfour. — *THE FOUNDATIONS OF BELIEF:* being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology. By the Right Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P. 8vo., 12*s.* 6*d.*

Baring-Gould.—*THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF.* By the Rev. S. BARING-GOULD. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Campbell.—*RELIGION IN GREEK LITERATURE.* By the Rev. LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Greek, University of St. Andrews. 8vo., 15*s.*

Davidson.—*THEISM,* as Grounded in Human Nature, Historically and Critically Handled. Being the Burnett Lectures for 1892 and 1893, delivered at Aberdeen. By W. L. DAVIDSON, M.A., LL.D. 8vo., 15*s.*

Lang (ANDREW).

MAGIC AND RELIGION. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

CUSTOM AND MYTH: Studies of Early Usage and Belief. With 15 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

MYTH, RITUAL, AND RELIGION. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 7*s.*

MODERN MYTHOLOGY: a Reply to Professor Max Müller. 8vo., 9*s.*

THE MAKING OF RELIGION. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Max Müller (The Right Hon. F.).

CHIPS FROM A GERMAN WORKSHOP. Vol. IV. Essays on Mythology and Folk Lore. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

THE SIX SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. 8vo., 18*s.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF MYTHOLOGY. 2 vols. 8vo., 32*s.*

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF RELIGION, as illustrated by the Religions of India. The Hibbert Lectures, delivered at the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, in 1878. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION: Four Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

NATURAL RELIGION. The Gifford Lectures, delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1888. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

PHYSICAL RELIGION. The Gifford Lectures, delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1890. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL RELIGION. The Gifford Lectures, delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1891. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.*

THEOSOPHY, OR PSYCHOLOGICAL RELIGION. The Gifford Lectures, delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1892. Crown 8vo., 5*s.*

THREE LECTURES ON THE VEDÂNTA PHILOSOPHY, delivered at the Royal Institution in March, 1894. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.*

Classical Literature, Translations, &c.

Abbott.—*Hellenica.* A Collection of Essays on Greek Poetry, Philosophy, History, and Religion. Edited by Evelyn Abbott, M.A., LL.D. Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d.

Æschylus.—*Eumenides of Æschylus.* With Metrical English Translation. By J. F. Davies. 8vo., 7s.

Aristophanes.—*The Acharnians of Aristophanes*, translated into English Verse. By R. Y. Tyrrell. Crown 8vo., 1s.

Becker (W. A.), Translated by the Rev. F. Metcalfe, B.D.

Gallus: or, Roman Scenes in the Time of Augustus. With Notes and Excursuses. With 26 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Charicles: or, Illustrations of the Private Life of the Ancient Greeks. With Notes and Excursuses. With 26 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Butler.—*The Authoress of the Odyssey, where and when She wrote, who She was, the Use She made of the Iliad, and how the Poem grew under Her hands.* By Samuel Butler. With 14 Illustrations and 4 Maps. 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Campbell.—*Religion in Greek Literature.* By the Rev. Lewis Campbell, M.A., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Greek, University of St. Andrews. 8vo., 15s.

Cicero.—*Cicero's Correspondence.* By R. Y. Tyrrell. Vols. I., II., III., 8vo., each 12s. Vol. IV., 15s. Vol. V., 14s. Vol. VI., 12s. Vol. VII. Index, 7s. 6d.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Edited by a Committee of the Classical Instructors of Harvard University. Vols. XI. and XII. 1900 and 1901. 8vo., 6s. 6d. net each.

Hime.—*Lucian, the Syrian Satirist.* By Lieut.-Col. Henry W. L. Hime, (late) Royal Artillery. 8vo., 5s. net.

Homer.

The Iliad of Homer. Freely rendered into English Prose for the use of those who cannot read the original. By Samuel Butler. Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d.

The Odyssey. Rendered into English Prose for the use of those who cannot read the original. By Samuel Butler. With 4 Maps and 7 Illustrations. 8vo., 7s. 6d.

The Odyssey of Homer. Done into English Verse. By William Morris. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Horace.—*The Works of Horace, rendered into English Prose.* With Life, Introduction and Notes. By William Coutts, M.A. Crown 8vo., 5s. net.

Lucan.—*The Pharsalia of Lucan.* Translated into Blank Verse. By Sir Edward Ridley. 8vo., 14s.

Mackail.—*Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology.* By J. W. Mackail. Edited with a Revised Text, Introduction, Translation, and Notes. 8vo., 16s.

Rich.—*A Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities.* By A. Rich, B.A. With 2000 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo., 6s. net.

Sophocles.—Translated into English Verse. By Robert Whitelaw, M.A., Assistant Master in Rugby School. Cr. 8vo., 8s. 6d.

Tyrrell.—*Dublin Translations into Greek and Latin Verse.* Edited by R. Y. Tyrrell. 8vo., 6s.

Virgil.

The Poems of Virgil. Translated into English Prose by John Conington. Crown 8vo., 6s.

The Æneid of Virgil. Translated into English Verse by John Conington. Crown 8vo., 6s.

The Æneids of Virgil. Done into English Verse. By William Morris. Crown 8vo., 6s.

The Æneid of Virgil, freely translated into English Blank Verse. By W. J. Thornhill. Crown 8vo., 6s. net.

The Æneid of Virgil. Translated into English Verse by James Rhoades.

Books I.-VI. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Books VII.-XII. Crown 8vo., 5s.

The Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil. Translated into English Prose by J. W. Mackail, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. 16mo., 5s.

Wilkins.—*The Growth of the Homeric Poems.* By G. Wilkins. 8vo., 6s.

Poetry and the Drama.

Arnold.—*The Light of the World:* or, The Great Consummation. By Sir Edwin Arnold. With 14 Illustrations after Holman Hunt. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Bell (Mrs. Hugh).

Chamber Comedies: a Collection of Plays and Monologues for the Drawing Room. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Fairy Tale Plays, and How to Act Them. With 91 Diagrams and 52 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* net.

Rumpelstiltzkin: a Fairy Play in Five Scenes (Characters, 7 Male; 1 Female). From 'Fairy Tale Plays and How to Act Them'. With Illustrations, Diagrams and Music. Cr. 8vo., sewed, 6*d.*

Bird.—*Ronald's Farewell,* and other Verses. By George Bird, M.A., Vicar of Bradwell, Derbyshire. Fcp. 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.* net.

Goethe.—*The First Part of the Tragedy of Faust in English.* By Thos. E. Webb, LL D., sometime Fellow of Trinity College; Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin, etc. New and Cheaper Edition, with *The Death of Faust,* from the Second Part. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Ingelow (Jean).

Poetical Works. Complete in One Volume. Crown 8vo., 6*s.* net.

Lyrical and other Poems. Selected from the Writings of Jean Ingelow. Fcp. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth plain, 3*s.* cloth gilt.

Lang (Andrew).

Grass of Parnassus. Fcp. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

The Blue Poetry Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. With 100 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Lecky.—*Poems.* By the Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky. Fcp. 8vo., 5*s.*

Lytton (The Earl of), (Owen Meredith).

The Wanderer. Cr. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Lucile. Crown 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Selected Poems. Cr. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Macaulay.—*Lays of Ancient Rome, with 'Ivry' and 'The Armada'.* By Lord Macaulay.

Illustrated by G. Scharf. Fcp. 4to., 10*s.* 6*d.*

——————— Bijou Edition. 18mo., 2*s.* 6*d.* gilt top.

——————— Popular Edition. Fcp. 4to., 6*d.* sewed, 1*s.* cloth.

Illustrated by J. R. Weguelin. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* net.

Annotated Edition. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* sewed, 1*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

MacDonald.—*A Book of Strife, in the form of the Diary of an Old Soul:* Poems. By George MacDonald, LL.D. 18mo., 6*s.*

Moon.—*Poems of Love and Home.* By George Washington Moon, Hon. F.R.S.L. With Portrait. 16mo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Morris (William).

POETICAL WORKS—Library Edition. Complete in 11 volumes. Crown 8vo., price 5*s.* net each.

The Earthly Paradise. 4 vols. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net each.

The Life and Death of Jason. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

The Defence of Guenevere, and other Poems. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

The Story of Sigurd the Volsung, and The Fall of the Niblungs. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Poems by the Way, and Love is Enough. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

The Odyssey of Homer. Done into English Verse. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

The Æneids of Virgil. Done into English Verse. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

The Tale of Beowulf, sometime King of the Folk of the Wedergeats. Translated by William Morris and A. J. Wyatt. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Certain of the Poetical Works may also be had in the following Editions:—

The Earthly Paradise.

Popular Edition. 5 vols. 12mo., 25*s.*; or 5*s.* each, sold separately.

The same in Ten Parts, 25*s.*; or 2*s.* 6*d.* each, sold separately.

Cheap Edition, in 1 vol. Crown 8vo., 6*s.* net.

Poems by the Way. Square crown 8vo., 6*s.*

*** For Mr. William Morris's other Works, see pp. 23, 30 and 32.

Poetry and the Drama—*continued.*

Morte Arthur: an Alliterative Poem of the Fourteenth Century. Edited from the Thornton MS., with Introduction, Notes and Glossary. By MARY MACLEOD BANKS. Fcp. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Nesbit.—*Lays and Legends.* By E. NESBIT (Mrs. HUBERT BLAND). First Series. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d. Second Series. With Portrait. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Riley.—*Old Fashioned Roses:* Poems. By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. 12mo., 5s.

Romanes.—*A Selection from the Poems of George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.* With an Introduction by T. HERBERT WARREN, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d.

Shakespeare.

Bowdler's Family Shakespeare. With 36 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 8vo., 14s. Or in 6 vols. Fcp. 8vo., 21s.

Shakespeare—*continued.*

The Shakespeare Birthday Book. By MARY F. DUNBAR. 32mo., 1s. 6d.

Shakespeare's Sonnets. Reconsidered, and in part Rearranged, with Introductory Chapters and a Reprint of the Original 1609 Edition, by SAMUEL BUTLER, Author of 'Erewhon'. 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Savage-Armstrong.—*Ballads of Down.* By G. F. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG, M.A., D.Litt. Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d.

Stevenson.—*A Child's Garden of Verses.* By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Fcp. 8vo., 5s.

Wagner.—*The Nibelungen Ring.* Done into English Verse by REGINALD RANKIN, B.A. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Vol. I. Rhine Gold, and Valkyrie. Fcp. 8vo., 4s. 6d.

Vol. II. Siegfried, and the Twilight of the Gods. Fcp. 8vo., 4s. 6d.

Fiction, Humour, &c.

Anstey (F.).

Voces Populi. (Reprinted from 'Punch'.)

First Series. With 20 Illustrations by J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE. Cr. 8vo., 3s. net.

Second Series. With 25 Illustrations by J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE. Cr. 8vo., 3s. net.

The Man from Blankley's, and other Sketches. (Reprinted from 'Punch'.) With 25 Illustrations by J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE. Crown 8vo., 3s. net.

Bailey.—*My Lady of Orange:* a Romance of the Netherlands in the Days of Alva. By H. C. BAILEY. With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Beaconsfield (THE EARL OF).

Novels and Tales. Complete in 11 vols. Crown 8vo., 1s. 6d. each, or in sets at 5s. net.

Vivian Grey.	Sybil.
The Young Duke, etc.	Henrietta Temple.
Alroy, Ixion, etc.	Venetia.
Contarini Fleming, etc.	Coningsby.
Tancred.	Lothair.
	Endymion.

Novels and Tales. The Hughenden Edition. With 2 Portraits and 11 Vignettes. 11 Vols. Crown 8vo., 42s.

Churchill.—*Savrola:* a Tale of the Revolution in Laurania. By WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M.P. Cr. 8vo., 6s.

Crawford.—*The Autobiography of a Tramp.* By J. H. CRAWFORD. With a Photogravure Frontispiece 'The Vagrants,' by FRED. WALKER, and 8 other Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5s. net.

Creed.—*The Vicar of St. Luke's.* By SIBYL CREED. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Dougall.—*Beggars All.* By L. DOUGALL. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Doyle (A. CONAN).

Micah Clarke: A Tale of Monmouth's Rebellion. With 10 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

The Refugees: A Tale of the Huguenots. With 25 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

The Stark Munro Letters. Cr. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The Captain of the Polestar, and other Tales. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Farrar (F. W., DEAN OF CANTERBURY).

Darkness and Dawn: or, Scenes in the Days of Nero. An Historic Tale. Cr. 8vo., 6s. net.

Gathering Clouds: a Tale of the Days of St. Chrysostom. Cr. 8vo., 6s. net.

Fiction, Humour, &c.—*continued.*

Fowler (Edith H.).

The Young Pretenders. A Story of Child Life. With 12 Illustrations by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

The Professor's Children. With 24 Illustrations by Ethel Kate Burgess. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Francis (M. E.).

Fiander's Widow. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

Yeoman Fleetwood. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

Pastorals of Dorset. With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Froude.—*The Two Chiefs of Dunboy:* an Irish Romance of the Last Century. By James A. Froude. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Gurdon.—*Memories and Fancies:* Suffolk Tales and other Stories; Fairy Legends; Poems; Miscellaneous Articles. By the late Lady Camilla Gurdon. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.*

Haggard (H. Rider).

Allan Quatermain. With 31 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Allan's Wife. With 34 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Beatrice. With Frontispiece and Vignette. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Black Heart and White Heart, and other Stories. With 33 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Cleopatra. With 29 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Colonel Quaritch, V.C. With Frontispiece and Vignette. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Dawn. With 16 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Dr. Therne. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Eric Brighteyes. With 51 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Heart of the World. With 15 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Joan Haste. With 20 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Maiwa's Revenge. Cr. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Lysbeth. With 26 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Montezuma's Daughter. With 24 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Haggard (H. Rider)—*continued.*

Mr. Meeson's Will. With 1[illegible] Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Nada the Lily. With 23 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

She. With 32 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Swallow: a Tale of the Great Trek. With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The People of the Mist. With 16 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Witch's Head. With 1[illegible] Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Haggard and Lang.—*The World's Desire.* By H. Rider Haggard and Andrew Lang. With 27 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Harte.—*In the Carquinez Woods.* By Bret Harte. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Hope.—*The Heart of Princess Osra.* By Anthony Hope. With 9 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Howard (Lady Mabel).

The Undoing of John Brewster. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

The Failure of Success. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Jerome.—*Sketches in Lavender: Blue and Green.* By Jerome K. Jerome, Author of 'Three Men in a Boat,' etc. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Joyce.—*Old Celtic Romances.* Twelve of the most beautiful of the Ancient Irish Romantic Tales. Translated from the Gaelic. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lang.—*A Monk of Fife;* a Story of the Days of Joan of Arc. By Andrew Lang. With 13 Illustrations by Selwyn Image. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Levett-Yeats (S.).

The Chevalier D'Auriac. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Traitor's Way. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

Fiction, Humour, &c.—*continued.*

Lyall (Edna).

The Autobiography of a Slander. Fcp. 8vo., 1s., sewed.
Presentation Edition. With 20 Illustrations by Lancelot Speed. Crown 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

The Autobiography of a Truth. Fcp. 8vo., 1s., sewed; 1s. 6d., cloth.

Doreen. The Story of a Singer. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Wayfaring Men. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Hope the Hermit: a Romance of Borrowdale. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Marchmont.—*In the Name of a Woman:* a Romance. By Arthur W. Marchmont. With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Mason and Lang.—*Parson Kelly.* By A. E. W. Mason and Andrew Lang. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Max Müller.—*Deutsche Liebe (German Love):* Fragments from the Papers of an Alien. Collected by F. Max Müller. Translated from the German by G. A. M. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Melville (G. J. Whyte).

The Gladiators.	Holmby House.
The Interpreter.	Kate Coventry.
Good for Nothing.	Digby Grand.
The Queen's Maries.	General Bounce.

Crown 8vo., 1s. 6d. each.

Merriman.—*Flotsam:* A Story of the Indian Mutiny. By Henry Seton Merriman. With Frontispiece and Vignette by H. G. Massey. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Morris (William).

The Sundering Flood. Cr. 8vo., 7s. 6d.

The Water of the Wondrous Isles. Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d.

The Well at the World's End. 2 vols. 8vo., 28s.

The Wood Beyond the World. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

The Story of the Glittering Plain, which has been also called The Land of the Living Men, or The Acre of the Undying. Square post 8vo., 5s. net.

Morris (William)—*continued.*

The Roots of the Mountains, wherein is told somewhat of the Lives of the Men of Burgdale, their Friends, their Neighbours, their Foemen, and their Fellows-in-Arms. Written in Prose and Verse. Square crown 8vo., 8s.

A Tale of the House of the Wolfings, and all the Kindreds of the Mark. Written in Prose and Verse. Square crown 8vo., 6s.

A Dream of John Ball, and a King's Lesson. 12mo., 1s. 6d.

News from Nowhere; or, An Epoch of Rest. Being some Chapters from an Utopian Romance. Post 8vo., 1s. 6d.

The Story of Grettir the Strong. Translated from the Icelandic by Eiríkr Magnússon and William Morris. Cr. 8vo., 5s. net.

Three Northern Love Stories, and Other Tales. Translated from the Icelandic by Eiríkr Magnússon and William Morris. Crown 8vo., 6s. net

*** For Mr. William Morris's other Works, see pp. 20, 30 and 32.

Newman (Cardinal).

Loss and Gain: The Story of a Convert. Crown 8vo. Cabinet Edition, 6s.; Popular Edition, 3s. 6d.

Callista: A Tale of the Third Century. Crown 8vo. Cabinet Edition, 6s.; Popular Edition, 3s. 6d.

Phillipps-Wolley.—*Swift:* a Legend of the Lone Mountain. By C. Phillipps-Wolley. With 13 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Raymond.—*Two Men o' Mendip.* By Walter Raymond. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Ridley.—*Anne Mainwaring.* By Alice Ridley, Author of 'The Story of Aline'. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Sewell (Elizabeth M.).

A Glimpse of the World.	Amy Herbert
Laneton Parsonage.	Cleve Hall.
Margaret Percival.	Gertrude.
Katharine Ashton.	Home Life.
The Earl's Daughter.	After Life.
The Experience of Life	Ursula. Ivors.

Cr. 8vo., 1s. 6d. each cloth plain. 2s. 6d. each cloth extra, gilt edges.

Fiction, Humour, &c.—*continued.*

Somerville (E. Œ.) **and Ross** (Martin).

Some Experiences of an Irish R.M. With 31 Illustrations by E. Œ. Somerville. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

The Real Charlotte. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Silver Fox. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Stevenson (Robert Louis).

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* sewed. 1*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; with other Fables. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

More New Arabian Nights—The Dynamiter. By Robert Louis Stevenson and Fanny van de Grift Stevenson. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Wrong Box. By Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Suttner.—*Lay Down Your Arms* (*Die Waffen Nieder*): The Autobiography of Martha von Tilling. By Bertha von Suttner. Translated by T. Holmes. Cr. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Swan. *Ballast.* By Myra Swan. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Trollope (Anthony).

The Warden. Cr. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Barchester Towers. Cr. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Walford (L. B.).

One of Ourselves. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

The Intruders. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Leddy Marget. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Iva Kildare: a Matrimonial Problem. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Smith: a Part of his Life. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Walford (L. B.)—*continued.*

The Baby's Grandmother. Cr 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Cousins. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Troublesome Daughters. Cr 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Pauline. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Dick Netherby. Cr. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d*

The History of a Week. Cr 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

A Stiff-necked Generation. Cr 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Nan, and other Stories. Cr. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Mischief of Monica. Cr 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

The One Good Guest. Cr. 8vo 2*s.* 6*d.*

'*Ploughed*,' and other Stories. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Matchmaker. Cr. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Ward.—*One Poor Scruple.* By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

West.—*Edmund Fulleston;* or, The Family Evil Genius. By B. B. West, Author of 'Half Hours with the Millionaires,' etc. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Weyman (Stanley).

The House of the Wolf. With Frontispiece and Vignette. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

A Gentleman of France. With Frontispiece and Vignette. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

The Red Cockade. With Frontispiece and Vignette. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Shrewsbury. With 24 Illustrations by Claude A. Shepperson. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

Sophia. With Frontispiece. Crown 8vo., 6*s.*

Popular Science (Natural History, &c.).

Butler.—*Our Household Insects.* An Account of the Insect-Pests found in Dwelling-Houses. By Edward A. Butler, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.). With 113 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Furneaux (W.).

The Outdoor World; or The Young Collector's Handbook. With 18 Plates (16 of which are coloured), and 549 Illustrations in the Text. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.* net.

Furneaux (W.)—*continued.*

Butterflies and Moths (British). With 12 coloured Plates and 241 Illustrations in the Text. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.* net.

Life in Ponds and Streams. With 8 coloured Plates and 331 Illustrations in the Text. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.* net.

Popular Science (Natural History, &c.)—*continued.*

Hartwig (George).

The Sea and its Living Wonders. With 12 Plates and 303 Woodcuts. 8vo., gilt edges, 7s. net.

The Tropical World. With 8 Plates and 172 Woodcuts. 8vo., gilt edges, 7s. net.

The Polar World. With 3 Maps, 8 Plates and 85 Woodcuts. 8vo., gilt edges, 7s. net.

The Subterranean World. With 3 Maps and 80 Woodcuts. 8vo., gilt edges, 7s. net.

Helmholtz.—*Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects.* By Hermann von Helmholtz. With 68 Woodcuts. 2 vols. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d. each.

Hudson (W. H.).

Nature in Downland. With 12 Plates and 14 Illustrations in the Text by A. D. McCormick. 8vo., 10s. 6d. net.

British Birds. With a Chapter on Structure and Classification by Frank E. Beddard, F.R.S. With 16 Plates (8 of which are Coloured), and over 100 Illustrations in the Text. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6s. net.

Birds in London. With 17 Plates and 15 Illustrations in the Text, by Bryan Hook, A. D. McCormick, and from Photographs from Nature, by R. B. Lodge. 8vo., 12s.

Proctor (Richard A.).

Light Science for Leisure Hours. Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects. Vol. I. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Rough Ways made Smooth. Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Proctor (Richard A.)—*continued.*

Pleasant Ways in Science. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Nature Studies. By R. A. Proctor, Grant Allen, A. Wilson, T. Foster and E. Clodd. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Leisure Readings. By R. A. Proctor, E. Clodd, A. Wilson, T. Foster and A. C. Ranyard. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

*** *For Mr. Proctor's other books see pp. 14 and 28, and Messrs. Longmans & Co.'s Catalogue of Scientific Works.*

Stanley.—*A Familiar History of Birds.* By E. Stanley, D.D., formerly Bishop of Norwich. With 160 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Wood (Rev. J. G.).

Homes without Hands: A Description of the Habitations of Animals, classed according to the Principle of Construction. With 140 Illustrations. 8vo., gilt edges, 7s. net.

Insects at Home: A Popular Account of British Insects, their Structure, Habits and Transformations. With 700 Illustrations. 8vo., gilt edges, 7s. net.

Out of Doors; a Selection of Original Articles on Practical Natural History. With 11 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

Strange Dwellings: a Description of the Habitations of Animals, abridged from 'Homes without Hands'. With 60 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

Petland Revisited. With 33 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

Works of Reference.

Gwilt.—*An Encyclopædia of Architecture.* By Joseph Gwilt, F.S.A. With 1700 Engravings. Revised (1888), with Alterations and Considerable Additions by Wyatt Papworth. 8vo., 21s. net.

Maunder (Samuel).

Biographical Treasury. With Supplement brought down to 1889. By Rev. James Wood. Fcp. 8vo., 6s.

Treasury of Geography, Physical, Historical, Descriptive, and Political. With 7 Maps and 16 Plates. Fcp. 8vo., 6s.

The Treasury of Bible Knowledge. By the Rev. J. Ayre, M.A. With 5 Maps, 15 Plates, and 300 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo., 6s.

Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference. Fcp. 8vo., 6s.

Historical Treasury. Fcp. 8vo., 6s.

Maunder (Samuel)—*continued.*

The Treasury of Botany. Edited by J. Lindley, F.R.S., and T. Moore, F.L.S. With 274 Woodcuts and 20 Steel Plates. 2 vols. Fcp. 8vo., 12s.

Roget.—*Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.* Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. By Peter Mark Roget, M.D., F.R.S. Recomposed throughout, enlarged and improved, partly from the Author's Notes, and with a full Index, by the Author's Son, John Lewis Roget. Crown 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Willich.—*Popular Tables* for giving information for ascertaining the value of Lifehold, Leasehold, and Church Property, the Public Funds, etc. By Charles M. Willich. Edited by H. Bence Jones. Crown 8vo., 10s. 6d.

Children's Books.

Adelborg.—*Clean Peter and the Children of Grubbylea.* By Ottilia Adelborg. Translated from the Swedish by Mrs. Graham Wallas. With 23 Coloured Plates. Oblong 4to., boards, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

Brown.—*The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts.* By Abbie Farwell Brown. With 8 Illustrations by Fanny Y. Cory. Crown 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.* net.

Buckland.—*Two Little Runaways.* Adapted from the French of Louis Desnoyers. By James Buckland. With 110 Illustrations by Cecil Aldin. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

Corbin and Going.—*Urchins of the Sea.* By Marie Overton Corbin and Charles Buxton Going. With Drawings by F. I. Bennett. Oblong 4to., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Crake (Rev. A. D.).

Edwy the Fair; or, The First Chronicle of Æscendune. Cr. 8vo., 2*s.* net.

Alfgar the Dane; or, The Second Chronicle of Æscendune. Cr. 8vo. 2*s.* net.

The Rival Heirs: being the Third and Last Chronicle of Æscendune. Cr. 8vo., 2*s.* net.

The House of Walderne. A Tale of the Cloister and the Forest in the Days of the Barons' Wars. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* net.

Brian Fitz-Count. A Story of Wallingford Castle and Dorchester Abbey. Cr. 8vo., 2*s.* net.

Henty (G. A.).—Edited by.

Yule Logs: A Story-Book for Boys. By Various Authors. With 61 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 3*s.* net.

Yule Tide Yarns: a Story-Book for Boys. By Various Authors. With 45 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., gilt edges, 3*s.* net.

Lang (Andrew).—Edited by.

The Violet Fairy Book. With 8 Coloured Plates and 54 other Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Blue Fairy Book. With 138 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Red Fairy Book. With 100 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Green Fairy Book. With 99 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Grey Fairy Book. With 65 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

Lang (Andrew)—Edited by—*cont.*

The Yellow Fairy Book. With 104 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Pink Fairy Book. With 67 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Blue Poetry Book. With 100 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The True Story Book. With 66 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Red True Story Book. With 100 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Animal Story Book. With 67 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Red Book of Animal Stories. With 65 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

The Arabian Nights Entertainments. With 66 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., gilt edges, 6*s.*

Meade (L. T.).

Daddy's Boy. With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* net.

Deb and the Duchess. With 7 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* net.

The Beresford Prize. With 7 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* net.

The House of Surprises. With 6 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 3*s.* net.

Murray. — *Flower Legends for Children.* By Hilda Murray (the Hon. Mrs. Murray of Elibank). Pictured by J. S. Eland. With numerous Coloured and other Illustrations. Oblong 4to., 6*s.*

Penrose.—*Chubby:* a Nuisance. By Mrs. Penrose. With Illustrations.

Praeger (Rosamond).

The Adventures of the Three Bold Babes: Hector, Honoria and Alisander. A Story in Pictures. With 24 Coloured Plates and 24 Outline Pictures. Oblong 4to., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Further Doings of the Three Bold Babies. With 24 Coloured Pictures and 24 Outline Pictures. Oblong 4to., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Stevenson.—*A Child's Garden of Verses.* By Robert Louis Stevenson. Fcp. 8vo., 5*s.*

Children's Books—*continued.*

Upton (Florence K. and Bertha).

The Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls and a 'Golliwogg'. With 31 Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations in the Text. Oblong 4to., 6s.

The Golliwogg's Bicycle Club. With 31 Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations in the Text. Oblong 4to., 6s.

The Golliwogg at the Seaside. With 31 Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations in the Text. Oblong 4to., 6s.

Upton (Florence K. and Bertha) *—continued.*

The Golliwogg in War. With 31 Coloured Plates. Oblong 4to., 6s.

The Golliwogg's Polar Adventures. With 31 Coloured Plates. Oblong 4to., 6s.

The Golliwogg's Auto-go-cart. With 31 Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations in the Text. Oblong 4to., 6s.

The Vege-Men's Revenge. With 31 Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations in the Text. Oblong 4to., 6s.

The Silver Library.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each Volume.

Arnold's (Sir Edwin) Seas and Lands. With 71 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Bagehot's (W.) Biographical Studies. 3s. 6d.

Bagehot's (W.) Economic Studies. 3s. 6d.

Bagehot's (W.) Literary Studies. With Portrait. 3 vols, 3s. 6d. each.

Baker's (Sir S. W.) Eight Years in Ceylon. With 6 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Baker's (Sir S. W.) Rifle and Hound in Ceylon. With 6 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Baring-Gould's (Rev. S.) Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. 3s. 6d.

Baring-Gould's (Rev. S.) Origin and Development of Religious Belief. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

Becker's (W. A.) Gallus: or, Roman Scenes in the Time of Augustus. With 26 Illus. 3s. 6d.

Becker's (W. A.) Charicles: or, Illustrations of the Private Life of the Ancient Greeks. With 26 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Bent's (J. T.) The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland. With 117 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Brassey's (Lady) A Voyage in the 'Sunbeam'. With 66 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Churchill's (W. Spencer) The Story of the Malakand Field Force, 1897. With 6 Maps and Plans. 3s. 6d.

Clodd's (E.) Story of Creation: a Plain Account of Evolution. With 77 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Conybeare (Rev. W. J.) and Howson's (Very Rev. J. S.) Life and Epistles of St. Paul. With 46 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Dougall's (L.) Beggars All: a Novel. 3s. 6d.

Doyle's (A. Conan) Micah Clarke. A Tale of Monmouth's Rebellion. With 10 Illusts. 3s. 6d.

Doyle's (A. Conan) The Captain of the Polestar, and other Tales. 3s. 6d.

Doyle's (A. Conan) The Refugees: A Tale of the Huguenots. With 25 Illustrations. 3s 6d.

Doyle's (A. Conan) The Stark Munro Letters. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) The History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. 12 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

Froude's (J. A.) The English in Ireland. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) The Spanish Story of the Armada, and other Essays. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) Short Studies on Great Subjects. 4 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

Froude's (J. A.) Oceana, or England and Her Colonies. With 9 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) The Council of Trent. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) The Life and Letters of Erasmus. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) Thomas Carlyle: a History of his Life.
1795-1835. 2 vols. 7s. 1834-1881. 2 vols. 7s.

Froude's (J. A.) Cæsar: a Sketch. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) The Two Chiefs of Dunboy: an Irish Romance of the Last Century. 3s. 6d.

Froude's (J. A.) Writings, Selections from. 3s. 6d.

Gleig's (Rev. G. R.) Life of the Duke of Wellington. With Portrait. 3s. 6d.

Greville's (C. C. F.) Journal of the Reigns of King George IV., King William IV., and Queen Victoria. 8 vols., 3s. 6d. each.

Haggard's (H. R.) She: A History of Adventure. With 32 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

Haggard's (H. R.) Allan Quatermain With 20 Illustrations. 3s. 6d.

The Silver Library—*continued.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Colonel Quaritch, V.C. : a Tale of Country Life. With Frontispiece and Vignette. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Cleopatra. With 29 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Eric Brighteyes. With 51 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Beatrice. With Frontispiece and Vignette. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Allan's Wife. With 34 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard (H. R.) Heart of the World. With 15 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Montezuma's Daughter. With 25 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Swallow: a Tale of the Great Trek. With 8 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) The Witch's Head. With 16 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Mr. Meeson's Will. With 16 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Nada the Lily. With 23 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Dawn. With 16 Illusts. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) The People of the Mist. With 16 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard's (H. R.) Joan Haste. With 20 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Haggard (H. R.) and Lang's (A.) The World's Desire. With 27 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Harte's (Bret) In the Carquinez Woods and other Stories. *3s. 6d.*

Helmholtz's (Hermann von) Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects. With 68 Illustrations. 2 vols. *3s. 6d.* each.

Hope's (Anthony) The Heart of Princess Osra. With 9 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Howitt's (W.) Visits to Remarkable Places. With 80 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Jefferies' (R.) The Story of My Heart: My Autobiography. With Portrait. *3s. 6d.*

Jefferies' (R.) Field and Hedgerow. With Portrait. *3s. 6d.*

Jefferies' (R.) Red Deer. With 17 Illusts. *3s. 6d.*

Jefferies' (R.) Wood Magic: a Fable. With Frontispiece and Vignette by E. V. B. *3s. 6d.*

Jefferies (R.) The Toilers of the Field. With Portrait from the Bust in Salisbury Cathedral. *3s. 6d.*

Kaye (Sir J.) and Malleson's (Colonel) History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8. 6 vols. *3s. 6d.* each.

Knight's (E. F.) The Cruise of the 'Alerte': the Narrative of a Search for Treasure on the Desert Island of Trinidad. With 2 Maps and 23 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Knight's (E. F.) Where Three Empires Meet: a Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Baltistan, Gilgit. With a Map and 54 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Knight's (E. F.) The 'Falcon' on the Baltic: a Coasting Voyage from Hammersmith to Copenhagen in a Three-Ton Yacht. With Map and 11 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Köstlin's (J.) Life of Luther. With 62 Illustrations and 4 Facsimiles of MSS. *3s. 6d.*

Lang's (A.) Angling Sketches. With 20 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Lang's (A.) Custom and Myth: Studies of Early Usage and Belief. *3s. 6d.*

Lang's (A.) Cock Lane and Common-Sense. *3s. 6d.*

Lang's (A.) The Book of Dreams and Ghosts. *3s. 6d.*

Lang's (A.) A Monk of Fife: a Story of the Days of Joan of Arc. With 13 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Lang's (A.) Myth, Ritual, and Religion. 2 vols. *7s.*

Lees (J. A.) and Clutterbuck's (W. J.) B. C. 1887, A Ramble in British Columbia. With Maps and 75 Illustrations. *3s. 6d*

Levett-Yeats' (S.) The Chevalier D'Auriac. *3s. 6d.*

Macaulay's (Lord) Complete Works. 'Albany' Edition. With 12 Portraits. 12 vols. *3s. 6d.* each.

Macaulay's (Lord) Essays and Lays of Ancient Rome, etc. With Portrait and 4 Illustrations to the 'Lays'. *3s. 6d.*

Macleod's (H. D.) Elements of Banking. *3s. 6d.*

Marbot's (Baron de) Memoirs. Translated. 2 vols. *7s.*

Marshman's (J. C.) Memoirs of Sir Henry Havelock. *3s. 6d.*

Merivale's (Dean) History of the Romans under the Empire. 8 vols. *3s. 6d.* each.

Merriman's (H. S.) Flotsam: A Tale of the Indian Mutiny. *3s. 6d.*

Mill's (J. S.) Political Economy. *3s. 6d.*

Mill's (J. S.) System of Logic. *3s. 6d.*

Milner's (Geo.) Country Pleasures: the Chronicle of a Year chiefly in a Garden. *3s. 6d.*

Nansen's (F.) The First Crossing of Greenland. With 142 Illustrations and a Map. *3s. 6d.*

Phillipps-Wolley's (C.) Snap: a Legend of the Lone Mountain With 13 Illustrations. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) The Orbs Around Us. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) The Expanse of Heaven. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Light Science for Leisure Hours. First Series. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) The Moon. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Other Worlds than Ours. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Our Place among Infinities: a Series of Essays contrasting our Little Abode in Space and Time with the Infinities around us. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Other Suns than Ours. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Rough Ways made Smooth. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Pleasant Ways in Science. *3s. 6d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Myths and Marvels of Astronomy. *3s. 6d.*

The Silver Library—*continued.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Nature Studies. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Proctor's (R. A.) Leisure Readings. By R. A. PROCTOR, EDWARD CLODD, ANDREW WILSON, THOMAS FOSTER, and A. C. RANYARD. With Illustrations. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Rossetti's (Maria F.) A Shadow of Dante. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Smith's (R. Bosworth) Carthage and the Carthaginians. With Maps, Plans, etc. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Stanley's (Bishop) Familiar History of Birds. With 160 Illustrations. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Stephen's (L.) The Playground of Europe (The Alps). With 4 Illustrations. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Stevenson's (R. L.) The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; with other Fables. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Stevenson (R. L.) and Osbourne's (Ll.) The Wrong Box. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Stevenson (Robert Louis) and Stevenson's (Fanny van de Grift) More New Arabian Nights.—The Dynamiter. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Trevelyan's (Sir G. O.) The Early History of Charles James Fox. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Weyman's (Stanley J.) The House of the Wolf: a Romance. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Wood's (Rev. J. G.) Petland Revisited. With 33 Illustrations. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Wood's (Rev. J. G.) Strange Dwellings. With 60 Illustrations. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Wood's (Rev. J. G.) Out of Doors. With 11 Illustrations. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Cookery, Domestic Management, &c.

Acton. — *MODERN COOKERY.* By ELIZA ACTON. With 150 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Angwin.—*SIMPLE HINTS ON CHOICE OF FOOD,* with Tested and Economical Recipes. For Schools, Homes, and Classes for Technical Instruction. By M.C. ANGWIN, Diplomate (First Class) of the National Union for the Technical Training of Women, etc. Crown 8vo., 1*s.*

Ashby.—*HEALTH IN THE NURSERY.* By HENRY ASHBY, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Manchester Children's Hospital. With 25 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* net.

Bull (THOMAS, M.D.).

HINTS TO MOTHERS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH DURING THE PERIOD OF PREGNANCY. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

THE MATERNAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

De Salis (MRS.).

À LA MODE COOKERY. With Coloured and other Illustrations.

CAKES AND CONFECTIONS À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

DOGS: A Manual for Amateurs. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

DRESSED GAME AND POULTRY À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 6*d.*

DRESSED VEGETABLES À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s* 6*d.*

DRINKS À LA MODE Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

ENTRÉES À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

De Salis (MRS.).—*continued.*

FLORAL DECORATIONS. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

GARDENING À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo. Part I., Vegetables, 1*s.* 6*d.* Part II., Fruits, 1*s.* 6*d.*

NATIONAL VIANDS À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

NEW-LAID EGGS. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

OYSTERS À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

PUDDINGS AND PASTRY À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

SAVOURIES À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

SOUPS AND DRESSED FISH À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

SWEETS AND SUPPER DISHES À LA MODE. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

TEMPTING DISHES FOR SMALL INCOMES. Fcp. 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

WRINKLES AND NOTIONS FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD. Crown 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Lear.—*MAIGRE COOKERY.* By H. L. SIDNEY LEAR. 16mo., 2*s.*

Poole.—*COOKERY FOR THE DIABETIC.* By W. H. and Mrs. POOLE. With Preface by Dr. PAVY. Fcp. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Rotheram. — *HOUSEHOLD COOKERY RECIPES.* By M. A. ROTHERAM, First Class Diplomée, National Training School of Cookery, London; Instructress to the Bedfordshire County Council. Crown 8vo, 2*s.*

The Fine Arts and Music.

Burns and Colenso.—*Living Anatomy.* By Cecil L. Burns, R.B.A., and Robert J. Colenso, M.A., M.D. 40 Plates, 11¼ by 8¾ ins., each Plate containing Two Figures—(*a*) A Natural Male or Female Figure; (*b*) The same Figure Anatomatised. In a Portfolio, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

Hamlin.—*A Text-Book of the History of Architecture.* By A. D. F. Hamlin, A.M. With 229 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Haweis (Rev. H. R.).

Music and Morals. With Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations, Facsimiles, and Diagrams. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.* net.

My Musical Life. With Portrait of Richard Wagner and 3 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6*s.* net.

Huish, Head, and Longman.—*Samplers and Tapestry Embroideries.* By Marcus B. Huish, LL.B.; also 'The Stitchery of the Same,' by Mrs. Head; and 'Foreign Samplers,' by Mrs. C. J. Longman. With 30 Reproductions in Colour, and 40 Illustrations in Monochrome. 4to, £2 2*s.* net.

Hullah.—*The History of Modern Music.* By John Hullah. 8vo., 8*s.* 6*d.*

Jameson (Mrs. Anna).

Sacred and Legendary Art, containing Legends of the Angels and Archangels, the Evangelists, the Apostles, the Doctors of the Church, St. Mary Magdalene, the Patron Saints, the Martyrs, the Early Bishops, the Hermits, and the Warrior-Saints of Christendom, as represented in the Fine Arts. With 19 Etchings and 187 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo., 20*s.* net.

Legends of the Monastic Orders, as represented in the Fine Arts, comprising the Benedictines and Augustines, and Orders derived from their Rules, the Mendicant Orders, the Jesuits, and the Order of the Visitation of St. Mary. With 11 Etchings and 88 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 8vo., 10*s.* net.

Legends of the Madonna, or Blessed Virgin Mary. Devotional with and without the Infant Jesus, Historical from the Annunciation to the Assumption, as represented in Sacred and Legendary Christian Art. With 27 Etchings and 165 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 8vo., 10*s.* net.

The History of Our Lord, as exemplified in Works of Art, with that of His Types, St. John the Baptist, and other persons of the Old and New Testament. Commenced by the late Mrs. Jameson; continued and completed by Lady Eastlake. With 31 Etchings and 281 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo., 20*s.* net.

Kingsley.—*A History of French Art,* 1100-1899. By Rose G. Kingsley. 8vo., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.

Kristeller.—*Andrea Mantegna.* By Paul Kristeller. English Edition by S. Arthur Strong, M.A., Librarian to the House of Lords, and at Chatsworth. With 26 Photogravure Plates and 162 Illustrations in the Text. 4to., £3 10*s.* net.

Macfarren.—*Lectures on Harmony.* By Sir George A. Macfarren. 8vo., 12*s.*

Morris (William).

Hopes and Fears for Art. Five Lectures delivered in Birmingham, London, etc., in 1878-1881. Cr 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

An Address delivered at the Distribution of Prizes to Students of the Birmingham Municipal School of Art on 21st February, 1894. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Art and the Beauty of the Earth: a Lecture delivered at Burslem Town Hall, on October 13, 1881. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Some Hints on Pattern-Designing: a Lecture delivered at the Working Men's College, London, on 10th December, 1881. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Arts and its Producers (1888) *and the Arts and Crafts of To-day* (1889). 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Architecture and History, and Westminster Abbey. Two Papers read before the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Arts and Crafts Essays. By Members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. With a Preface by William Morris. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

*** For Mr. William Morris's other Works, see pp. 20, 23 and 32.

Van Dyke.—*A Text-Book on the History of Painting.* By John C. Van Dyke. With 110 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., 6*s.*

Willard.—*History of Modern Italian Art.* By Ashton Rollins Willard. With Photogravure Frontispiece and 28 Full-page Illustrations. 8vo., 18*s.* net.

Wellington.—*A Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the Collections of Pictures and Sculpture at Apsley House, London.* By Evelyn, Duchess of Wellington. Illustrated by 52 Photo-Engravings, specially executed by Braun, Clément, & Co., of Paris. 2 vols., royal 4to., £6 6*s.* net.

Miscellaneous and Critical Works.

Bagehot.—*Literary Studies.* By Walter Bagehot. With Portrait. 3 vols. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Baker. — *Education and Life:* Papers and Addresses. By James H. Baker, M.A., LL.D. Crown 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Baring-Gould.—*Curious Myths of the Middle Ages.* By Rev. S. Baring-Gould. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Baynes. — *Shakespeare Studies,* and other Essays. By the late Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.B., LL.D. With a Biographical Preface by Professor Lewis Campbell. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

Charities Register, The Annual, *and Digest:* being a Classified Register of Charities in or available in the Metropolis. With an Introduction by C. S. Loch, Secretary to the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, London. 8vo., 4*s.*

Christie.—*Selected Essays.* By Richard Copley Christie, M.A., Oxon. Hon. LL.D., Vict. Edited with a Memoir by W. A. Shaw, Litt.D. With Portraits and other Illustrations.

Dickinson.—*King Arthur in Cornwall.* By W. Howship Dickinson, M.D. With 5 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 4*s.* 6*d.*

Erasmus.—*The Epistles of Erasmus,* from his Earliest Letters to his Fifty-second Year, arranged in Order of Time. English Translations from the Correspondence so arranged, with a Commentary confirming the Chronological arrangement and supplying further Biographical Matter. By Francis Morgan Nichols. 8vo., 18*s.* net.

Evans.—*The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain.* By Sir John Evans, K.C.B. With 537 Illustrations. 8vo., 28*s.*

Exploded Ideas, *and Other Essays.* By the Author of 'Times and Days'. Cr. 8vo., 5*s.*

Geikie.—*The Vicar and his Friends* Reported by Cunningham Geikie, D.D., LL.D., late Vicar of St. Mary's, Barnstaple. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* net.

Haggard. — *A Farmer's Year:* being his Commonplace Book for 1898. By H. Rider Haggard. With 36 Illustrations by G. Leon Little and 3 others. Crown 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

Hodgson.—*Outcast Essays and Verse Translations.* By Shadworth H. Hodgson, LL.D. Crown 8vo., 8*s.* 6*d.*

Hoenig. — *Inquiries concerning the Tactics of the Future.* By Fritz Hoenig. With 1 Sketch in the Text and 5 Maps. Translated by Captain H. M. Bower. 8vo., 15*s.* net.

Hutchinson.—*Dreams and their Meanings.* By Horace G. Hutchinson. 8vo.

Jefferies (Richard).

Field and Hedgerow: With Portrait. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Story of My Heart: my Autobiography. With Portrait and New Preface by C. J. Longman. Cr. 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Red Deer. With 17 Illustrations by J. Charlton and H. Tunaly. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Toilers of the Field. With Portrait from the Bust in Salisbury Cathedral. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Wood Magic: a Fable. With Frontispiece and Vignette by E. V. B. Crown 8vo., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Jekyll (Gertrude).

Home and Garden: Notes and Thoughts, Practical and Critical, of a Worker in both. With 53 Illustrations from Photographs. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

Wood and Garden: Notes and Thoughts, Practical and Critical, of a Working Amateur. With 71 Photographs. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.

Johnson (J. & J. H.).

The Patentee's Manual: a Treatise on the Law and Practice of Letters Patent. 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

An Epitome of the Law and Practice connected with Patents for Inventions, with a reprint of the Patents Acts of 1883, 1885, 1886 and 1888. Crown 8vo., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Joyce.—*The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places.* By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., 5*s.* each.

Miscellaneous and Critical Works—*continued.*

Lang (Andrew).

Letters to Dead Authors. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Books and Bookmen. With 2 Coloured Plates and 17 Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Old Friends. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Letters on Literature. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Essays in Little. With Portrait of the Author. Crown 8vo., 2s. 6d.

Cock Lane and Common-Sense. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

The Book of Dreams and Ghosts. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Maryon.—*How the Garden Grew.* By Maud Maryon. With 4 Illustrations by Gordon Bowne. Crown 8vo., 5s. net.

Matthews.—*Notes on Speech-Making.* By Brander Matthews. Fcp. 8vo., 1s. 6d. net.

Max Müller (The Right Hon. F.).

Chips from a German Workshop.

Vol. I. Recent Essays and Addresses. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Vol. II. Biographical Essays. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Vol. III. Essays on Language and Literature. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Vol. IV. Essays on Mythology and Folk Lore. Crown 8vo., 5s.

India: What can it Teach Us? Crown 8vo., 5s.

Milner.—*Country Pleasures:* the Chronicle of a Year chiefly in a Garden. By George Milner. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Morris.—*Signs of Change.* Seven Lectures delivered on various Occasions. By William Morris. Post 8vo., 4s. 6d.

Myers.—*Human Personality,* and its Survival of Bodily Death. By Frederic W. H. Myers, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo.

Parker and Unwin.—*The Art of Building a Home:* a Collection of Lectures and Illustrations. By Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. With 68 Full-page Plates. 8vo., 10s. 6d. net.

Passmore.—*Leisurable Studies.* By the Rev. T. H. Passmore, M.A. Cr. 8vo., 4s. net.

Contents: The "Religious Woman"—Preachments—Silly Ritual—The Tyranny of the Word—The Lectern—The Functions of Ceremonial—Homo Creator—Concerning the Pun—Proverbia.

10,000/10/01.

Pollock.—*Jane Austen:* her Contemporaries and Herself. By Walter Herries Pollock. Cr. 8vo., 3s. 6d. net.

Poore (George Vivian, M.D.).

Essays on Rural Hygiene. With 13 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 6s. 6d.

The Dwelling House. With 36 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Rossetti.—*A Shadow of Dante:* being an Essay towards studying Himself, his World and his Pilgrimage. By Maria Francesca Rossetti. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

Soulsby (Lucy H. M.).

Stray Thoughts on Reading. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Stray Thoughts for Girls. 16mo., 1s. 6d. net.

Stray Thoughts for Mothers and Teachers. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Stray Thoughts for Invalids. 16mo., 2s. net.

Stray Thoughts on Character. Fcp. 8vo., 2s. 6d. net.

Southey.—*The Correspondence of Robert Southey with Caroline Bowles.* Edited by Edward Dowden. 8vo., 14s.

Stevens.—*On the Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes.* With Information regarding Freights, Charter-Parties, etc. By Robert White Stevens. 8vo., 21s.

Sutherland.—*Twentieth Century Inventions:* a Forecast. By George Sutherland, M.A. Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d. net.

Turner and Sutherland.—*The Development of Australian Literature.* By Henry Gyles Turner and Alexander Sutherland. With Portraits and Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 5s.

Warwick.—*Progress in Women's Education in the British Empire:* being the Report of Conferences and a Congress held in connection with the Educational Section, Victorian Era Exhibition. Edited by the Countess of Warwick. Cr. 8vo. 6s.

Weathers.—*A Practical Guide to Garden Plants.* By John Weathers, F.R.H.S. With 159 Diagrams. 8vo., 21s. net.

Whittall.—*Frederick the Great on Kingcraft,* from the Original Manuscript; with Reminiscences and Turkish Stories. By Sir J. William Whittall, President of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE LIBRARY
004651

Case D 2 .A55 1876 20420

The Annual register, a
review of public events
home and abroad